

809 L. 11
810 k 30

A P P E N D I X
T O T H E
I N D I A C O U R I E R
E X T R A O R D I N A R Y ;

CONTAINING
COPIES OF ALL THE PAPERS

L A I D B E F O R E T H E
Honourable the House of Commons,

B Y M R. M O R T O N ,

F R O M T H E
United Company of Merchants of England

T R A D I N G T O T H E
E A S T I N D I E S ,

R E L A T I V E T O
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.
L A T E G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L O F B E N G A L , &c.

V O L. I I I .

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXVI.

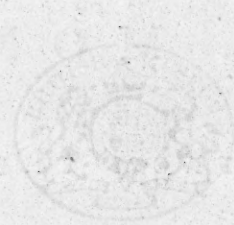
THE

INDIA

EXPLORATION

OF THE

HONORABLE THE



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

LIBRARY

WITH

THE

INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

A P P E N D I X

T O

Mr. HASTINGS's Parliamentary Trial.

INSTRUCTIONS from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Confn. 21st April.

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Sir,

CONFORMABLY to the reference of the Board, I recommend and enjoin your strictest attention to the following instructions :

1st. The balance due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, partly from the negligence and inaccuracy with which the monthly accounts were drawn out, and partly from the inattention of the late Resident, had been suffered to accumulate to an amount exceeding that at which it stood at the close of the last year, notwithstanding the special care which I myself had taken in my agreement with the Nabob Vizier, concluded on the 19th of September 1781, at Chunar, and my instructions delivered at the same time to the Resident, since enforced with very peremptory and repeated orders. This obliged me lately to write, in very strong and unusual terms, both to the Resident and to the Minister, and produced the effect of an immediate exertion and consequent discharge of a part of the balance, and assurances of the speedy payment of the remainder. I do not implicitly rely on these assurances, but conclude that on your arrival you will find either a large balance still outstanding of the last year's account, or that the whole has been paid off by encroachment on the current year's revenue. In either case, your attention will be equally required to the settlement of this year's assignment, unless it shall have been already accomplished: You will be careful to guard against fictitious estimates; and if any such shall appear in the assignments already formed, you will of course insist upon their being exchanged for others, or their Jumma reduced to their real value, and others added, to complete the sum of the year's demands; that is to say, the last year's arrears, the two subsidies of the current year, and the other sums for the payment of which our Government has or shall have made itself responsible; so that at the close of the year the whole shall be entirely and completely discharged.

2d. You will observe a very considerable difference between Mr. Middleton's account and the corrected account delivered to him by the Accountant General, and now in the possession of your Accountant Mr. Wombwell; a difference nearly equal to thirty lacks of rupees. To the former, though made up with false calculations, gross omissions, and even balances falsely transferred from one month's account to the other, Mr. Middleton has pertinaciously adhered, affecting to call the difference a new claim upon the Nabob. I fear this may render it an unpleasant office to you to rectify his error, as I have no doubt that the same declaration which he has made to this Government will have been made as a concession to the Nabob and his Minister, and of course your demand for the difference treated as unjust, and formed on false pretences; but the real account is so clear, and the difference so self-apparent, that it will be impossible for the Minister to controvert or misunderstand them, however he may affect the latter.

VOL. III.

A

3d. Endeavour

3d. Endeavour to obtain an early and minute information of the state of the Provinces of Owde especially, and the rest of the Nabob Vizier's dominions; and report the result of your inquiries to me, under the following heads, viz.

- 1st. Their Government.
- 2d. Their military defence, and distribution of the Nabob's forces.
- 3d. Revenue.
- 4th. Disposition and actual conduct of the Zemindars, and the means taken for restoring and preserving the quiet of the country.
- 5th. The character and credit of the Principal Amils.
- 6th. Under this general head, I must also refer to your inquiry, and desire you will inform me, whether the sums lately levied, or affirmed to have been levied and brought to the Company's credit by Mr. Johnson, have been drawn from the revenue of last year, or borrowed, and assignments given for the repayment of the revenue of that year, or exacted by anticipations of the current revenue: One of which cases I very much suspect, because they must have been received at a season in which the regular collections are always at a stand.
- 7th. Also by what mode, and through what agents, these collections were made.

4th. Immediately on your arrival found the disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn: His conduct has for some time past been highly reproachable. Till within these three months, when Mr. Johnson assumed a large portion of his authority, he possessed, without controul, both the unparticipated and entire administration, with all the powers annexed to that government, the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the hands of some person, a mere cypher in his, and the sanction by which he exercised his authority; yet he has dared to use both the Nabob's name, and even his seal, affixed to letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his knowledge, containing very improper demands on our government, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's influence and interest, and even to make him assume a very unbecoming tone of refusal, reproach, and resentment, in opposition to measures recommended by me, and even to acts done by my authority, in literal conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest solicitations; such as the resumption of the Jagheers, and the seizure of his father's treasures, which had been so long suffered to remain in the hands of the Begum his mother, and the other conditions of the engagements exacted from me at Chunar. On every occasion of this kind, the late Resident has been the faithful echo and support of the Minister's pretensions; I must therefore have recourse to you for the introduction of a new system in that Government; nor can I omit, while I express my reliance upon you for this purpose, to repeat the sentiments which I expressed in the verbal instructions which I gave you at your departure, "that there can be no medium in the relation between the Resident and the Minister, but either the Resident must be the slave and vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute devotion of the Resident." Much as I am displeased at the conduct of the Minister, I impute it more to the sufferance of Mr. Middleton than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his office on such conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any other man who could be nominated to his office, because he possesses abilities, and a knowledge of business. He exists by his dependance on the influence of our Government; and above all, because a change of Administration in a Government so loose as that of Owde, where all the parts of it are held together by the exertion of actual power, and not by the springs of an established Constitution, would be unavoidably productive of confusion, and loss of revenue: Therefore it must be advisable to try him by the mode of conciliation, in your final conversation with him, at the same time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest terms, the footing and condition on which he shall be permitted to retain his place, with the alternative of dismissal, and a scrutiny into his past conduct, if he refuses it. In the first place, I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, letters dictated by the spirit of opposition; but shall consider every such attempt as the Minister's, and as an insult on our Government: In the second place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official character but with your knowledge and participation; at the same time, the first share of the responsibility will rest with you. The other conditions will follow distinctly in their places, because I consider you as responsible for them.

5th. No Administration can be properly conducted without regular offices. In that of Owde there is not one, the whole being engrossed by Mr. Minister. Two are indispensably necessary; first, an Office of Collections; secondly, an Office of Treasury. I insist upon these establishments being formed immediately; and it must be your care to appoint such checks to each, that whatever sums are paid from the revenue shall be duly entered, and credit given for their exact amount in the Office of Collections; and in like manner, that no sums shall pass the Treasury, without a similar controul. The Heads of these Offices must of course be under the general directions of the Minister in all points, excepting their accounts; for the fidelity of which they must be solely responsible, and made liable to the several punishments if they falsify them. What other offices may have been in use in the time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowlah, and at this time necessary,

necessary, you will enquire, and either cause them to be re-established, or not, as it shall appear to be proper.

In this last description I include the Adawlets. You will find them recommended but conditionally in my instructions to Mr. Middleton. It is certain that the want of them, and the universal and extreme licentiousness occasioned thereby, is one of the most disreputable defects in the Nabob's government; yet I much doubt whether, introduced into such a state at once and abruptly, they would not add to the mischiefs which they were intended to redress; for perhaps there is scarce an individual who would not become immediately obnoxious to their authority, and I fear scarce an individual capable of discharging even a small portion of their decrees. While they do not exist, every man knows the hazard which he incurs in lending his money. Their establishment might tend to deceive, by holding out the appearance of false assurances; and with respect to oppressions of every species, unless each court was armed with a strong military force, it would not be in their power to prevent or punish them; neither in that case is it certain they would not themselves prove the greatest instruments of oppression. The Aumils in the first instance, and the Munduls or Chiefs of the villages ultimately, must supply this defect, if it cannot be otherwise remedied. I merely intimate this subject to you, as proper for your enquiry and consideration, but cannot give you any instructions concerning it.

6th. Great care must be taken in the choice of Aumils. I shall not descend to particulars, but enjoin one caution only, as indispensably necessary, that no Aumil be appointed to a frontier station, without such pledge, or other security, for compelling his personal appearance whenever required, as may insure, beyond a doubt, his obedience and fidelity; and both these and others, wherever stationed, ought to have the means of self-protection, and to be trusted and supported.

7th. The means by which Almas Ally Cawn has been permitted to acquire independency have been long seen, and the effects of it foretold by every person acquainted with the state of that government, except those immediately interested in it. The late Resident has been his constant advocate, and I lately understand that, however truly, the Minister disclaims all concern in this imprudent measure. It is very extraordinary that his defection, his retreat to the frontier, the subsequent negotiations which passed between him and the Nabob, the engagements concluded between them, which resemble more a treaty between equal states, than a transaction between a sovereign and his vassal, have all passed without the least communication or report of them made to me by the resident, or his assistant, or the minister; and in a letter which I have lately received from the Nabob, the Minister has had the presumption to make the Nabob declare the whole to be false, and without foundation, and to affirm that every part of his dominion enjoyed the most perfect peace and tranquillity. Upon this subject, the behaviour of the Minister is so reprehensible, that I think it incumbent upon me to let him know my sentiments of it: It will at least shew him how thin the veil is by which he covers his own acts, and that such artifices will only tend to make them the more criminal, from the falsehood and duplicity with which they are associated. As for Almas Ally Cawn himself, the policy which has been observed towards him has been scandalously derogatory from the Nabob's dignity and interest, and hurtful to the reputation of our government, as far as it is connected with it. If any engagement shall actually subsist between them at the time you have charge of the residency, it must, however exceptional, be faithfully observed; but if he has been guilty of any criminal offence to the Nabob his master, for which no immunity is provided in the engagement, or he shall break any one of the conditions of it, I do most strictly enjoin you, and it must be your special care to endeavour, either by force or surprize, to secure his person, and bring him to justice: By bringing him to justice, I mean that you urge the Nabob, on due conviction, to punish him with death, as a necessary example to deter others from the commission of the like crimes; nor must you desist till this is effected.—I cannot prescribe the means; but to guard myself against that obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced misconstruction of this order, by those who may hereafter be employed in searching our records for cavils and informations against me, I think it proper to forbid, and protest against, the use of any fraudulent artifice or treachery to accomplish the end which I have prescribed; and as you alone are privy to the order, you will of course observe the greatest secrecy that it may not transpire: But I repeat my recommendation of it as one of the first and most essential duties of your office.

8th. From the practice which the late Resident and his Deputy, and the Minister, seemed to have prescribed to themselves of withholding all official information from me, I have been under the necessity of forming my opinion of the state of the Nabob's government upon private intelligence; but this, from its variety, from its concurrence, notwithstanding the various channels through which it has passed, and above all from its notoriety, comes to me with all the weight which the highest authority could give it. For some facts I have the testimony of sworn evidence; such are the transactions of the Rebel Zemindars of Gooruckpore and Bareach in the insurrections of the last year, which had for their immediate object the destruction of Colonel Hannay, and the officers of his command; and, ultimately, the extirpation of the English influence and power throughout the whole of the Nabob Vizier's dominions. The Zemindars who distinguished themselves on this occasion were Zalem Sing, Genoo Roy, and Perly Pall Sing. I am informed that these men have

have persevered in their rebellious conduct, without deviation, to the present time, though the Nabob's, and not our government, is the object of it.—Represent to the Nabob, and effectually, the bad policy of suffering such examples to pass with impunity. Obtain his order for employing some sure means for apprehending these Zemindars; and if it shall appear, on a fair and regular inquiry, that their conduct towards the Nabob (I pass over that which regards ourselves alone) has been such as it has been reported to be, he ought, and you must insist upon it, to punish them with death, and to treat with the same rigour every Zemindar, and every subject who shall be the leader in a rebellion against his authority. Severe as this injunction may appear at first sight, it will be mercy in its effects, if the Nabob will adopt the policy, by insuring the tranquillity of his country, and saving the blood of his people; for the resolution, once published, and enforced in a single instance, will make it unnecessary to prosecute it to a second example.

9th. I have been informed by the late Colonel Hannay, that some time before his recall was determined, he had agreed to a settlement of 23 lacks complete, and without deductions, for the revenue of Goorookpore and Bareach for the present year, and that on his recall a new arrangement had taken place, in which a selection had been made of the most valuable talooks or portions of this district, and that they had been distributed among the domestics and other favourites of the Minister, and that the rest had been farmed to one Aumil Abdool Beg, as I recollect, and the whole reduced to a jumma of 18 lacks, from which a provision of future remissions was made for Seebundy anticipations, and Pymaul, or ravages committed during the late insurrections. These are facts of such a kind as will confirm themselves by their own evidence; and if you find them to be such, it must be your care to correct the abuse if you can, for the present, or at least to apply the best remedy in your power to it, and restore their future jumma to its real value. I shall not enter further or more minutely into the subject of the general collections, but I am particularly solicitous to ascertain the real value of this district, for a reason which I will proceed to explain.

From the nature of our connection with the government of Owde, from the Nabob's incapacity, and the necessity which will for ever exist while we have the claim of a subsidy upon the resources of his country, of exercising an influence, and frequently substituting it entirely in the place of an avowed and constitutional authority in the administration of his government, and from the consequences inevitable in such a connected system, directed, as it must be, under all the various changes and resolutions incident to our government by men of various character, and degrees of capacity and integrity, the time will come when that claim shall accumulate to a sum exceeding the Nabob's ability to discharge it, but by some ancient measures of accommodation, which may at the same time release him from an intolerable burden, and yield to us a more rational and substantial, though less ostensible, income. Such a resource, and indeed in no other, would be offered by an assignment in property, and in perpetuity, of the district of Goorookpore and Bareach, in lieu of all demands whatsoever for subsidy, even though the additional charge of extraordinary detachments furnished for the defence of his dominions were added to it. Such an accommodation, if even it should take place, must be produced by a strong necessity compelling it; for neither would the Nabob, weak as he is, submit to yield to it now, nor would I, firmly convinced as I am of its expediency, recommend the acceptance of it at this time, while so strong an apparent difference between the produce of the assignment, taken at its highest probable estimate, and the amount of the subsidy, exists as an objection to it. The annual claim of the subsidy being 34,020,000 rupees, and Colonel Hannay's jumma of Goorookpore and Bareach, which must be taken at its highest rate, but at 23 lacks; but as an argument for the measure, if ever it should become a subject of immediate consideration, I will briefly add the advantages which shall certainly accrue from it:

1st. Its situation, bounded by a great and impassible river, the Dava, connecting with the Ganges, the boundary line of the most defensible part of our dominions.

2d. The means which it would afford us of putting a total stop to the continual inroads and ravages by which our own district of Sircar Saurun has been, and will continually be infested, from its open communication with the rude territory of the lawless Zemindars of Goorookpore immediately adjoining to it.

3d. A certain and improveable revenue, instead of a precarious demand on account, payable from a fund, which I have said must at some period prove insolvent.

Having thus exposed to you my views, I leave them a charge on your recollection, recommending it to you to obtain all the insight which you can into the subject, both with respect to its present revenue, to the improvement of which it would be capable in our hands, and to the means by which the assignment itself could at a proper season be obtained.

10. On the information of the defection of Almas Ally Cawn, of symptoms apparent of the like disposition in the Aumil of Rohilcund, and of the general anarchy which prevailed in every other part

part of the Nabob's dominions; the board, though officially unapprized of these, as of every other subject requiring their knowledge of them, resolved and ordered that a strong detachment, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, should march into the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, both for its internal defence, and for the relief of the numerous detachments which we understood (and this also from private information only) have been made by the sole authority of Mr. Johnson, covered by the Nabob's formal requisition, from the army stationed at Cawnpore: You will receive an order from the board to notify to the commanding officer of every detachment, that its services are no longer required; which notification it will rest with your discretion to make on the instant in which you shall see that it can be done with safety; and a correspondent order will be sent to Colonel Morgan, to command the instant return of every detachment within four-and-twenty hours after the receipt of every such notification upon this subject. I desire you to bear in mind, that the army at Cawnpore, or in whatsoever part of the frontier it may be stationed, is appointed for the internal defence of the Nabob's dominions, and for that only; that this was its original destination intended by the treaty of 1773, commonly known by the treaty of Benares; and that every deviation from this object, and every diminution of its force, are impolitic and highly dangerous to our own existence, by the encouragement which it will afford to foreign invasion. I understand, that at this time there are only two regiments of Sepoys left to support the small body of Europeans, to which the strength of that nation is now reduced.

Events may hereafter arise of so sudden and urgent an emergency, as to require a temporary deviation from this maxim; but it will be with the greatest reluctance and dissatisfaction that the Board will ever hear of such a disposition, and therefore you must be careful that the exigency be such from its urgency and necessity, as will clearly justify you in deviating from it, though but by the call of a single regiment of that station to any part of the Nabob's internal dominions; and on every such occasion you must be careful to comply with every formality enjoined by my instructions to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of September, and to transmit instant advice of it to the Board, not waiting for the detail of your reasons, which, to prevent delays, may follow as you shall have more leisure to form them.

I must make it my particular injunction, that such a notification as I have mentioned above may be at all events instantly transmitted to the officer commanding the detachment sent to Furruckabad, if my information be true, that such a measure has been assumed by Mr. Johnson, for which no pretext can justify him.

11th. What I have to say under this head is immediately connected with the concluding part of the preceding. From a solicitude to guard against any imputations to which the reputation of our Government might be exposed by its interference in the Nabob Vizier's claims upon the Nabob Mozaffer Jung, I made use of my influence with the Minister, enforced by strong injunction to the Resident, that no force should be exercised on that Nabob, nor any person sent to usurp the charge of his Government and Collections, while he continued to pay his stipulated annual tribute to the Vizier as it became due: The consequence of this recommendation was, if I may credit the reports of the Resident and the Minister, that from the instant that the Nabob withdrew his interference, the Nabob Mozaffer Jung desisted from making his payment: You will know with certainty whether this report was true; if it was, you must leave the Nabob and the Minister to act in this business in what manner soever they please, and entirely forbear from all interference in it.

12th. Mr. Middleton has written to the Board that Fyzoola Cawn has been making preparations for entering on open hostilities with the Nabob Vizier, and combining other persons against him; I suspect the information, but prudence requires to be prepared against the possibility of such an event. It is possible that the apparent weakness may have excited Fyzoola Cawn to form such a design; it is more probable that he has been driven to it by the public declarations and menaces both of the Resident and the Minister. I have written a letter to him, such as I think best calculated to divert him from any such undertaking, by assurances of the favourable disposition of this Government towards him, while he shall not have forfeited it by any improper conduct, and by stating to him the fatal consequences which must attend his defection. That letter you will perhaps receive earlier than I shall be able to put you in possession of these instructions; I shall only add, upon this head, that you must be guided by your own discretion in whatsoever relates to it; but be careful to prevent the Nabob's affairs from being involved with new difficulties, while he has already so many to oppress him.

13th. The feverities which have been exercised towards the Begums were most justly merited by the advantage which they took of the troubles, in which I was personally involved the last year to excite a rebellion in the Nabob's Government, and to complete the ruin which they thought was impending on ours. If it is the Nabob's desire to forget and to forgive their past offences, I have no objection to his allowing them in pension the nominal amount of their Jaghires; but if he shall ever offer to restore their Jaghires to them, or to give them any property in land after the warning which they have given him, by the dangerous abuse which they formerly made of his indulgence, you must remonstrate in the strongest terms against it—you must not permit such an act to take place,

until this Government shall have received information of it, and shall have had time to interpose its influence for the prevention of it.

14th. Study on every occasion to conciliate the good-will of the Nabob, and shew him every ostensible and external mark of respect. I should hope that with due attention you would not find it difficult to make him himself the mover of every act necessary, whether for the advancement of his own interests, or the discharge of his debts to the Company. But this can never be effected while the Minister maintains that ascendant over him which he at present holds by the means of a nearer and more private intercourse, and by affecting to be the vindicator of his rights against the claims of our Government. In my late engagement with the Nabob it was stipulated, that a certain sum should be set apart monthly for his private expences, and this made a part of my instructions to Mr. Middleton. The sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, of 30 lacks. It was my intention and direction, that this appropriation should be made before any other, and this I make my present injunction to you; requiring also that you do make it a part of immediate and strict inquiry, whether the Nabob has hitherto received the whole and punctual payment of the sum assigned to this account, or any part of it has been withheld from him, whether with or without his concurrence. I mention this, because from some private information which I have lately received, I have reason to suspect that this is actually the case. Whatever foundation there may be for this report, let justice be done to the Nabob; and if he has been deceived, undeceive him.

15th. The Nabob has repeatedly and bitterly complained of the indignity which he suffers in his authority, by the usurpations of the Company's Residents: and has repeatedly demanded, that whenever the Company's balance shall be completely discharged, he may be freed from this vexation; that he may be permitted to pay the subsidy in ready money; and that the assignments which have been granted to satisfy that demand may be restored him. I confess that I did myself give encouragement to this proposition, knowing at the same time the quarter from which it came, I mean from Hyder Beg; and willing to exonerate this Government from the trouble and responsibility, and the Company from the disgrace of whatever might attend the administration of the Nabob's Government. I thought too that it presented a sure prospect of the regular payment of the current demands, by the penalty which would attend the failure, in the resumption of the former system of assignments, and in the personal claims which it would lay on the Minister. But his misconduct has since manifested itself in so many particular instances, besides the universal disorder of the country; and this is so alarming in its effects to our Government, that I shall hesitate, until I have the surest and most satisfactory grounds, to recommend an acquiescence in such a measure. At present the plea on which it is grounded is probably yet at some distance; for while I am writing these instructions fresh circumstances occur to my knowledge, which make me much suspect the real payment of the sums brought to the Nabob's credit for the last year's balance. It may not, however, be amiss to talk with the Minister on this subject, to let him know that it is well understood to be a demand for substituting his authority in the place of the Company's, and to invest him with the Sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier's dominions;—to ask him, whether in such case he shall expect the Company's protection? and if he does, by what claim of right? And whether, in the event of his involving our Government in a new scene of hostilities, by those which his mal-administration may produce, whether internally, or by invasion in that country, he shall think himself in justice exempt from the personal vengeance which we may be disposed to exact from him?—At all events the proposition must be discouraged till a safer season for its acceptance; but the absolute rejection of it eluded with the Nabob, if he shall himself renew it.

16th. For the rest I refer you to my instructions to Mr. Middleton, to which, in every point not revoked or qualified by these instructions, I must require your most attentive and literal obedience.

17th. I do justice to my sense of your character, in declaring my entire reliance on your prudence and integrity, and to these I trust for your deviation from any part of these instructions at your discretion, in any instance which shall appear to you necessarily to require it; desiring however, as a proper caution, that as much as you can you will leave the subject free for my correction of it; and instantly inform me, or the Board, according to the degree of its importance, that you have acted in such manner, with your reasons for it.

Fort William,
23d Octr. 1782.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Copy

Copy of Proceedings, &c. relative to the Charges made by Mr. Hastings against Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Court of Oude, and against the Assistant Resident Mr. Johnson; also relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude, and its Dependencies, and of the reigning Family thereof.

The Asterisks in this Paper point out that Extracts from those Places have already been printed by Order of the House.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 28 July, 1783.

The Governor General,

MR. Middleton and Mr. Johnson having sent in their answers to the charges against them, which I understand are now in circulation, I hope the Board will allow me to propose, that their several opinions should be given upon those charges before my own, on account of the peculiar circumstances of those accusations in their relation to myself.

Mr. MIDDLETON's Defence.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your commands of the 12th instant, through your Secretary, accompanied with a paper of charges against me, arranged under sixteen separate heads, which I am required to answer.

At a period so distant from that at which I delivered over the charge of my office to Mr Bristow, I must be permitted to observe, I was as little prepared to receive as to answer charges against me for my conduct in the discharge of that office; as the Honourable Board, when they informed me of that gentleman's appointment to succeed me, communicated not the least hint of displeasure or disapprobation of my public conduct, and, unconscious myself of having merited censure, I had not a doubt but my removal was in consequence of the orders which I understood had been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the restoration of Mr. Bristow to the Residency of Oude. But however unexpected this call upon me may be, I am very far from complaining of any occasion afforded me of explaining my conduct, where it may have been misunderstood; on the contrary, I acknowledge my obligation to the Honourable Board, for permitting me to state collectively my conduct in the close of the important trust I have been honoured with for such a series of years. If I cannot vindicate my conduct for the period I stand accused, I shall be the less forward in claiming indulgence from the Honourable Board, as a succession (with some interruption) of nine years residence and intercourse with the court and provinces of Oude, must impress an idea of local experience and continued approbation, which would leave no other construction upon misconduct, than a wilful neglect of my duty, amounting to little less than a premeditated and determined breach of trust, loaded with ingratitude and treachery to the interest of my employers.

The charges before me, regard my conduct for the Fussullee year 1189; that is, from the 23d September, 1781, when my instructions upon the Chunar Treaty were delivered to me, to the 23d October, 1782, when I delivered over charge to my successor, Mr. Bristow. They generally aim to establish, 1st. That I did not effect the various objects of the treaty; 2dly. Disobedience of some subsequent, though connected orders; and 3dly, Inattention to my duty upon some heads more connected with a discharge of current business, than bearing any relation to the treaty.

Con-

Conceiving these three divisions to involve and describe the outline of my charges, I shall take them up in this succession to speak to them collectively; as my correspondence during that year, to which I shall occasionally refer, will, on examination, I think, be found to have answered, in detail, the major part, if not whole, of what is now before me.

In replying to my first division of the charge—Non-execution of the treaty and instructions that accompanied it—I shall best avoid confusion, and shorten what I wish to urge, by taking up unitedly the treaty and instructions, and briefly stating, in the opposite column, what was done upon them; premising, to lead the attention of the Board, that the grand object was to liquidate the Nabob's debt of accumulating balance to the Company, which the Governor General's recollection will confirm.—To obtain this liquidation, the Nabob was persuaded to agree to sundry arrangements in his government and finance, without which it was deemed impracticable to provide adequate resources to accomplish it within the year 1189, which, although unexpressed, was understood to be the period for the attainment of this grand object; nor could it possibly be expected to take less, because the regulations of a land revenue (other resources there are not in Oude) can scarcely operate within the period of a year.

For a clear understanding of my conduct, it may not be unnecessary to advert to the situation and power of a Resident at the court of Oude; that his success or failure, in the services expected from him, may be measured by the means he shall appear to possess, the only just criterion.

The Resident, from his appointment, is the sole agent from an Ally to the court he resides in, with two obvious and peculiar lines of duty; one is, the political correspondence, for information of our Government, and the preservation of a good understanding between the allied parties.—In addition to this, within these few years, another object, of very material public concern, has become an appendage of his office—the receiving the current claims and balances due to the Company.

To effect this last object, he is competent to no positive act of his own authority; but is limited to obtain what success he may, from his influence over the Nabob's Chief Minister.

* * * * *

This might suffice to shew that the main object of the treaty and my instructions were fulfilled; but I now proceed to the separate heads of them.

1st Par. Regards the separation of the Vizier's personal disbursements from the public accounts.

This was attended to. Vide letter from the Resident, No. 2, and translation of a letter from the Minister, No. 3.

2d Par. Regarding the reform of the Sebundy and Mooteyna troops into regular mustered establishments.

This was also done. Vide the above Vouchers.

3d Par. Regarding reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna troops.

This was also done. Proved by the Minister's offer of nine lacks (expressly savings from the Mooteyna reductions) for the maintenance of three of the Company's regiments proposed to be introduced in their stead. Vide Resident's letter, No. 4.

4th and 5th Paras. Regarding the Vizier's selection and appointment of his Commander, under certain provisions, and the Resident's concurrence with the Minister in the choice of Aumils and Collectors.

These paragraphs convey eventual directions, to enforce which no contingency occurred. They were my guide in concurring with the Minister in the choice of Aumils and Collectors, when any new ones were appointed, and dictated the principle on which I concurred with the Minister in the measure of increasing the farms of Almass Ally Cawn; or rather, which was the fact, restoring to him what he had before held. His responsibility was unquestionable, and his attachment to the English, of which he gave seasonable and unequivocal proofs during the Benares insurrection, proved him worthy of our confidence. The Governor General distinguished him on this occasion with honorary testimonies of his approbation.

6th Par. Regarding the institution of court of Adawlut.

My instructions on this head recommending this rather as a matter for future consideration than immediate adoption, I did little more in it than lay the foundation of such institution.

7th Par.

7th Par. Authorizing military aid to be required from Cawnpore, when emergency should require it.

This I availed myself of, as explained at length hereafter, in my reply to the third division of my charge. Major Scott's was the only regiment undirected by any immediate order of the Board; and the necessity of this arose from the execution of my orders to Fyzabad.

8th Par. Regarding the removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.

This was attended to. Vide Resident's letters, No. 5. and 6.

The foregoing appears to me to comprehend the substance of the Chunar Treaty, and the instructions given me upon it, which I have in this place abstracted, for the sake of shortening my address; but subjoined at large in the appendix I have stated what was done. It must rest with the Honourable Board to decide how far I performed my orders.

The second division which I have made of my charges, is disobedience of subsequent though connected orders; which alludes to my conduct at Furruckabad. In this I stand accused of disobeying the Governor General's peremptory commands; which I now proceed to reply to.

Upon the Nabob's letter to the Honourable the Governor General, forwarded date the 2d December 1781, I received the orders under date the 26th of the same month; my disobedience whereof is made the foundation of this charge.

The death of Nudjiff Cawn, with all the consequences, probable and actual, attendant on that event, I duly noticed in a series of letters, to which I beg leave to refer.

The supposed rebellion and flight of Almas Ally Cawn, I informed the Board, upon my return to Lucknow in September, was a premature report, as I had always considered and treated it.

The only material occurrence worthy the Honourable Board's information, relative to the Nabob's interior government, was the assassination of Mirza Abdoola Beg, Aumil of Goruckpore, which proceeded not from any disorders in the country, but an unfortunate dispute with two of his own immediate dependants. This accident was duly communicated to the Board, as well as the measures that had been taken to avert any bad consequences, under date the 27th May 1782.

To the other article—employment of troops—I have to observe, that there were fewer regiments on service in the Nabob's country during the year 1189, than in many, I believe I might affirm any, of the preceding years, since the present Nabob's accession to the Musnud; although more might in reason have been expected to be wanted upon withdrawing of the stations of Futtu Ghur and Daranaghur. The English regiments under Colonel Hannay across the Gogra; Captain Gall in Rohilcund; Major Clarke at Allahabad; and Captain Plowden at Lucknow. These regular and other troops occupied the whole country, in every direction, in former years; notwithstanding Major Crabb's regiment in Khyrabad, Major Lucas's across the Gogra, two regiments in the Doawb, and others were employed, and still more wanted. Instead of all these, in a very turbulent year, when a rebellion had spread across the country, only four regiments were employed; of these four, Major Naylor's had been called over, during the heat of the insurrection at Benares, and sent to Colonel Hannay's relief, even before I reached Lucknow; another, Major Gilpin's, was, in consequence of the orders regarding the Fayzabad business, called in to put the Begums Jagheers into the Nabob's hands; a third moved in consequence of the orders of the Board respecting Furruckabad, although first called in by me in consequence of the Fayzabad business, which had brought Bulbudder Sing into the Begums Jagheer; the fourth was obtained by my assistant Mr. Johnson, on an application to Colonel Blair, in my absence, upon his having returned the 23d regiment (late Major Naylor's) to Dinapore.

These are all the regiments that I directly or indirectly used; I say all, because I take it for granted, the new treaty regiments stationed at Lucknow, for particular purposes explained in the treaty, can have no reference to my charge.

In a state of almost a general revolt, and the total recall of eighteen regiments and battalions of infantry, and two of cavalry, I might, without exposing myself to the charge of making too far an use of the power given me by my instructions, have called in as many troops at least as were used in times of peace and quiet, when all these were in being, and fully stationed for the Nabob's service; consequently, I must hope I shall not appear criminal, in the judgment of the

Conceiving these three divisions to involve and describe the outline of my charges, I shall take them up in this succession to speak to them collectively; as my correspondence during that year, to which I shall occasionally refer, will, on examination, I think, be found to have answered, in detail, the major part, if not whole, of what is now before me.

In replying to my first division of the charge—Non-execution of the treaty and instructions that accompanied it—I shall best avoid confusion, and shorten what I wish to urge, by taking up unitedly the treaty and instructions, and briefly stating, in the opposite column, what was done upon them; premising, to lead the attention of the Board, that the grand object was to liquidate the Nabob's debt of accumulating balance to the Company, which the Governor General's recollection will confirm.—To obtain this liquidation, the Nabob was persuaded to agree to sundry arrangements in his government and finance, without which it was deemed impracticable to provide adequate resources to accomplish it within the year 1189, which, although unexpressed, was understood to be the period for the attainment of this grand object; nor could it possibly be expected to take less, because the regulations of a land revenue (other resources there are not in Oude) can scarcely operate within the period of a year.

For a clear understanding of my conduct, it may not be unnecessary to advert to the situation and power of a Resident at the court of Oude; that his success or failure, in the services expected from him, may be measured by the means he shall appear to possess, the only just criterion.

The Resident, from his appointment, is the sole agent from an Ally to the court he resides in, with two obvious and peculiar lines of duty; one is, the political correspondence, for information of our Government, and the preservation of a good understanding between the allied parties.—In addition to this, within these few years, another object, of very material public concern, has become an appendage of his office—the receiving the current claims and balances due to the Company.

To effect this last object, he is competent to no positive act of his own authority; but is limited to obtain what success he may, from his influence over the Nabob's Chief Minister.

* * * * *

This might suffice to shew that the main object of the treaty and my instructions were fulfilled; but I now proceed to the separate heads of them.

1st Par. Regards the separation of the Vizier's personal disbursements from the public accounts.	This was attended to. Vide letter from the Resident, No. 2, and translation of a letter from the Minister, No. 3.
--	---

2d Par. Regarding the reform of the Sebundy and Mooteyna troops into regular mustered establishments.	This was also done. Vide the above Vouchers.
---	--

3d Par. Regarding reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna troops.	This was also done. Proved by the Minister's offer of nine lacks (expressly savings from the Mooteyna reductions) for the maintenance of three of the Company's regiments proposed to be introduced in their stead. Vide Resident's letter, No. 4.
---	--

4th and 5th Paras. Regarding the Vizier's selection and appointment of his Commander, under certain provisions, and the Resident's concurrence with the Minister in the choice of Aumils and Collectors.	These paragraphs convey eventual directions, to enforce which no contingency occurred. They were my guide in concurring with the Minister in the choice of Aumils and Collectors, when any new ones were appointed, and dictated the principle on which I concurred with the Minister in the measure of increasing the farms of Almas Ally Cawn; or rather, which was the fact, restoring to him what he had before held. His responsibility was unquestionable, and his attachment to the English, of which he gave seasonable and unequivocal proofs during the Benares insurrection, proved him worthy of our confidence. The Governor General distinguished him on this occasion with honorary testimonies of his approbation.
--	--

6th Par. Regarding the institution of court of Adawlut.	My instructions on this head recommending this rather as a matter for future consideration than immediate adoption, I did little more in it than lay the foundation of such institution.
---	--

7th Par.

7th Par. Authorizing military aid to be required from Cawnpore, when emergency should require it.

This I availed myself of, as explained at length hereafter, in my reply to the third division of my charge. Major Scott's was the only regiment undirected by any immediate order of the Board; and the necessity of this arose from the execution of my orders to Fyzabad.

8th Par. Regarding the removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.

This was attended to. Vide Resident's letters, No. 5. and 6.

The foregoing appears to me to comprehend the substance of the Chunar Treaty, and the instructions given me upon it, which I have in this place abstracted, for the sake of shortening my address; but subjoined at large in the appendix I have stated what was done. It must rest with the Honourable Board to decide how far I performed my orders.

The second division which I have made of my charges, is disobedience of subsequent though connected orders; which alludes to my conduct at Furruckabad. In this I stand accused of disobeying the Governor General's peremptory commands; which I now proceed to reply to.

Upon the Nabob's letter to the Honourable the Governor General, forwarded date the 2d December 1781, I received the orders under date the 26th of the same month; my disobedience whereof is made the foundation of this charge.

The death of Nudjiff Cawn, with all the consequences, probable and actual, attendant on that event, I duly noticed in a series of letters, to which I beg leave to refer.

The supposed rebellion and flight of Almas Ally Cawn, I informed the Board, upon my return to Lucknow in September, was a premature report, as I had always considered and treated it.

The only material occurrence worthy the Honourable Board's information, relative to the Nabob's interior government, was the assassination of Mirza Abdoola Beg, Aumil of Goruckpore, which proceeded not from any disorders in the country, but an unfortunate dispute with two of his own immediate dependants. This accident was duly communicated to the Board, as well as the measures that had been taken to avert any bad consequences, under date the 27th May 1782.

To the other article—employment of troops—I have to observe, that there were fewer regiments on service in the Nabob's country during the year 1189, than in many, I believe I might affirm any, of the preceding years, since the present Nabob's accession to the Musnud; although more might in reason have been expected to be wanted upon withdrawing of the stations of Futtu Ghur and Daranaghur. The English regiments under Colonel Hannay across the Gogra; Captain Gall in Rohilcund; Major Clarke at Allahabad; and Captain Plowden at Lucknow. These regular and other troops occupied the whole country, in every direction, in former years; notwithstanding Major Crabb's regiment in Khyrabad, Major Lucas's across the Gogra, two regiments in the Doawb, and others were employed, and still more wanted. Instead of all these, in a very turbulent year, when a rebellion had spread across the country, only four regiments were employed; of these four, Major Naylor's had been called over, during the heat of the insurrection at Benares, and sent to Colonel Hannay's relief, even before I reached Lucknow; another, Major Gilpin's, was, in consequence of the orders regarding the Fayzabad business, called in to put the Begums Jagheers into the Nabob's hands; a third moved in consequence of the orders of the Board respecting Furruckabad, although first called in by me in consequence of the Fayzabad business, which had brought Bulbudder Sing into the Begums Jagheer; the fourth was obtained by my assistant Mr. Johnson, on an application to Colonel Blair, in my absence, upon his having returned the 23d regiment (late Major Naylor's) to Dinapore.

These are all the regiments that I directly or indirectly used; I say all, because I take it for granted, the new treaty regiments stationed at Lucknow, for particular purposes explained in the treaty, can have no reference to my charge.

In a state of almost a general revolt, and the total recall of eighteen regiments and battalions of infantry, and two of cavalry, I might, without exposing myself to the charge of making too far an use of the power given me by my instructions, have called in as many troops at least as were used in times of peace and quiet, when all these were in being, and fully stationed for the Nabob's service; consequently, I must hope I shall not appear criminal, in the judgment of the

Honourable Board, when I shew that myself, and assistant in my absence, of our own motion, only called in two regiments, and one of these in exchange for another returned into cantonments.

I cannot conclude this address without offering my apology to the Honourable Board, for the long intrusion I have been compelled to make upon them; I will not trespass longer on their time, but here close what I have to urge in vindication of my conduct on the charges preferred against me.

If in the course of the foregoing recital, supported by the several vouchers I have annexed, I shall have shewn that I accomplished the grand objects of the treaty, by liquidating not only the balance I stood pledged for, but the new claim from the Presidency.—That I effected the several regulations prescribed by my instructions, to bring about this liquidation—by the total resumption of the Jagheers (excepting Fyzoola Cawn's only) and the arrangement and reduction of the Mooteyna. That I further fulfilled the objects of my orders respecting the Begums at Fayzabad, within ten days after my arrival there—And, finally, that I discharged the current business and duties of my station, by realizing the current claims, quelling the insurrection extending from Benares to the extremity of Rohilcund, and subduing such other disturbances as are perpetually arising from the turbulence of the Zemindars, without the aid of more troops than shall be found to have been employed in former years—I assure myself, from the justice of the Honourable Board, that they will declare me fully acquitted of the responsibility with which I was charged at the conclusion of the treaty, and deem me warranted in the belief I had formed, that my recall was the necessary consequence of obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors in favour of my successor, and not for any delinquency or misconduct on my part.

Earnestly entreating the Honourable Board to relieve my anxious suspense, by indulging me with as early a decision on my conduct as may suit with their more important occupations.

Calcutta.
30 June 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

* * * * *

Such subjects as could not, without interruption, be brought into this collective statement of my conduct, I have placed opposite the charges they respectively regard, and request that they may be received as a part of my answer to the charges.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

APPENDIX to Mr. MIDDLETON's DEFENCE.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

I Have the honour herewith to transmit a letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his compliance with the only points that remained unfinished of his part of the late agreement made with you, by having changed the mode of the receipt of his revenues, now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzoor to the Ministers, by whom all the Tuncawdars and Mooteyna, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the expences of his private purse, estimated at the medium receipts of the last three years.

I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the accomplishment of this reform. From which, with the total resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every reason to hope for the most beneficial result, and that every part of this government will now be in a state of regularity and tranquillity never before experienced.

I also

I also trust, that you will now deem every wish expressed in your instructions to me fully performed.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir,

Lucknow,
the 11th Febr'y. 1782.

Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) NATHL. MIDDLETON.

A true copy.
Nathl. Middleton.

Translation of a LETTER from HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. MIDDLETON.

I have been honoured with your letter of the 1st Rubbee ul awol. You write, "that, correspondent to the tenor of the Purwannahs issued to the Aumils by his Highness, in conformity to the treaty, to remit their revenue to the Prefence, that the pay of the Mooteyna and Tunkadars might in future be issued from thence, I also should issue my orders." Correspondent to his Highness's Perwannahs, I have written letters to the Aumils. In future, the pay of the Mooteyna and Tuncawdars will not be issued by the Aumils, but by the officers of Government at the Prefence appointed for that purpose. It is expedient that you also notice this to the Aumils in the same manner.

A true translation,
(Signed) NATHL. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

Upon the spirit of your former orders, relative to the appointment of a detachment under Sir John Cumming, for the support and protection of the Vizier's internal Government, and your subsequent letters, declaratory of your sense of the footing on which the subsidiary brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the impropriety of making detachments from the frontier brigade, originally intended solely for the Nabob's dominions against a foreign enemy, for the assistance of the Aumils, or rather ordinary services of the collections, and to convince them of the impossibility of continuing that practice, now that the whole effective force of the country was reduced to one brigade, without perverting the obvious design of its establishment, and thereby risking consequences to the Honourable Company's arms, and his Excellency's government, which it equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as, from the frequent calls for such aid, the nature of the service, and the very remote distance to which the troops were occasionally sent, neither the necessary attention to their discipline could be paid, nor their re-union effected upon any emergency, which might call for the immediate exertion of the whole force of the brigade.

Having succeeded in the impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna troops strengthening the grounds I had argued upon, I availed myself of this opportunity to propose an establishment of the Honourable Company's troops, which should at once obviate the necessity of applying to the subsidiary brigade for assistance, and enable the Nabob to make still further reduction on his Mooteyna and Sebundy establishments.—Three regiments, with their guns and complete artillery establishments, I am of opinion, would answer this purpose; and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the utility of it, that they have authorized me to submit the measure to your consideration, with an assurance that they will cheerfully co-operate with me in carrying it into immediate execution, should it meet with your approbation.

To leave as little as possible for future discussion, and that no dispute might arise about the payment of this establishment, I proposed a subsidy of 25,000 rupees per mensem for each regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible expence of the establishment, without staff or commanding officer, which I presume you will not consider necessary, as the regiments must of course always be stationed and employed separately, to make them answer the purpose for which they are intended.

I lose

I lose not a moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed arrangement to you in its present stage, that I may immediately receive your sentiments and commands upon it; and I am happy in the opportunity which it at the same time affords me, of evincing to you the attention which has been paid to your orders respecting the reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna, as well as the instant beneficial effect of them, since the expence of the establishment I now propose is to be defrayed from that fund, without the smallest additional charge to the Nabob's Government.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir,

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

Your most obedient
and most humble servant,
(Signed) NATHL. MIDDLETON.

True copy.
(Signed) Nathl. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your commands, under date the 27th February.

I had carried the original treaty down with me, in obedience to your orders of the 19th December; but, having determined, upon receipt of your first above mentioned letter, to return immediately to my station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe conveyance.

In obedience to the explanation you require of the general assertion, that the objects of the late treaty have been fulfilled, I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly what I have hitherto in detached letters taken the liberty of submitting to you; and for regularity, I shall take up the paragraphs of your instructions accompanying the Chunar treaty, in the order they stand.

Par. 1st, requires the execution of the several articles of the treaty, being five in number.

The first has been fully effected, by the complete payment of all arrears, and the march of the temporary and cavalry brigade into the provinces. Nothing remains but the return or adjustment of the value of the stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary brigade was first established, of which only nine pieces of field artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The inclosed is a letter from the Nabob upon the subject.

Mr. Wombwell's office has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the arms and stores of the different corps delivered to the Nabob; and assets for the payment of the extra regiment stationed at Lucknow, included the assignments for the current year.

The second article relates to the resumption of the Jaguire lands.—This has been fully effected.—The three most considerable are now under my charge—The Bow Begum, Salar Jung, and Letafut Ally Cawn's;—a measure I was driven to enforce, on account of the mode in which the first resumption of the Jaguires was conducted, which, by leaving the resumed lands in the farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaguirdars, little more than a shadow of the intended change was effected.

* * * * *

The fourth article, as far as regarded this office, was fulfilled here.

The fifth and last account, being only a provision for a future eventual contingency, was liable to no exertion here.

The counterpart of the treaty being the arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect towards introducing oeconomy into his finances, consisting chiefly in three points—the reduction and regulation of his Mooteyenah troops, the separation of his private purse from the public funds, and placing the latter under the separate management of the Ministers.—The first of these measures is in as great forwardness as it is possible, pay and muster masters having been appointed to the whole, and the saving already made produced a fund equal to defray the established charge of three regiments, as proposed in my address of the 10th instant. The other, of separating and limiting the privy purse, was immediately effected upon my return here from Chunar, and with that, the separate public funds placed under the Ministers.

I now

I now proceed to the continuation of the paragraphs of your letter of instructions.

The 2d, is only claiming my implicit obedience to what follows ; to fulfil which has been and shall be my constant study.

The 3d paragraph is a recapitulation of the chief object of the treaty, being the shortest possible liquidation of the Nabob's debt to the Honourable Company. To this purpose I have secured assignments, which I deem adequate to the full discharge of all demands by the end of the present Fushullee year, which, considering the greatness of the aggregate amount, is, I apprehend, as soon as have been expected.

The 4th paragraph is partly answered above.—The reduction has chiefly been in the infantry, so as to bring in our troops to supply the deficiency ; upon which subject my proposal is before you. The corps under this denomination here are chiefly Nudjeebs, and employed for the garrisons of the Aumils Forts, Kutcherries, and Tanahs. The corps of cavalry could not so easily be diminished, or immediately reformed. They consist mostly of Mogols, entertained for the state and personal security of the Aumils, who they generally attend in person : And, such is the refractory disposition of the people, who have never yet been properly controuled, that, was not some immediate visible standing force with the Aumil, at his command, to enforce his orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the duties of his charge.

The Sebundy is a separate establishment from the two above-mentioned, being a charge of generally about four per cent. upon the collections of the different Aumils, for a duty executed by a set of Peons, not military disciplined men, who are stationed upon the crops and fields, all over the country, for their protection. These, from the nature and present state of this government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the collections, and can neither be embodied or formed into any regular fixed establishment ; but the new year will afford an opportunity of reducing their numbers, and of bringing this part of the plan into greater perfection.

The 5th paragraph, regulating the mode of paying the Mooteynah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the complaints and obstruction brought against it by the Aumils, who are by it subject to a check and controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal proportion of authority over their men, by the interference of the Pay and Muster Master.

To the 6th paragraph, which regards the Nabob's choice of officers, I have only to observe, that no vacancies have occurred which can have afforded room for an exertion of its clause.

The 7th, regarding the choice of Aumils, can only come under execution at the commencement of the year, when Aumils are named. The few instances of change, which have accidentally occurred by the resumption of the Jaguire, have been conducted under the spirit of this order.

Upon the 8th paragraph I have written a strong letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish courts of justice throughout his dominions, beginning of a Sudder-ul Hukkal, the capital ; of the effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you. I have not urged an instant adoption of the plan, as it appears more mentioned as a point you wish to be brought about by degrees, than expect to see immediately enforced. Nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated to promise just now the beneficial consequences which are the objects of such an institution.

The 9th paragraph conveys a discretionary power, eventually to be exercised, an occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The notice directed by the 10th paragraph, has been publicly given to every person coming under its description, who have signified their having received the order.

* * * * *

Trusting that from this explanation, you will be satisfied that I have done all that the time I have had, and the circumstances I have been under, would admit, I remain, with profound respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 25th March, 1782.

Your most obedient, and
most humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

True Copy.
Nath. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your commands of the 24th July, which a necessary reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the honour to inform you, that your orders have been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their obedience thereto; and when I left that place, the end of June last, some had taken their departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing with all possible speed.

I learn from Mr Johnson, that on receipt of your letter, Messrs. Scott, Marfack, Carvalho; and Darell, were yet at Lucknow. The two former gentlemen were positively to depart by the end of this month at furthest, and Messrs. Marfack and Carvalho were then on the point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose health, I am informed, is still in a very indifferent state, having your permission, will remain till the end of the rains.

Besides the above-mentioned gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird, are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their description. These are the dependants of our Government that I know of, residing within the Vizier's jurisdiction, without public appointments, or the express licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a recommendation to you in his behalf.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Patna,

Sir,

the 17th August, 1782.

Your most obedient and

most humble servant,

True copy.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

Nath. Middleton.

The NABOB's TREATY or AGREEMENT with the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Original in the Persian Language, was signed and sealed by his Excellency.

Having on my behalf agreed to the requisition of the Nabob Vizier, without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company; I therefore recommend him to reduce the great number of his Sibundy and other troops to regular and complete establishment, not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the treasury, and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them; but as this may be difficult, without making a separation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend, that he receive into his private purse no more than a fixed monthly sum for the expences and household, and that the remainder of the nett collections be left in a public treasure, under the management of his public ministers, and the inspection of the Resident, for the discharge of of his military and civil disbursement.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments annually made, and which must be annually received, for the payment of the past debt, and the current demands of the Company.

A true copy.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To

To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RESIDENT at the COURT of the NABOB VIZIER.

Sir,

Having on the 19th instant entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his finances of a burden they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other clauses, the execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith enclose an authentic copy of the same for your guidance.

The Nabob, on his behalf, has subscribed and sealed an agreement, in your presence, and in the presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the administration of his affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic copy.

To these papers, and to the points consequently and necessarily dependant on them, I think it necessary to add the following instructions, to which I require your most implicit obedience.

I need scarcely inform you that my chief object, in my negotiations with the Nabob, has been to induce and assist him to bring his Government and finances into such regularity, as to prevent his alliance being a clog instead of an aid to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end, the most essential point is to limit and separate his personal disbursements from the public accounts; they must not, in their total annual amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last three years:—This amount, in twelve equal parts, should be paid him monthly out of the first receipts, and the remainder of the nett collections placed separately in a public treasury, from whence his public, military, and civil establishment must be paid, under the sole management and controul of the ministers, with your concurrence. It is of course to be understood, that this has no connection, and is in no shape to interfere with the Company's assignments, and the collection upon them, which are to be conducted as usual: and as, by the addition of the Jaguirc lands, with their revenues, to the Nabob's regular collections, his income will, or ought to be, considerably increased, I shall expect that the whole of the excess be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debt to the Company.

After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vizier, and his household, the next point that will require your exertions, towards the general arrangement of the public charges, is the reform of the established and Muttaena troops, reducing them into an established corps for the whole service. If this corps could be brought to consist solely of cavalry, it would best answer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service, but what may be necessary for his body guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur in such an arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and established, their pay must be issued from the public treasury;—no assignments upon the revenues to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled. To complete this, all numbers above what the real service may require, or the actual nett receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, must be disbanded as fast as the arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own commanders; but if he should nominate improper persons, such as the men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or other deriving their influence from them, or of known disaffection to our government, you are in such case to remonstrate against; and if the Vizier shall persist in his choice, you are peremptorily, and in my name, to oppose it as a breach of his agreement.

For the management of the collections, the Ministers, with your concurrence, are to chuse all Aumils and Collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility, good reputation, and known ability of the persons they elect, that, as far as possible, changes should be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the subject of the distribution of justice in the Nabob's dominions. For the present, I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be done at once, to establish courts of Adaulet throughout his districts; the Daragos, Moulovies, and other officers of which must be selected, as in the case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your concurrence. The want of these courts is equally hurtful to the Revenue, Government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the disturbances which the rebellious example of Rajah Chyte Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you, on the requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single application, if any case of

of emergency shall make it needful, with such detachments as may be necessary, exclusively of the regiment of Sepoys which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This power you are not to use but in case of the most urgent and manifest necessity. It is directed, that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every three months, and during its stay there, shall act solely and exclusively under your orders.

It is finally my positive order, that you do not permit any British subject, or others, claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the officers and soldiers of the army acting in their duty, and such persons as are officially appointed to remain there; and that such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of his dominions, not falling within the description of the above exception, you give due notice in writing that they quit the country, allowing them a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, to settle their affairs; and in case of their refusal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his authority to compel them to depart.

Chunar,
23d September, 1781.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,

A true copy.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

It appearing, by a letter received from your Accomptant General, dated 23d August, 1781, that the Nabob's debt to the Honourable Company, agreeable to his statement, exceeds the amount at which it stands at my office, owing to entries made in the account at the Presidency, never before communicated to this station, I have deemed it expedient, although unauthorized by the sanction of your orders, to avail myself of assets nearly equal to that excess, and shall retain them while the accounts go through the examination of the Nabob's Officers; for which purpose they have been delivered to them, and as soon as they have finished, and given me their report upon them, which they assure me shall be in a very few days, I shall do myself the honour to lay it before you, in order to obtain your final instructions for the liquidation.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Lucknow,
the 21st February, 1782.

Sir,
You most obedient, and
Most humble servant,
(Signed)

A true copy.
Nath. Middleton.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, and the MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL, FORT WILLIAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with the receipt of your commands of the 11th July, directing,

1st. Sundry entries to be made in the Nabob Vizier's accounts, as additional claims upon his Excellency, arising from a difference of the statement of his balance on the 30th April, 1781.

2dly. Expressing your surprize that I should have limited my assignments for the current year to 76,37,458—while I had information, in the middle of October, that 26,48,571. 3. 8. was claimed as a difference of balance on the 30th April, 1780, and acknowledged on the face of my own account 55,28,512. 12. 1. making together a sum of 81,77,084. 7.—unprovided for in the assignments for 1189.

3dly. Noticing a neglect of the prescribed line of my duty, in having omitted to prepare and lay before the Honourable Board, estimates of demands and drafts of assignments for the year 1189; owing to which omission, you could now only speak upon them from accidental information.

4thly. Re-

4thly. Requiring this prescribed rule to be fulfilled before the end of the current year 1189, by preparing and transmitting you such estimates and drafts for 1190.

5thly. Expressing your disappointment at the prospect of so large a balance, at the close of the current year 1189, notwithstanding the great aids the Nabob's finances had received from you, to enable him to liquidate the whole of his balance in the course of this year.

6thly. Observing that I have received no part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the cause, in any address, either to the Board or the Governor General; and, upon a conception, that the payment withheld may have proceeded from an advantage taken by the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung, of your mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct, in such case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual assistance for the recovery of what money may be due to him from Muzzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other interference with that Nabob.

In reply to these several heads, which I have numbered for the sake of perspicuity, I must beg leave to solicit the attention of your Honourable Board to the particular circumstances I shall submit to your consideration, upon each head separately, taking them in the order in which they stand in your commands.

1st. Your directions respecting the entries in the Nabob Vizier's accounts shall be punctually executed, in the manner following:—In the accounts of the current year 1189, I propose entering such part of the new claim as may fall within the sum of rupees 26,48,571. 3. 8. being the difference of balance first communicated to me, by you, in the 2d paragraph of your commands, the middle of October; the remaining fourteen lacks (the whole claim being forty lacks) I propose adding to the current demands for the year 1190, and I am encouraged to hope you approve the motives which induce me to propose this distinction, instead of making the whole entry immediately, as you are pleased to direct.—They are these:—In a subsequent part of your commands now before me, you call upon me to realize the sum of rupees 26,48,571. 3. 8. which I separately reply to in regular course; and in other letters, which I shall hereafter have occasion to refer to, you are pleased to consider and hold me responsible for the due collection of this sum within the term of the expiration of the current year: if, therefore, I do not hold it separated from the general claim now transmitted, I cannot refer to what I have undertaken and executed relatively to it separately, and should involve and confound the responsibility with which you justly charge me, upon the grounds of my having had sufficient previous notice of this claim, with a much larger sum, unknown in amount or existence, before the receipt of your letter. Further, Were I to include the whole in the present year, I should, while only accepting, or meant to be charged with the responsibility of collecting such sum as I had timely information of, lay myself open to the proof of leaving a balance this year, which proof I hope to obviate under the reserves hereafter explained: And, finally, Were I now to include the total new claim of forty lacks, in the accounts of this year, with the above objections, it would be of no benefit or use, as the knowledge of it is come to hand at a time when no man can undertake it from a country where the collections arise solely and exclusively from the two annual crops, Kherif and Rubby, both of which were off the ground long before the receipt of your commands, and no separate fund existing to recur to, in default of the collections. Upon these grounds I hope to stand excused, and meet indulgence for this small and immaterial deviation in the mode of executing your orders, especially as it cannot be attended with any possible detriment or prejudicial consequence to the Honourable Company, the periods of the new and the old years being now so instantaneously before us, that the difference of time between the divided entries cannot exceed many days.

Upon the 2d head, I must crave leave to refer your Honourable Board to my address of the 30th December, 1781, a copy whereof is included a number in this packet, and states my reason for a temporary limitation of the assignment for this year for the sum of rupees 76,37,458; viz. my expectations, from the assurances given me by the Nabob and his Ministers, of a supply from Fayzabad, equal to the liquidation of the balance of his Excellency's account with the Honourable Company, as apparent upon the face of my annual account for 1188; which expectation in the result proved to have been well founded. The sum of 26,48,571. 3. 8. additional claim, arising from the difference between the balance of the Honourable Company's account, as stated by your Accomptant General, and the Resident's of the 30th April 1780, was not included in the then arrangement, for reasons which, I trust, will claim the consideration of the Honourable Board. First, from the situation of the Nabob Vizier's country and finances at the beginning of the current year, as set forth in my several addresses at that period, but particularly in two, of the 17th and 20th of October last, of which, to save the Honourable Board trouble, I beg leave to transmit copies. I was forced to defer taking assignments for the balance of 1189, until the Nabob should recover so much of his paternal estate at Fayzabad; consequently the same arguments were of equal force against including any other balance in the first claimed assignments, which were calculated merely to answer the actual current disbursements.—But then reasonably may be expected to follow, the question, Why not at least have taken a bond for this sum, as well as the balance of 1188?—To this I beg leave, in the second place, to answer, That

together with the information of this claim, unsupported and unsanctified by any order of the Honourable Board, signifying their approbation of it, or their intention that it should be brought to the Nabob's debit, until it had undergone the usual forms of examination in his Excellency's offices, and obtained his sanction, which had been the case with all former demands, I received notice that it was liable to a reduction or diminution of near one half its amount; and upon laying it before the Nabob and his Ministers, they stated a counter claim, which has been referred by his Excellency to the Honourable the Governor General, and promised to be equitably considered. From the several objections to this amount as a decided claim, I trust the Honourable Board will not hold me deserving of censure for not realizing it, but will, on the contrary, be inclined to allow, that upon receipt of their order, now before me, I have gone every just length, in demanding and obtaining from the Nabob a conditional deposit of the money, while the heads of the claim undergo investigation. His Excellency has granted me assignments for the amount, which I have pledged and mortgaged the collections of to Gopaul Dols Sah, and other Shroffs, who have agreed to advance the full amount upon the above-mentioned assignments. I shall have the honour of remitting the amount within the year, which is the period stipulated by your Board for the execution of this order.

The Nabob's counter claim, as already communicated to the Governor General, by the original of the enclosed duplicate, is for stores, horses, ordnance, &c.; and I have authority from his Excellency to inform you, that he agrees to refer to the evidence of the returns of your own Commissaries, and the estimation of your Board of Ordnance, or to waive all amount and evaluation upon return of the actual or equivalent stores. Upon this head, I would submit one further proposition, which is, that it appears the Honourable Company have still a further claim, for a difference of balance to April 30th 1781 (about fourteen lacks) at least equivalent in its aggregate to the amount of the Nabob's counter claim; that the examination and adjustment take place upon this last account, and the payment of the 26,48,571. 3. 8. be concluded and received as a full and final payment to the date it alludes to, viz. the 30th April 1780. I have no doubt of being able to bring the Nabob to agree to this adjustment, if this should, as I think it will, meet with your approbation. In this case, I must request you will be pleased to order your Accountant General to separate the amount particular and general of this second claim from the former; and here, from a knowledge of your justice, and a consequent conviction that you only mean to charge the Nabob with the real excess proved to be due from him, after deducting the amount of any well-founded counter claim, I beg leave to recommend, that you direct your Accountant General to draw up this difference of balance in two separate statements, each agreeing with the other; one being that as it now stands, drawn up to the 30th April 1781, the other closing the statement on the 30th September 1780, and from thence on to the 30th April 1781. The reason of my proposing this check is, that the Nabob's account being all closed in September, it is much easier for him and his officers to comprehend, admit, or answer a statement corresponding with the period of their own accounts, than one totally irreconcilable with it.—Should you be pleased to think this a reasonable indulgence, I would solicit this adjusted statement to be made up to September 1779 and September 1780, as well as those already made to April 1780 and April 1781.

The 3d paragraph stands answered in the first lines of my reply to the second; as in the address I there allude to, I submitted a statement of the nature of that you suppose to have been omitted. In further exculpation of myself, beg leave to recall to your memory, that on the 15th March 1781 I was instructed, through the Acting Secretary, to correspond upon all subjects of accounts with the Comptroller of the Offices, who being a member of your Honourable Board, I concluded it became unnecessary to trouble you with repetitions on those subjects, especially as, in obedience to orders, I regularly transmitted duplicates of all my accounts to the Accountant General, until he informed me it was unnecessary and superfluous, from the copies forwarded to the Comptroller ultimately coming into his office. But I shall now, conceiving it to be your intention, address the Board directly and separately upon whatever I may in future transmit to the Comptroller of the Offices; to which end,

4th, I am now preparing the estimates for the new year; which only wait your decision upon the proposals in the third paragraph of this letter, to be completed and laid before you.

Upon the 5th article of your commands, I have the pleasure, in alleviation of this disappointment you apprehend, to inform you, that I have, as per inclosed Treasury account, not only realized the total amount of the assignments taken at the beginning of the year, but also an additional sum equal to a complete discharge of the excess of disbursement beyond the amount estimated at the commencement of the year; which I have thus early effected, by raising the amount upon the balances of the assignments, which always run in their final adjustment two months at least into the new year, as all former accounts will testify; and this advance I have extended to the amount disbursed, including the excess beyond the estimated sum above-mentioned. This measure will, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to the Honourable Board, as it will enable me to make very considerable remittances much within the period of the final customary adjustment. I must aver, that I have been able to accomplish

accomplish this alone, by assuring the Shroffs that I should receive the fullest support from the Honourable Board, in enacting such measures as shall appear necessary to secure to them the complete collection of the balances; and upon this I hope to have your full approbation and sanction.

Upon the 6th article, the Honourable Board have anticipated my reply, by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the cause of the total failure in the collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper advantage taken by Muzzuffer Jung of the mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his behalf. I have therefore, immediately upon receipt of your orders, withdrawn all mediation and interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier and the collection of the tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the assistance directed, by sending a regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the collection of the tribute of the ensuing year; and have added my instructions to the same agent to collect the assignment of seven and a half lacks first above-mentioned, upon the tribute and balances due to the end of the current year; and as I have anticipated the success of this trust, by raising this amount among the other balances as above stated, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the Honourable Board will not even feel the inconveniency arising from the delay that the mediation in favour of Muzzuffer Jung has occasioned.

It may be proper to explain, that the excess of disbursements beyond the estimated amount has arisen from two causes; the first was, That the troops of Futty Ghur and Mr. Wombwell's office and establishment received their pay and allowances beyond the date stipulated by treaty (upon which the estimate was made) because the Nabob's finances not being adequate to the immediate discharge of their balances; and this being a previous condition of the treaty, their pay and usual disbursement went on until they could be fully paid up. Secondly, The army debts were rated in the estimate at five lacks, and have in the result much exceeded that sum, which unavoidably caused the diversion of assets to that channel, which were expressly granted and intended for other purposes. This unforeseen accumulation of the army debt, and the preference which it was my duty to shew to the Honourable Company's claims, have necessarily retarded the payment of the late Vizier's promised donation to the 2d brigade; which I hope will meet your approbation, as that sum, as well as the fourteen lacks unliquidated of the Honourable Company's new claim, will be an easy provision, with the current demands of the ensuing year, the full amount of which I have not a doubt of being able to realize.

I am willing to flatter myself, that under your indulgence I shall appear to have acquitted myself of the responsibility annexed to my office; your public testimony upon which I am the more anxious to merit, as the many unforeseen and uncommon obstacles which have occurred in the course of this year, rendered me apprehensive that the effects of my exertions might fall short of your expectations.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Lucknow, Your most obedient

the 7th September 1782.

humble servant,

(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

A true copy.

Nathl. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

When I had last the honour of seeing you, I more than once urged my reason for thinking that the rebellion of Rajah Chyte Sing was but part of a larger and more extensive plan, which was, by the good fortune of your arrival, prematurely brought forward, before all the parties to it were united and properly in action. In support of this belief, and to prove that I am far from being single in the espousal of it, I beg leave to trouble you with some extracts from the letters I received from Colonel Hannay, written from the time of the first breaking out of the rebellion to my return to Lucknow. His situation for obtaining the knowledge he imparts, his experience, and his judgment to guide what he advances, must make his sentiments of weight and authenticity.

In his letter of the 8th of September, from Fayzabad, scarcely ten days after he had set about obeying the Nabob Vizier's orders, to march with his force to your assistance, he writes, "That the whole country on the east side of the Gogra was in arms and rebellion; his own troops deserting, and the single companies scarcely able to join other detachments; the forts of Gurruckpore, Bilma, and Dumreeagunge, taken from the Aumils by the Zemindars; and that even Hircarrahs cannot pass; so that all communication of intelligence from his other detachments

"under

"under Major McDonald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Gordon, was cut off, and at an end." He adds, "This town, Fyzabad, has more the appearance of belonging to Chyte Sing than the Vizier. The Begums have placed guards to prevent any of my people going to the Bazar in it. Within these few days Shake Chaan, with near 1000 horse and foot, has marched from hence to Benares (they were raised here) and I must confess that for my own part I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Khan, and Behar Ally Khan, through their agents, have stirred up all the disturbances, which extend from hence to Powey Azimgur. I have sent Hoolasray to the Begum, to enquire into the reasons of my people being prevented from going into the town, Chyte Sing's being suffered to raise troops here, and why her servants attempted to prevent my getting boats to transport the Company's guns and horse from Amora. I have also desired she will give orders for seizing the family of Shake Chaan (above-mentioned); and when Hoolasray returns, I will write you her answer. In Khyrabad, Sylack, and all the country on the (West) sides of the Gogra, between Fyzabad and Khyrabad, Budahmy in Perfection; the Aumils flying before the Gong-wars, and canon firing at all hours. Chyte Sing has sent money to Fatty Saw, Ghino Ray, Ajectmull, Zalem Sing, and all the refractory Rajahs, to enable them to raise men.—I this moment received Gordon's account of the loss of his detachment, which puts my march to join you out of the question.—It happened by the villainy of the Fouzdar of Tanda, Sheemsheer Khan, Achular of Behar Ally Khan, who turned his guns upon the detachment; and an unfordable Nullah in front, and many thousands of Rajepoots, who had fought them all the way from Chowra Gaut, made the sepoy's despair.—Zalem Sing, and Prettypaul Sing, mean to attack McDonald to-morrow with 2,100 men.—Behar Ally Khan deserves death, as the loss of Gordon's detachment can only be imputed to him; his Chelah would never have acted so damning a part without orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan, in the Chocke of Fyzabad, asks every man, who bears the appearance of a soldier, why he goes not to Chyte Sing for service. I mention these circumstances, that you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob, and the necessary steps be immediately taken to prevent, what delay will render a very serious matter. A few days more will lead the ferment which is here to Lucknow. If the Nabob insists on my proceeding, I must bring every body with me, for whoever is left behind will be sacrificed."

"On the 7th September, Captain Williams writes, "Upon my arrival here, I found that part of Fatty Saw's, Gheenoo Ray's, and Ajectmull's people had crossed to Manjowlay; they have been urged to this step by Chyte Sing, who has supplied them with a considerable sum of money, and promised them great sums, if they will put the whole country into confusion; 5000 men are on the opposite side of the river, ready to cross. Fatty Saw has written to all his adherents to be up in arms. Saadit Ally, and the Begums, are deeply concerned in the late business."

In a subsequent letter, received immediately after the above, but without date, Colonel Hannay says, "I have before told you how violently the Begums people inflame the present disturbances; and, in addition to this, the principal Zemindars and Rajahs have all certificates under the seal of Chyte Sing, that he will supply them with whatever money they may require for subsisting all the troops they can raise. In a very short time, I apprehend, the greatest part of the Nabob's dominions will be in the state we are in here; and it is the general belief of every man in this part of the country, that the conduct I have related is a concerted plan for the extirpation of the English. What may be the situation of the rest of the Nabob's dominions I know not, but it is most certain, that from Goonda to Manjee, and from Fyzabad to Benares district, and cross from the Gogra to the Ganges, the country is in the utmost ferment. Should the present disturbances proceed from a plan of policy, it will be concealed from you as much as possible, and therefore I take all possible means of communicating to you what I really know to be fact.—I know not whether the Dawks pass freely from you to Lucknow; but if they do not, and no measure is immediately taken to bring about order, and draw the troops together, we may be deprived of all possible means of assisting one another, and the army lost by detached regiments. We have no communication with Bengal, and the troops on this side Benares are at present too much separated to yield one another timely assistance. I hope to God a sufficient force is ordered for the reduction of Chyte Sing; for the people who are daily sent to him, horse and foot, from Fyzabad, and the seat of rebellion I have before named, is very great."—In his next, of the 13th, he says: "It is impossible, in the general insurrection which now reigns almost universally, for me to get the force together the Nabob demanded, or to force my way to you with a less. The greatest anarchy prevails. The present insurrection is said, and believed, to be with an intention to expel the English.—I am compelled to give up all the country below Goonda. Be upon your guard against the Vizier, for there are many circumstances to make me believe he means to espouse the cause of Chyte Sing; the Begums have almost themselves recruited for him."

In his next letter of the 18th, he says, "If you meet but with a check at Benares, every man in the country is ready to fall upon your scattered parties. The state of the Vizier's dominions is in general beyond description:—The insurrection is not partial, but generally spread throughout the whole, though it rages most violently in the Mahls of Sultanpoor, the Mahls from Fyzabad to the Benares country, the Mahls on this (East) side of the Gogra, and in Koonry Khy-
"rabad

"rabad and Sylak; and, if I may trust to the information I receive, it is already begun; and will soon rage as violently, in Shajehanpore, Rohilcund, Kora, and the Doab. I have already, and repeatedly, informed you of the dispositions of those in power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been one of the great sources of the insurrection, and the place, of all others in the Vizier's dominions, which has supplied Chyte Sing with the greatest number of troops. The old Begum does in the most open and violent manner support Chyte Sing's rebellion, and the insurrection, and the Nabob's mother's accursed eunuchs are not less industrious than those of the Burrac Begum.—Capital examples made of Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very best effect."

On the 20th, he says, after re-stating his own imminent danger, "I have already written you so fully my reasons of being convinced of the treachery practised at Fayzabad, and which, I am afraid, extends to your camp, that I need say no more on the subject;" and again mentions the general insurrection.

The truth of these positions I found most fully proved upon my return; but observed in particular, that the most vigorous efforts were limited to the Jagirdars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Cawn, and Luttafut Ally Khan, distinguished themselves. However, the Nabob's return, the victories gained by the troops with you, in the total reduction of Chyte Sing's country, and the march of two regiments from Cawnpore to our assistance here, have unitedly contributed to restore matters nearly to their usual tranquillity. The example most necessarily to be made, of the two active and turbulent eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hanhay, remains yet to be done, as well as of a villain now in confinement, who had assembled 5,000 Gongwars, for the avowed purpose of rescuing two principal state prisoners from their confinement with the Nabob, and, as it is universally believed, to make an attempt upon the Treasury, for which he had fixed the day of the Duffarah, but was most happily detected, seized only a day before by the vigilance of the Cutwal, and the fact proved by papers found in his house. Unless spirits of this sort be controlled, the worst of consequences may be expected from the neglect, should, which God avert, any fresh opportunities occur.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 17th October 1781.

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,

(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

A true copy.

Nathl. Middleton.

No. 15. Quts. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

True copies.

Nathl. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

I have just received intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce with certainty what may be the immediate consequences of this event; the ultimate ones, I have no doubt, will be the total subversion of that extensive government, acquired alone by his powerful influence and high military character, and by which, rather than any effective force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his partizans, whose talents, activity, or superior influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent authority:—Dissentions, therefore, among the principal officers of his army may be expected to ensue; and those Rajahs and Chiefs, who have been deprived of their territorial possessions, will scarcely omit so favourable an opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulahd Cawn, the late Minister, will probably be restored to office, and his object will naturally be the extinction of every shadow of Nudjiff Cawn's power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend from this event any consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's interests, or the security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabitta Cawn, who it appears has long entertained views of attempting the recovery of his former posses-

“under Major McDonald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Gordon, was cut off, and at an end.” He adds, “This town, Fyzabad, has more the appearance of belonging to Chyte Sing than the Vizier. The Begums have placed guards to prevent any of my people going to the Bazar in it. Within these few days Shake Chaan, with near 1000 horse and foot, has marched from hence to Benares (they were raised here) and I must confess that for my own part I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Khan, and Behar Ally Khan, through their agents, have stirred up all the disturbances, which extend from hence to Powey Azimgur. I have sent Hoolastray to the Begum, to enquire into the reasons of my people being prevented from going into the town, Chyte Sing’s being suffered to raise troops here, and why her servants attempted to prevent my getting boats to transport the Company’s guns and horse from Amora. I have also desired she will give orders for seizing the family of Shake Chaan (above-mentioned); and when Hoolastray returns, I will write you her answer. In Khyrabad, Sylack, and all the country on the (West) sides of the Gogra, between Fyzabad and Khyrabad, Budahny in Perfection; the Aumils flying before the Gong-wars, and canon firing at all hours. Chyte Sing has sent money to Fatty Saw, Ghino Ray, Ajectmull, Zalem Sing, and all the refractory Rajahs, to enable them to raise men.—I this moment received Gordon’s account of the loss of his detachment, which puts my march to join you out of the question.—It happened by the villainy of the Fouzdar of Tanda, Sheemsheer Khan, Achular of Behar Ally Khan, who turned his guns upon the detachment; and an unfordable Nullah in front, and many thousands of Rajapoots, who had fought them all the way from Chowra Gaut, made the sepoy’s despair.—Zalem Sing, and Prettypaul Sing, mean to attack McDonald to-morrow with 2,100 men.—Behar Ally Khan deserves death, as the loss of Gordon’s detachment can only be imputed to him; his Chelah would never have acted so damning a part without orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan, in the Chocke of Fyzabad, asks every man, who bears the appearance of a soldier, why he goes not to Chyte Sing for service. I mention these circumstances, that you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob, and the necessary steps be immediately taken to prevent, what delay will render a very serious matter. A few days more will lead the ferment which is here to Lucknow. If the Nabob insists on my proceeding, I must bring every body with me, for whoever is left behind will be sacrificed.”

“On the 7th September, Captain Williams writes, “Upon my arrival here, I found that part of Fatty Saw’s, Gheenoo Ray’s, and Ajectmull’s people had crossed to Manjowlay; they have been urged to this step by Chyte Sing, who has supplied them with a considerable sum of money, and promised them great sums, if they will put the whole country into confusion; 5000 men are on the opposite side of the river, ready to cross. Fatty Saw has written to all his adherents to be up in arms. Saadit Ally, and the Begums, are deeply concerned in the late business.”

In a subsequent letter, received immediately after the above, but without date, Colonel Hannay says, “I have before told you how violently the Begums people inflame the present disturbances; and, in addition to this, the principal Zemindars and Rajahs have all certificates under the seal of Chyte Sing, that he will supply them with whatever money they may require for subsisting all the troops they can raise. In a very short time, I apprehend, the greatest part of the Nabob’s dominions will be in the state we are in here; and it is the general belief of every man in this part of the country, that the conduct I have related is a concerted plan for the extirpation of the English. What may be the situation of the rest of the Nabob’s dominions I know not, but it is most certain, that from Goonda to Manjee, and from Fyzabad to Benares district, and cross from the Gogra to the Ganges, the country is in the utmost ferment. Should the present disturbances proceed from a plan of policy, it will be concealed from you as much as possible, and therefore I take all possible means of communicating to you what I really know to be fact.—I know not whether the Dawks pass freely from you to Lucknow; but if they do not, and no measure is immediately taken to bring about order, and draw the troops together, we may be deprived of all possible means of assisting one another, and the army lost by detached regiments. We have no communication with Bengal, and the troops on this side Benares are at present too much separated to yield one another timely assistance. I hope to God a sufficient force is ordered for the reduction of Chyte Sing; for the people who are daily sent to him, horse and foot, from Fyzabad, and the seat of rebellion I have before named, is very great.”—In his next, of the 13th, he says: “It is impossible, in the general insurrection which now reigns almost universally, for me to get the force together the Nabob demanded, or to force my way to you with a loss. The greatest anarchy prevails. The present insurrection is said, and believed, to be with an intention to expel the English.—I am compelled to give up all the country below Goonda. Be upon your guard against the Vizier, for there are many circumstances to make me believe he means to espouse the cause of Chyte Sing; the Begums have almost themselves recruited for him.”

In his next letter of the 18th, he says, “If you meet but with a check at Benares, every man in the country is ready to fall upon your scattered parties. The state of the Vizier’s dominions is in general beyond description:—The insurrection is not partial, but generally spread throughout the whole, though it rages most violently in the Mahls of Sultanpoor, the Mahls from Fyzabad to the Benares country, the Mahls on this (East) side of the Gogra, and in Koonry Khy-
“rabad

"rabat and Sylak; and, if I may trust to the information I receive, it is already begun; and will soon rage as violently, in Shahjahanpore, Rohilcund, Kora, and the Doab. I have already, and repeatedly, informed you of the dispositions of those in power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been one of the great sources of the insurrection, and the place, of all others in the Vizier's dominions, which has supplied Chyte Sing with the greatest number of troops. The old Begum does in the most open and violent manner support Chyte Sing's rebellion, and the insurrection, and the Nabob's mother's accursed eunuchs are not less industrious than those of the Burrac Begum.—Capital examples made of Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very best effect."

On the 20th, he says, after re-stating his own imminent danger, "I have already written you so fully my reasons of being convinced of the treachery practised at Fayzabad, and which, I am afraid, extends to your camp, that I need say no more on the subject;" and again mentions the general insurrection.

The truth of these positions I found most fully proved upon my return; but observed in particular, that the most vigorous efforts were limited to the Jagirdars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Cawn, and Luttafut Ally Khan, distinguished themselves. However, the Nabob's return, the victories gained by the troops with you, in the total reduction of Chyte Sing's country, and the march of two regiments from Cawnpore to our assistance here, have unitedly contributed to restore matters nearly to their usual tranquillity. The example most necessarily to be made, of the two active and turbulent eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hanhay, remains yet to be done, as well as of a villain now in confinement, who had assembled 5,000 Gongwars, for the avowed purpose of rescuing two principal state prisoners from their confinement with the Nabob, and, as it is universally believed, to make an attempt upon the Treasury, for which he had fixed the day of the Duffarah, but was most happily detected, seized only a day before by the vigilance of the Cutwal, and the fact proved by papers found in his house. Unless spirits of this sort be controlled, the worst of consequences may be expected from the neglect, should, which God avert, any fresh opportunities occur.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 17th October 1781.

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,

(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

A true copy.

Nathl. Middleton.

No. 15. Quts. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

True copies.

Nathl. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

I have just received intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce with certainty what may be the immediate consequences of this event; the ultimate ones, I have no doubt, will be the total subversion of that extensive government, acquired alone by his powerful influence and high military character, and by which, rather than any effective force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his partizans, whose talents, activity, or superior influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent authority:—Dissentions, therefore, among the principal officers of his army may be expected to ensue; and those Rajahs and Chiefs, who have been deprived of their territorial possessions, will scarcely omit so favourable an opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulahd Cawn, the late Minister, will probably be restored to office, and his object will naturally be the extinction of every shadow of Nudjiff Cawn's power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend from this event any consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's interests, or the security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabitta Cawn, who it appears has long entertained views of attempting the recovery of his former possessions

sions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this a favourable occasion to prosecute them. In such an event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fazoola Cawn, who, there is strong reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such preparations, and such a disposition of his family and wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected rebellion.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Poppamon,
the 24th February 1782.

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. A.

Sir,

Intelligence was this morning received from Delhy, which mentions the death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic account than the common news-papers having yet been received, either by Mirza Khultul, or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit belief to the report.—To-morrow, intelligence will no doubt ascertain it.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
9th April, 1782.

Your most obedient and most

humble servant,

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. B.

Sir,

The intimation which I had the honour to give you in my letter of yesterday's date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed to-day through various authentic channels, and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the inclosed address from him on the subject.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
10th April, 1782.

Your most obedient and most

humble servant,

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

* * * * *

To the HONOURABLE BOARD.

D.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

On the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform you of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Khan, since which nothing material has occurred in that quarter worth intruding upon you with. Through the interest of the late Nabob's sister, Afraifal Khan has received the charcol, or investiture of succession from the king; but as many of the principal officers of the army refuse or evade submission to the authority of that Chief, it is not likely that he will be able to hold his station.

Zabetta Khan, at Ghous Ghur, is arming, and entering into alliances with the Seiks. The Nabob Fyzoola Khan, from the best intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret correspondence with him; he has gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory discourses in his Durbar; and by this day's intelligence it appears, that some unusual restraints have been imposed on my Agent, who hitherto had free access at his Durbar to send intelligence of what passed there.

I shall

I shall be very watchful of his conduct and motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular information of every thing that I think worth your notice.

Lucknow,
the 15th April, 1782.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and most
humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE BOARD. F.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I had the honour to inform you yesterday of the state of affairs at Delhy; since which, I have received intelligence of the surrender of Nudjiff Cooley Cawn, and the probability of a speedy settlement of the Government under the administration of Mirza Shuffee Cawn.

Lucknow,
the 15th September, 1782.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient, most humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE BOARD. G.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
You will have been informed, by my addresses of the 14th and 15th instant, of the late occurrences at Delhy, and of my sentiments as to the probable issue of them; which stand confirmed by intelligence this day received, of his Majesty's having conferred upon Mirza Suffee Cawn the office of Meer Buxhey, with all the other employments held by the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

This measure appears to have yielded universal satisfaction to all ranks of people, excepting those few immediately attached to Affrais-aib Cawn, and, for the reasons assigned in my first address on this subject, may, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to your Honourable Board; in which case, I would humbly presume to recommend a letter of congratulation from the Honourable the Governor General to Mirza Shuffee Cawn, on his advancement.

We hourly expect the news of an action between the forces of Afrais-aib Cawn and Mahemed Beg Amdany, unless the rapid and complete success of Mirza Shuffee Cawn at Delhy should induce the former to submission.

Lucknow,
the 19th September, 1782.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,
I had the honour to receive your commands of the 10th August, previous to my departure from Patna, and delayed the acknowledgment of them until my arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest information and satisfaction on the subject of their contents.

I have had the pleasure to find, upon my arrival, that the report of Almas Ally Cawn's flight from the Vizier's dominions was premature. His conduct for some time past, no doubt, indicated such an intention, and appearances at one time warranted a belief, that his resolution was decidedly

decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the charge of the country, he never broke off his correspondence with the court, or manifested any disinclination to return to his duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on terms of undoubted security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded alarms with which the misrepresentations of the enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest assurance of security and protection, he has resumed the charge of the districts before held, and I trust his future conduct will merit your forgiveness and continued patronage.

I must intreat, Sir, that you will suspend your judgment upon the state of the Vizier's administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a review of the measures already adopted, and now in agitation, for the regulation of this country, which I have not a doubt will afford the most satisfactory evidence of the happy effect of your arrangements.

Upon the last paragraph of your commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my address of this date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an acquittal of the responsibility with which you charge me; and, as you have candidly rested your decision on my conduct, on the ultimate effect of my exertions to realize the Honourable Company's balance, conformably to the assurances I had repeatedly given on that head, I am encouraged to hope for that testimony of your approbation, which it has ever been equally my study and ambition to merit, and which will constitute an essential part of any satisfaction I could look for, in the most successful discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Lucknow,
the 7th September, 1782.

* * * * *

I have inclosed an address from the Nabob Vizier to the Honourable Governor General on this subject; and am, with the highest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Lucknow,
the 17th September, 1782.

A true copy.
Nath. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,
I have herewith the honour to submit to you, an account of my current claims for the present year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to rupees 70,99,882, for which amount I have received assignments, as per the inclosed list, for rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's demand for the current year upon Furruckabad; and, as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sezamool from the collection of it, as well as every interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me. Khyragur is in the same predicament, the Vizier having no authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little doubt of receiving. For the large balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong hopes of receiving assets from the funds expected by the recovery of the Nabob's paternal estate, hitherto withheld by his mother, but which he has now demanded. The result is yet in suspense; as soon as any certainty of the grounds of this expectation can be determined, and may come to my knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new regulation of resuming the Jagueries is carrying into execution in every part of these extensive provinces; and when effected, will afford a very material increase in the Nabob's revenues.

The order of 7 lacks upon them could not be increased this year, as, before the seizure can be completed, the collections upon the first crops will be over; besides which, many of the Jaguirdars having

ing strong family claims upon the Nabob's, he has been obliged to assign ready money payment in lieu of the rents of the lands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 30th Decem. 1781.

Your most obedient
and most humble servant,

(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

A true copy.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

List of Current Claims upon the Nabob, for the Year 1189.

Balance due to the Paymaster, as per their respective statements, for 1188	—	14,88,304	—	—
Two months pay (as per stipulation) on Mr. Wombwell's office	—	3,00,000	—	—
Two and half do. — do. temporary brigade and cavalry	—	750,000	—	—
Subsidy	—	31,20,000	—	—
Extra regiment, as per agreement, at 25,000 rupees per month, for 10 months	—	2,50,000	—	—
Abdul Rekeman Cawn	—	3,30,000	—	—
Sadit Ally	—	61,578	—	—
Claims of Mr. Traver, Mr. Marfack, and Co.	—	5,00,000	—	—
		<u>70,99,882</u>	—	—

True copy.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

Assignments received for the Year 1189, on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,00,000	—	—
Corah Doaub, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,00,000	—	—
Furruckabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,58,000	—	—
Jaguiries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00,000	—	—
Barach and Gurruckpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,50,000	—	—
Goonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,50,000	—	—
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,35,000	—	—
Khyragur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,95,000	—	—
Azingur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30,000	—	—
Sundula Milliabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,000	—	—
								<u>76,38,000</u>	—	—

True copy.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

* * * * *

ORDERS respecting FURRACKABAD.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL to Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RESIDENT at OUDE, dated the 11th July 1782.

WE observe that you have not received any part of the sum expected from Furruckabad, and are surprized that you have not intimated, either in your letter to the Board, or to the Governor General, the circumstances which have prevented you from receiving any part of the sum expected from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung. Should they proceed from an advantage taken by him of our mediation with the Nabob Vizier, we direct that you immediately afford him effectual assistance for the recovery of what may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly withdraw all other interference with that Nabob.

True extract.
(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

To Mr. NATHL. MIDDLETON, Collector of his Excellency the Vizier's assignments to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Sir,

The Governor General intending to visit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we therefore direct you to obey all such orders and instructions as he may from this time think proper to issue to you in his own name; and in all respects to consider his single authority as of the same force, until this order shall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively.

Fort William,
the 3d July 1781.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.
EDW. WHELER.

To the HONOURABLE BOARD.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to communicate to your Honourable Board the assassination of Mirza Aboola Beg, Aumil of Goruckpore and Bahrah, by two discontented men among his troops, who also paid the forfeit of their own lives for their temerity.

I cannot help being under some alarms for the possible effects which this accident may produce on the general state of those countries, and particularly on the Nabob's assignment upon them in favour of the Honourable Company, it unfortunately happening at a most critical period of the Rubber harvest, upon which the heaviest collections fall. Nothing, however, has been left undone, which prudence could suggest, to prevent confusion or loss; Rajah Sonat Sing, Dewan to the present and late Vizier, a man of the first repute and consequence in this country, having been deputed to take charge of the collections, and by his influence to endeavour to prevent those insurrections which might be apprehended among a people naturally prone to rebellion. I have, with the Vizier's concurrence, ordered Major Naylor's regiment to move northwards from Goonda to the districts most likely to be disturbed; and Major Gilpin's regiment being at Fayzabad, the small balance yet due on the Nabob's assignment upon the Bhow Begums, is also conveniently posted to act upon an emergency; so that I have every reason to flatter myself the country will soon be restored to peace and tranquillity, should, contrary to my hopes, these measures not prove effectual in entirely preventing disorders.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Lucknow,
the 27th May 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient
and most humble servant,
(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON,
Resident, &c.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS of Mr. JOHNSON'S DEFENCE.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.
Members of the Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I Received the honour of your commands of the 25th November, conveying the proceedings of the 7th September against me, founded upon two letters of aspersions, so general and so unsupported by any defined act, that I could not answer them otherwise than by a negative, as unqualified and equally general.

This useless reply I suspended until I should receive the charges on that date promised to be drawn up from these letters, and other matter not then recorded. These I have now received under 7 heads. The two first immediately from the letters, as recorded on the 7th September; the third, upon a part of the same letter, not then entered; and the four last, complaints of neglect of duty under heads particularized.

Enclosed I have the honour to submit my answers to each charge, anxiously waiting your final decision upon them.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,
(Signed)

R. JOHNSON.

Calcutta,
the 14th June 1783.
Delivered in 5th July.

1st CHARGE, from Hyder Beg's
letter, entered Conf. 7th September 1782.

A N S W E R.

For assuming an unlicensed authority in prejudice of the Vizier's government, and interfering in the management of his country, in opposition to his will, and to the endeavours and remonstrances of his Minister. The particular instances alledged, are, by appointing Aumils of your own choice, and in such a manner, that no one either attended the presence of the Nabob, or visited his Ministers. (See No. 1, Mode of appointing Aumils.) (See No. 2, Orders.)

I am nearly as much diffculted to answer this abstract, as I am the letter it is taken from, and for the same reasons. It contains no defined act, except in the last words, by which it is stated, that I have appointed Aumils, but not one is named.

I appointed no Aumils: I recommended more than one; and urged the Minister to obtain their appointment from the Nabob (who alone is competent to this act) by every means in my power. These means were limited to re-iteration of request. My duty, as well as my orders, directed me in this. I should have been influenced by either separately, had they not united in one issue. I never recommended, but upon self-evident necessity. Had any one instance been named, I should thereby have been called upon to trouble the Honourable Board with a full explanation of that instance. As the charges now stand, a general history would be as vague in its effect, as the Minister's general accusation is.—Other assumption of unlicensed authority is undefined. I deny any, and with it the prejudice to the Nabob's Government, equally unexplained. The interference, the opposition to the Nabob's will, and the endeavours and remonstrances of the Minister, are all as unknown to me, as they are unsupported: I can only oppose my negative to them. The particular instances alledged I have answered; to which I must add, that if "the manner of appointing Aumils of my own choice, so that no one attended the Nabob's Presence, or visited the Minister," alludes to the non-attendance of the Aumils themselves, the very nature of the act (explained in No. 1.) refutes it. If it alludes generally to all ranks of people being deterred from going to the Nabob and Minister, I must assert the contrary, and will stand by the proof.

2d CHARGE,

2d CHARGE, from Hyder Beg's letter, Conf. 7th September 1782.

"By exacting Sunnuds and orders from the Prefence at your own pleasure, and issuing the Sunnuds on your own part, as if this duty had been held independent of the Vizier's authority."

A N S W E R.

This is as general as the first, which it must be, if my description of the letter it is taken from be true.

Exactng is a very vague term. The mode, degree, and aim of an act, constitutes its criminality; its name does not. I have before said, that urgent and reiterated solicitation, importuning through the Minister himself to the Nabob, were the only means I had. I repeat, that I employed no other. I obtained Sunnuds for the Amils. I recommended: they could not have become Amils without them. I deemed this a discharge of my duty; I deemed the success a merit; and until an unjustifiable mode of such obtention is proved, or any unjustifiable purpose in the subsequent use of them established, I must continue in this error. This act of independency is disproved by the Sunnud itself, by the issuing of it, and supporting it.

* * * * *

4th CHARGE.

"For neglect of duty, in not having communicated to this Government any measures which the State of affairs in the Vizier's country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such necessity prevailed."

A N S W E R.

No defined measures, under this description, being asserted in my accusation, or acknowledged by me, the necessity supposed is not in agitation; and the neglect of communicating any such, falls, until the affirmative becomes established. I adopted no new measures; but I earnestly and unremittingly pursued the usual track, of the rules laid down to answer the ends they were originally intended for. I allude to the instructions for the Resident.

* * * * *

The fray at Daranagur was the result, immediately brought to an issue, of a dispute between two individuals in the Bazar. The cause, progress, and result, were fully ascertained. The chiefs of the respective parties rejected all knowledge of and interference in it. Any public question or discussion of it might have proved dangerous. Fyzulla Khan is the most timid of men. The Court of Lucknow were so sensible of this, that they offered not a word about it. Such frays, termed Khannah Junghee, occur perpetually under the best regulated of the Up Country Governments. Under all these circumstances, in explanation of the heads mentioned in the charge, I hope it will no longer appear criminal, my not having corresponded upon them to the Board, even had my situation, and distinct trust, not carried upon the face of it the general objection first above stated in the beginning of the answer to this charge.

6th CHARGE.

"For applying on different occasions to Colonel Morgan, commanding the brigade at Cawnpore, for military aid, to enforce the orders of Government, and quell disturbances in different parts of the Vizier's dominions, without any reference, or even information, given to the Board of such applications, or the occasion for them."

A N S W E R.

I obtained no regiment, or military aid, from Colonel Morgan. One regiment was wanted: in consequence of the Board's letter of the 11th of July, Colonel Morgan could not spare one. Of the only three regiments employed during this uncommonly busy year, one, the 23d, had been returned to Dinapore; another, the 20th, remained employed at Fyzabad; the third, which was the third regiment, Major Scott appeared to have a moment's respite at Salone. He was therefore sent. The cause and object of his march arising from the orders of the Board, the immediate communication of it did not seem to me so very urgently necessary.

* Vide No. 5 and 6. The march and destination of which the Resident informed the Board with, the 7th September. No. 5, further explained in Major Scott's Instructions, No. 6, dated 9th September.

If

If the Honourable Board judge differently, I stand liable to the censure, that such an error of judging of the immediate necessity of such communication may be thought to deserve. After the departure of the 23d regiment, and the march of the 3d, the Respite Bulbudder had given threatened but short continuance. To prevent any risque from this, I availed myself of Colonel Blair's offer (No. 8.) grounded on the Governor General's tender of the troops at the Jaunpore station (No. 7.) and obtained two battalions, which was equal to the one regiment that had been returned. But upon this I shall trouble the Board with no further detail, as it is not included in my charges; and in truth the movement was of little consequence; the frontier camp was neither weakened or affected by it. The number of troops on service were not increased, and they acted very little beyond their immediate stations.

7th CHARGE.

A N S W E R.

But particularly for detaching, by the means of your application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, one regiment from that brigade, to enforce the Vizier's demands upon the Nabob of Furruckabad, notwithstanding the positive prohibition of any interference from the Resident in the Vizier's claims upon that Nabob; and notwithstanding the further positive prohibition of detachments being required from the brigade, except in cases of extreme necessity; and on all these important occasions, for neglecting to make any communications to this Board.

I have stated, in the foregoing answer, that I obtained no regiment from Colonel Morgan's brigade. Major Scott's march was laid before the Honourable Board in the annexed letter (No. 5.) from the Resident, wherein the whole nature of this transaction is fully explained, so as, I trust, to remove every ground of the criminality couched in this charge; proving it to have been done in conformity with the spirit of the Board's letter of the 11th July, 1782. The Governor General's orders alluded to, were of a much anterior date. They were superseded by the letter 11th of July, founded upon circumstances that arose after the date of the Governor's first orders, and totally changing the grounds of them.

The 2d prohibition herein mentioned must of course give way, when the Board direct effectual assistance to be given to the Vizier, to realize his claims upon Mozuffer Jung. The least step towards effectual assistance, was to ensure the arrival of the Vizier's negotiations at Furruckabad, which was the end of Major Scott's march.

The concluding sentence of this charge, is a recapitulation of what I have answered in detail in the 4 preceding articles.

I have now offered to the indulgence of the Board all that my immediate self-justification seemed indispensably to require, against the charges as I find them stated.

* * * * *

No. 1.

Mode of appointing an Aumil at the Court of Oude.

After the petition of an Aumil to be appointed, either from himself, or the introduction or influence of others, and the election adopted by the Minister and Nabob, the old accounts of former years of the province, to be delivered in charge, are produced by the Minister from the Dewanna, and other public offices; and upon these, after they have guided the agreement of gross Jumma, he examines the Wageb-ul-Arz, a paper written under distinct and widely separated heads, expressing every request and stipulation proposed by the intended Aumil. Between these separate articles, the Minister writes in his own hand his adoption or rejection of the respective claims, in whole or in part. The paper, thus prepared, goes through the Dewannee, Bukshygaree, Tasseah, &c. inferior offices, to be examined and registered. After all these clear and well-known forms, the Aumil receives his Sunnuds and Shukkah, under the Nabob's great seal, with the other checks, counterparts, and confirmation of inferior officers.—The Nabob then grants him some of his own troops, to establish and support him, if necessary; and, finally, in presence of and from the Nabob's own hands, the confirmed Aumil receives his Tibberuck or Khelat, upon which he presents to the Nabob a Nezar, and is at liberty to proceed the first fortunate day upon his commission.

mission. He then visits the Ministers and other high officers, to whom he likewise presents Nizirs, and expects beetle, otter, shawls, or marks of approbation, favour, and protection from them; without which he does not think it safe or prudent to set out. Of late years, since a Resident has been in that court, who generally has so much to do with many of the Aumils (that is, those upon whom the Honourable Company's assignments are granted) the newly appointed Aumils, if under this predicament, and not otherwise, think it also right to receive a beetle or shawl from him, either at the time of his signing, and delivering his acknowledgments of the assignment upon him, or any other more convenient period before his departure.

No. 2.

EXTRACT from PRINTED ORDERS; dated Chunar, 19th September, 1781.

In the management of the collections, the Ministers, with your concurrence, are to chuse all Aumils and Collectors; and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility, good reputation, and known abilities of the persons they elect, that changes may, as far as possible, be avoided. Again, That if the Nabob shall persist in appointing improper officers, disaffected to our Government, it is peremptorily to be opposed.

No. 3.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,
Intelligence was this morning received from Delhy, which mentions the death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic account than the common newspapers having yet been received, either by Mirza Khullet or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit credit to the report. To-morrow's intelligence will no doubt ascertain it.

Lucknow,
9th April, 1782.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Sir,
The intimation I had the honour to give you in my letter of yesterday's date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed to-day through various authentic channels; and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the inclosed address from him on the subject.

Lucknow,
10th April, 1782.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I have this day received confirmed information of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

My opinion upon this subject I had the honour to transmit to the Governor General, under date 24th February last, upon a premature information of the decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no reason to alter. I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every sentiment or information that I can at present offer upon the subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the instigation of his own ambition, or at the king's solicitation, to proceed to Delhy upon this conjuncture. His alarms and apprehensions, upon this head, he states in his letter of this day's date to the Governor General; and, in order to prevent the only one of the two aforementioned inducements, which lays within his reach to attempt, he has written an arzee to the king, assuring him of his attachment to his interests, declaring himself ready to march with his forces to support his views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty; and finally recommending to him to call in no other foreign aid. He has also written letters of condolance to the late Nabob's family, and others of encouragement to the principal Commanders of

of his armies, advising them to continue firm in their duty and alliance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support. Most of these chiefs were formerly the servants of this court, and many of them connected by blood with the Vizier's family. His Excellency has also made an application to Colonel Morgan to move the subsidiary brigade towards Etawa, to be in readiness to act, in case any emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's application to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the brigade in readiness to march to that central station, either upon the receipt of your orders to this effect, or some intermediate urgent necessity occurring, which may preclude the propriety of making any delay whatever. This will, I hope, meet your approbation.

Lucknow,
10th April, 1782.

I have the honour to, &c.
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

No. 4.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your commands of the 10th August, previous to my departure from Patna, and delayed the acknowledgment of them until my arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest information and satisfaction on the subject of their contents.

I have had the pleasure to find, upon my arrival, that the report of Almas Ally Cawn's flight from the Vizier's dominions was premature. His conduct for some time past, no doubt, indicated such an intention, and appearances at one time warranted a belief that his resolution was decidedly taken; but, although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the charge of the country, he never broke off his correspondence with the Court, or manifested any disinclination to return to his duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on terms of undoubted security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded alarms, with which the misrepresentations of the enemies of the Vizier and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest assurances of security and protection, he has resumed the charge of the districts he before held; and I trust his future conduct will merit your forgiveness and continued patronage.

Lucknow,
7 Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

No. 5.

EXTRACT of Letter from the RESIDENT, dated 7th September 1782, to the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

I have received the honour of your commands of the 11th July, observing, "that I have received no part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the cause in my addresses either to the Board or the Governor General; and upon a conception that the payment withheld may have proceeded from an advantage taken by the Nabob Muzuffer Jung of your mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct, in such case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual assistance for the recovery of what money may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other interference with the Nabob."

Upon this article the Honourable Board have anticipated my reply, by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the cause of the total failure in the collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper advantage taken by Muzuffer Jung of the mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his behalf. I have, therefore, immediately upon receipt of your orders, withdrawn all mediation and interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier and the collection of his tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the assistance directed, by sending a regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the collection of the tribute of the ensuing year; and have added my instruction to the same agent, to collect the assignment of seven and half lacks first above-mentioned, upon the tribute and balances due to the end of the current year: And, as I have anticipated the success of this trust, by raising this amount among the other balances, as above stated, I have the satisfaction to reflect that the Honourable Board will not even feel the inconveniency arising from the delay that the mediation in favour of Muzuffer Jung has occasioned.

Translation

Translation of a Letter from the RESIDENT at the VIZIER's Court to the NABOB.
To MUZUFFER JUNG.

After the usual compliments—I have received your letter (recapitulates the contents). The generous and liberal motives which induced the Governor General to employ the mediation of the Company between the Nabob Vizier and you, are known to the whole world, and require from me no explanation. It is equally notorious what has been the effect produced by that mediation; which, however you may have understood it, I am well assured was never meant to impede, still less wholly to preclude, the collection of the Nabob Vizier's just claims upon you: The communication I have received from the Governor General, from the first to the last, respecting the nature and object of his indulgent mediation in your behalf, have corresponded invariably with my own opinion on that subject. In his first letter relative to this matter, he informs me, that he has consented to exert his endeavours with the Vizier, to remove the restraint and controul which had been laid upon you for the collection of the tribute, and to prevail on his Excellency to receive his dues through your agents, instead of employing his own; for which purpose he has given the necessary instructions to Meer Suffoola Cawn, and dispatched him to the Nabob Vizier and myself, to adjust the accounts depending between you and his Excellency, and settle the future mode of payment.—The Vizier most readily acceded to the Governor General's wishes on this point; and his Excellency's agents, and all sort of interference with the Government, were in consequence instantly withdrawn. But this was done upon the faith of the Governor General's assurances, that you would take effectual care to prevent a measure, which had been adopted principally for your relief, from impeding the liquidation of the Vizier's legal and just claims. And, agreeably to the intimation I had from the Governor General, I waited patiently the arrival of Suffoola Cawn: But, to my utter surprize, I learnt that, instead of coming here as directed, he went straight to Furruckabad, and publicly declared you excused from any further claim of the Vizier.—This being so contrary to the tenor of the Governor General's advices and commands to me, that I considered it merely a piece of artifice of Suffoola Cawn's, to raise his own credit and consequence, and supposed you as well as myself imposed upon;—having repeatedly written to you, in consequence of the Vizier's claims upon you having become a part of the funds assigned for the liquidation of his Excellency's engagements to the East India Company, without receiving any explicit or satisfactory answer, and no payments either made, or seemingly intended;—I was under the necessity of referring the matter to the consideration and decision of the Governor General, who, seeing the improper advantage which had been taken by you and your agents of his well-intended mediation, to the great prejudice of the Vizier, and the consequent injury of the Company's engagements with him, thought proper to withdraw any further interference between you, and to leave the Vizier again uncontrouled in the prosecution of his just and reasonable claims upon you. The Vizier has thereupon been pleased to appoint a Sizawal for the collection of the balance due from you, as also for the provision of funds for the payment of the ensuing year's tribute: and it is proper I inform you, that, as before it was my duty to use every means in my power to prevent any interference with your Government, so it now becomes incumbent upon me to yield every assistance I may be able to the Nabob Vizier, to enable him to assert and recover those rights, which the perversion of an indulgence, so generously procured for you, has hitherto withheld from him.

What more shall I say?

N. B. Muzuffer Jung, instead of tendering payment of his tribute through his own agents, constantly denied owing any thing to the Vizier. He and his agents, during the whole year, appear totally to have mistaken the Governor General's humane interposition.

The Vizier and his Ministers, foreseeing this probable consequence, insisted upon the Furruckabad tribute being included among the Company's assignments, as appears in the following letter.

Sir,

I have herewith the honour to submit to you an account of my current claims for the present year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to rupees 70,99,882; for which amount I have received assignments, as per the inclosed list, for rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's demands for the current year upon Furruckabad; and, as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sizawal from the collection of it, as well as every interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me?—Khyragur is in the same predicament, the Vizier having no authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little doubt of receiving. For the large balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong hopes of receiving assets from the funds expected by the recovery of the Nabob's paternal estate, hitherto withheld by his mother, but which he has now demanded: the result is yet in suspense. As soon as any certainty of the grounds of this expectation can be determined, and may come to my knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The

The new regulation of resuming the Jaghires is carrying into execution in every part of these extensive provinces; and, when effected, will afford a very material increase in the Nabob's revenues.

The order of 7 lacks upon them could not be increased this year, as, before the seizure can be completed, the collections upon the first crop will be over; besides which, many of the Jaghirdars having strong family claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign ready money payment in lieu of the rents of the lands.

Lucknow,
30 Dec. 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

No. 6.

To MAJOR THOMAS SCOTT, commanding the 8th Regiment marching to Furruckabad.

Sir,

The duty you are marching upon to Furruckabad, is to establish an agent, going, on behalf of the Nabob Vizier, to demand and collect the tribute due from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

By the last advices, the chief manager of the Nabob Muzuffer Jung's affairs, named Subktulla Khan, has resolved to oppose this measure. But no information upon this subject is to be relied upon, but what you may obtain upon your arrival, or from Mahomed Seyed Khan and Raga Haranund, the agents going from the Nabob Vizier; the latter of these two, is the man upon whose knowledge and exertions dependance is placed in the execution of this trust; and with him you will be pleased to consult upon the nature of such support as he may require in his business.

Lucknow,
9th Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

No. 7.

Sir,

I was this day honoured with your commands of the 10th instant, informing me of the military station you have established at Juanpore, with the liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier, of claiming their aid to quell any disturbances in the adjacent parts of his provinces. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who, with great justice, was highly pleased with the disposition, as in truth the districts bordering upon the Zemindary of Benares have for a long period of time been, of all others, the most turbulent and disaffected; and nothing less than the arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the peace and tranquillity in that neighbourhood, so essential to the prosperity of the Nabob's government and revenues.

Fayzabad,
13th Jan. 1782.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

P. S. I have the honour to inclose you a letter from the Vizier, in reply to your last to his Excellency.

No. 8.

To NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esquire, RESIDENT at LUCKNOW.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you, that the officer commanding the troops at present posted at or near Juanpore, consisting of two regiments of Sepoys, the 2d regiment of cavalry, with a detachment of artillery, and five pieces of ordnance, is instructed by me to supply you with a military force, should you require one, on any emergency, in the Nabob Vizier's provinces; and he is further directed, in case of any such requisition, to furnish you with necessary assistance without delay, or waiting for any further orders from me.

I am to request, in case you find it necessary to apply for any part of the troops under my command, that you will be pleased, as soon as convenient, to acquaint me with the nature of the service they are required to perform.

Chunar,
29th Jan. 1782.

(Signed)

I am,

WILLIAM BLAIR.

VOL. III.

I

To

To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RESIDENT at the VIZIER's COURT.

Sir,

When his Highness the Vizier did me the honour of a visit at Chunar, he made me a request that we might have an interview once in every year; for the purpose of discussing and adjusting the mutual concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the harmony and confidence which subsisted between the two Governments. To this requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the situation of affairs makes it impossible for me to effect a meeting at this time. The present important conjuncture demands the united and vigorous exertions of both Governments for the common safety and success; and in this situation, whilst the greatest cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied in many points contained in our late agreement, and which he made his own request. To remove his uneasiness on these subjects, and to give a lasting cement, and increase of strength, and reciprocal advantage to our alliance, would be impracticable by any other mode than verbal communication, explanations, and assurance; and as, for the reason above assigned, I cannot make this in person, I think it indispensable to delegate the trust to another. For these purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been my confidential secretary for several years; I have disclosed to him, without reserve, my sentiments on every point of the relative connection between the Company and the court of Owde, and I can only rely upon him for a faithful explanation of them.

I have also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express assurances to the Ministers of my approbation of their conduct, and determination to protect and support them, so long as they preserve their attachment to this government, and pursue the real interests of the Vizier.

Major Palmer has the public objects in charge which he will personally communicate to you, and I most earnestly require of you the strongest co-operation of your authority and influence towards his attaining them. I think his success almost certain, if he meets with your cordial support and assistance. Whatever may be the event, a considerable share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such explanations as are intended solely for the satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him; but, in doing this, to use every precaution to avoid any diminution of your authority or influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential assistant to Major Palmer; and, in case any accident should happen to the latter, to execute his commission.

Fort William,
7th May, 1782.

I am,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Ordered, That these papers be circulated to the Members of the Board, for their opinions on them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 25th August, 1783.

THE following minute having been received from the Governor General on the 22d instant, orders were immediately sent to the Accountant General, to prepare the account desired; and to Mr. Middleton, to assist in furnishing him with such materials and explanations as may be necessary for that purpose.

Governor General, Friday, 22d August, 1783.
Having read in Mr. Wheeler's minute, of the 13th instant, the following paragraph, viz. "The amounts which Mr. Middleton asserts he has realized, together with the sums specified in his various statements, ought, I conceive, to be ascertained by the Accountant General," I propose that Mr. Miller be directed to prepare a correct account of all the sums realized by Mr. Middleton in the course of the Fushlee year 1189, and that Mr. Middleton be ordered to assist in furnishing him with such materials and explanation as may be necessary for that purpose.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 28th August, 1783.

Received the following letter and inclosure from the Accountant General:

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
In obedience to your commands of the 22d instant, I have the honour to lay before you herewith a statement, shewing the amount of sums realized and brought to account by the late Resident at the

the Vizier's court, in the course of the Fussullee year 1189: The same amounting to Fyzabad sixteen sun ficca rupees 1,37,96,228. 5. 8. including the teeps or pauts of Shroffs for 45,05,041. 1. 10. of the same species of rupees.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

Accountant General's office
25th August 1783.

JAMs. MILLER
Actg. Acco. General.

STATEMENT of the sums realized by the late Resident at the Vizier's Court, in the Fussullee year 1189, commencing the 3d September 1781, and ending the 21st of September 1782.

Balance remaining in the Treasury the 3 Sept. 1781	—	—	11,817	1	—
Realized as follows, viz.					
From the Nabob Vizier's assignments, collected	—	35,77,294	9	9	
From the Shroffs, on account of the balance of the assignments, viz.					
In bills and pawts	—	20,42,409	12	2	
In cash	—	3,82,038	4	2	
		24,24,448	—	4	
Deduct					
The balance of the Jaguires included in the above	—	2,13,368	7	4	
			22,11,079	9	—
Refused Jaguires Collector	—	4,86,631	8	8	
Balance received from the Shroffs as above	—	2,13,368	7	4	
			7,00,000	—	—
Received from the Begums treasures	—	—	48,45,222	13	3
Do. in teeps accepted by the Resident	—	—	24,62,631	5	8
			1,37,96,228	5	8
Fydz. 16 Sun Sa. rupees	—		1,38,08,045	6	8

Fort William,
Acco. General's office,
27th August 1783.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) JAMES MILLER,
Acting Acco. General.

Received the following letters from Mr. Middleton :

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I have been honoured with your commands through your Secretary, and in obedience thereto I immediately waited on the acting Accomptant General, to offer him any assistance in my power, in furnishing materials for the statement you have been pleased to order him to form of the total amount realized by me in the Fussullee year 1189; but he required none, having all my accounts for that year complete before him, with which I am truly happy to have had an opportunity to observe his statement perfectly agrees.

The aggregate is Fydz. Siccas 138,08,045. 6. 8. which makes current rupees 153,26,930. 5. 11. equal to the gross sum in rupees of sorts stated in my reply to the charges preferred against me by the Honourable Board.

I must hope the Honourable Board will pardon me, if, in my own justification, I venture to draw their attention to two particular circumstances of the above-mentioned amount. First, That I realized, without one rupee of balance, the assignments I received; a degree of success that never before

fore attended the exertions of any Resident: And, secondly, That the total amount far exceeds, I might perhaps say doubles, the amount ever before remitted to the Presidency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Calcutta,
25 Aug. 1783.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Yours, &c.
(Signed)

N. MIDDLETON.

To JAMES PETER AURIOL, Esq. Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

Sir,

By some fresh queries made to me by the acting Accomptant General, I find that he has been called for a different arrangement of my collections in 1189, from that which he gave in last.

Upon his present statement (perfectly agreeing in its total amount with the last) I must beg leave to remark, for the information of the Honourable Board, that the sum of Fyzd. Sa. Rs. 20,42,409. 12. 2, which he states, includes all the balances of the assignments, and with them the assignment of seven lacks upon the resumed Jagheers.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta,
27 Aug. 1783.

Sir,
Yours, &c.
(Signed)

N. MIDDLETON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 4th September 1783.

Mr. Wheler having left the following minutes, containing his opinion upon the defence of Mr. Middleton, Mr. R. Johnson, and Mr. Bristow, before his departure for Boglepore, they are now entered, and have been circulated.

August 13th 1783.

Mr. Wheler.—The question regarding the conduct of Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, in their late offices of Resident and Assistant at Lucknow, having been long before the Board for consideration, I think it necessary that my opinions should at this time be recorded, and inserted in the dispatches that are shortly to be transmitted to Europe.

I have perused with the greatest attention every article of the accusations against Mr. Middleton; but shall forbear to give a separate opinion upon each, or to enter into a voluminous discussion of a subject which may with equal propriety be taken up in a summary manner.

There are many points in which Mr. Middleton's conduct appears censurable.

1st. Delays in carrying the Mooteyana regulations into effect, or at least omitting to furnish the Board with such information and explanations as could enable them to judge how far this article of his instructions had been fulfilled.

2dly. Omitting to take any notice of the conduct of Almas Ali Khan, and agreeing to an increase of that person's farms, at a time when it is evident, notwithstanding Mr. Middleton's explanation, the measures Almas had pursued were of a nature highly alarming to the Vizier, as well as dangerous to the interests of the Company.

3d. In generally suffering the Board to remain uninformed of points which merited their attention, and upon which he ought to have obtained their orders.

4th. Disobedience to the Governor General's instructions, by deviating from the plan laid down by him for conducting the business at Fyzabad.

In these points, in particular, Mr. Middleton's conduct appears to me reprehensible. His duty to the Company ought to have prompted him to a strict attention to every part of the Governor General's commands.

The Governor General, it appears, anxious to carry into execution the measures specified in the treaty of Chunar, proposed to proceed himself for that purpose to Lucknow, provided Mr. Middleton did not find himself competent to the undertaking; and he generously withheld from Mr. Middleton all responsibility, until he, the Resident, avowed himself equal to the task, and agreed to take

take that responsibility wholly upon himself. Such conduct ought to have awakened in Mr. Middleton every exertion he was capable of: Not a moment's delay should take place in executing the important commission which was now entrusted, in so particular a manner, to his management.

The Governor General became justly alarmed at the delays which on the part of the Resident took place; and his complaints in consequence were in every respect well founded, until a proper explanation of some particular points arrived. But Mr. Middleton's defence has conveyed to us that explanation, and has elucidated many matters, which, for want of proper information by letter, appeared perfectly mysterious.

It appeared, for instance, that a large sum was left unpaid by Mr. Middleton of the Nabob's debt: whereas, by the papers now laid before the Board, it seems that the whole debt was actually liquidated by the negotiations alluded to with the Shroffs. These negotiations were never before properly explained. I believe every member of the Board held the same opinion regarding them with that which I had first adopted; namely, that the transaction was nothing more than a mere loan, for which the faith of the Company was pledged; and that being the case, the Nabob's debt could not with propriety be said to have been paid off. But it now clearly appears, by Mr. Middleton's defence, that the Company's security never was pledged; but, on the contrary, that the Nabob borrowed the money from the Shroffs on his own credit, giving for security assignments upon districts, which were but newly resumed by his Excellency, and never before pledged to the Company; and that with the money raised by this means it was, that the whole debt due from the Nabob to the Company, at the end of the last year, was discharged.

The measure of reducing some part of the Mooteyana troops, as Mr. Middleton states it, appears unquestionably to have been a wise one, as the saving which arose from it enabled the Nabob to keep up four regiments of well-disciplined troops, in lieu of a lawless as well as useless rabble.

The amounts which Mr. Middleton asserts he has realized, together with the sums specified in his various statements, ought, I conceive, to be ascertained by the Accountant General, for the satisfaction of the Board. Should those accounts hereafter appear to have been accurately stated, it will be evident that the receipts from Oude have exceeded any sum that was ever before received from thence in one year. The annual collections from the lands assigned to the Company have never, I believe, before the period in question, amounted to more than eighty lacks of rupees. Mr. Middleton appears to have realized 1,46,00,000, of which 76,00,000 were assigned to the Company at the commencement of the year; and this was the utmost extent of our receipts, until the treaty of Chunar was concluded; from which the Company certainly derived a great accession of wealth and resources, at a time when the exigencies of their affairs critically required such a supply.

Although Mr. Middleton's conduct is censurable in the points I have stated, yet when I am to give my voice in pronouncing sentence upon an officer in Government, who has filled so important a station as that gentleman has done for many years, I think it my duty to take into consideration the whole of his conduct, so far as it has any relation to the subject of complaint now before me; and, upon maturely weighing each circumstance, I venture to pronounce, that, from the explanations given by Mr. Middleton, he seems in general to have fulfilled his duty, regarding the principal objects of the treaty of Chunar; and that, for such parts of his conduct as appear censurable, dismissal from his office, and the marked disapprobation of the Board, have constituted a punishment at least equal to his offence.

August 14th, 1783.

Mr. Wheler.—The representations transmitted to this Board, by the Nabob Vizier and his Minister against the conduct of Mr. Johnson, and the consequent apprehensions resulting therefrom, were of so alarming a nature, and such immediate mischiefs seemed to threaten both the Vizier's and our own Government, as fully to justify the sudden resolution which was taken by the Board, as the only effectual means then in its power instantly to stop the pending and growing evil.

I am nevertheless of opinion, that the circumstances urged by Mr. Johnson against the charge of assuming an unlimited authority, which it must be admitted bear strong marks of authenticity; and the prompt submission which Mr. Johnson hath shewn to the orders of the Board, operate so much in his favour, that, if they do not amount to a full vindication, they should at least be allowed to mitigate the offence of assuming so extensive an authority at the Vizier's court.

It does not appear, from the circumstances stated by Mr. Johnson, that he meant to lay aside the claim for ten lacks of rupees; but, on the contrary, he admits it to be good against the Vizier, by adding to it a claim amounting to seventy-two lacks, which was also about that time preferred by this Government against the Vizier. The Resident, it seems, considered himself immediately accountable to Government for the sum stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Chunar; and the resources within his command were not adequate to the discharge of so considerable an addition to the sum stipulated to be paid by that treaty, in the course of the current year: And Mr. Johnson,

son, in point of official regularity, may appear correct in admitting the old claim upon the Vizier in preference to the new. Yet, as the claim of ten lacks had been established in behalf of the Company, or to remain as a deposit with them, he ought not to have entered into any explanations with the Minister regarding it, or to have listened to any arguments that had a tendency to invalidate it, or to evade the payment of the whole or any part of that debt.

The negotiation for realizing the balance claimed by this Government, in addition to the sum agreed on and adjusted by the treaty of Chunar, appears to have been calculated to produce a sudden and immediate supply of cash, at a time when it must be allowed it was much wanted: And as the districts, which are usually assigned over to the payment of the Company's demands upon the Nabob, were not burthened by this negotiation; but, on the contrary, as that burthen fell upon lands which had been long withheld from, and were but newly resumed by, the Nabob; the only blame which, in my opinion, can possibly be attributed to this transaction, will result from a conviction, that the terms on which this negotiation was closed ultimately proved disadvantageous to the Nabob, by the Resident having entered into improvident engagements with the Bankers, for the advance of fifty lacks. To decide upon this question, it requires both local knowledge and experience in the money transactions of that country; as the scarcity of cash at one time will make that interest appear reasonable, which, from a greater plenty at another, shall, with equal propriety, be termed usurious.

There was no officer of this Government at Lucknow, to whom Mr. Johnson was authorized to relinquish any part of his authority as acting Resident; therefore he ought not, nor could he be warranted in yielding it up to Major Palmer, who had no appointment or official powers, from this Board, to act or interfere with the Presidency at Oude. In this instance, Mr Johnson has acted with a degree of imprudence which merits censure; and as the relinquishment of the political department of his office to Major Palmer cannot be justified on the grounds he states, or indeed on any principles, it cannot with any propriety be urged by him in apology, for endeavouring to rid himself of the responsibility which naturally devolved to him, as soon as he came in charge of the office by the absence of his Senior.

I shall not enter more at large upon the different articles of Mr. Johnson's defence, but give it as my opinion, that, in those particular points where he appears most censurable, he erred in judgment, and not intentionally; for which I deem the loss of his office a sufficient punishment.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 22d September, 1783.

Mr. Stables.—As the papers sent to me, regarding the conduct of Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, relate to transactions which happened before my arrival, I beg leave to decline giving any opinion upon them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 6th October, 1783.

Read the following letter from Mr. Richard Johnson:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

A packet being now on the eve of being dispatched to Europe, permit me humbly to remind you, that my case remains still undecided before you; and to express my hopes, that I may be indulged with a decision before its departure.

Calcutta,
29th September, 1783.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your humble servant,
(Signed)

R. JOHNSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 13th October, 1783.

Mr. Macpherson.—After having perused with the utmost attention and consideration, Mr. Middleton's reply and defence to the charges made out against his late management at Oude, and drawn up by the Secretary from the public records, it does not appear to me that he has exculpated

pated himself from the 2d charge, the 4th, the 7th, the 10th, the 12th, the 13th, nor particularly from the 16th charge, on the subject of Fyzulla Cawn; a subject which appears, by the dispatches of the Court of Directors of the 14th February, 1782, to have given them much uneasiness. The late arrangement with that chief has fortunately established his dependance upon the Company on a just and secure footing.

The Court of Directors, who are the proper tribunal in cases where the conduct of their subordinate servants has met with censure from their administrations in India, have now the subject of Mr. Middleton's management at Oude fully before their view. The investigation of Mr. Bristow's conduct in the same department, under different accusations, will throw an additional light upon the subject; and it is to be hoped that such regulations may be ordered from home, in consequence, as may establish our connection with the Vizier's country and affairs on a more definite system.

I must, in justice to Mr. Middleton, avow, that good temper, and a conciliating manner, seem to plead in his favour, even where he appears to have been remiss in the public service. The difficulties of so extensive and involved a department are likewise to plead their weight.

(Signed) M^cP.

Mr. Macpherson.—The charges which the Secretary has made out from the records against Mr. Richard Johnson, for his conduct as acting Resident at Lucknow, are in some degree imperfect, from the want or loss of one of the original letters, which stated his mismanagement.—He has not availed himself of any advantage by this deficiency, but has avowed his conduct relative to the principal charge about the 10 lacks; accusing the Vizier's Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, of the arguments which he was said to have used with the Vizier, to prevent him from transferring to the Company the sum which he meant for the Governor General in that donation. The original letter of complaint against Mr. Johnson is since found, and entered on the records. The Court of Directors will determine whether Mr. Johnson's arguments are sufficient to vindicate him in this important transaction. As the transaction was stated to me in September, 1782, when Mr. Johnson was ordered to quit his station, I considered it as equally injurious to the wishes of the Governor General, and replete with infidelity on the part of Mr. Johnson to his employers: It remains still to be cleared up between Mr. Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn. I had understood, at the time, that the ten lacks were in bills, and not a meer offer to pay such a sum from the future revenues of the country. If in this transaction Mr. Johnson is supposed to have espoused the interest of the Vizier against that of the Company, the first charge, of oppression against the Vizier's Government, loses in proportion on the ground of its evidence.

The 4th and 5th charges constituted the principal grounds on which Mr. Johnson was removed from his station, and with such violent marks of the displeasure of this Government. Mr. Johnson had, with Mr. Middleton, attended the Governor General when the treaty of Chunar was made. The Governor General understood the treaty to be in every respect conformable to the wishes of the Vizier; and Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, who knew the state of the Vizier's country, and the powers of his Government, thought both could be maintained in order and security under the protection of the brigade at Cawnpore, and by the proposed improved system of internal government.—Our troops at Futtu Ghur were accordingly withdrawn; and independent corps, under the command of English officers, were annulled.

The result of these arrangements so little corresponded with the expectations of this Government, that in a few months they became apprehensive for the actual safety of the Vizier's country. Almas Ali Cawn, in charge of a very great part of the Vizier's revenues and forces, had thrown off all obedience to the Vizier. The spirit of revolt was extending. Two of the Vizier's battalions were cut off in a contest with some of Fyzulla Cawn's horse, at Darnagur. Mr. Anderson informed us, from Scindia's camp, upon the confines of the Vizier's country, that the distracted state of Oude was a subject of speculation in the Maratta camp. Yet, during so critical a period, (and it became most alarming when Mr. Johnson was acting Resident) he furnished this Government with no official intelligence that applied to the real state of affairs. Colonel Hannay, Major Davy, and other officers of credit, who came immediately from the Vizier's country, confirmed the accounts given of the distracted state of affairs there. It was supposed a general confusion would immediately ensue: Propositions that might tend to increase that confusion looked very suspicious: those about resuming Fyzulla Cawn's Jaghier by force had that appearance. On the 7th September 1782, the very day on which Major Davy brought me from the Governor General, who was then ill, the letters from Major Palmer and Hyder Beg Cawn, on the subject of Mr. Johnson's conduct, and on which he was removed from office, I was credibly assured that he had ordered Fyzulla Cawn's Vakeel at Lucknow to be publicly disgraced.

The measure of recalling, effectually and suddenly, a publick agent, thus suspected, was certainly necessary, as well as that of marching a body of the troops, though in the season of the rains, for the security of the Vizier's country.

Fortunately

Fortunately the views of Almas Ali Cawn were counteracted by a revolution of a party at Delhi. Sir John Cumming effected his march before the disturbances in the Vizier's country got to a greater height; but it is now alledged, by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson, that Almas Ali Cawn had never absolutely rebelled; that the loss of the Vizier's battalions at Darnagur happened in a scuffle; and that the usual good order prevailed over all the Vizier's dominions, at a time when they were represented to be in confusion. Mr. Johnson alleges further, That he stood relieved of political correspondence, during the short period of his acting as Resident, by Major Palmer, to whom Mr. Middleton, on the 18th of June 1782, transferred the political department of the Residency at Oude.

The Court of Directors, after a due consideration of the state of affairs at the time, and after comparing Mr. Johnson's defence with the charges urged against him, are alone competent to his acquittal, if his vindication appears to them sufficiently explanatory.—It is a justice which I owe him, and which I readily render to him, to confess, that I believe the representations of the confusions in the Vizier's country were in some degree exaggerated by prejudice, and the disappointment of some, whose interests were affected by the arrangements of the treaty of Chunar.

(Signed) Ma. P.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 25th November 1783.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from Mr. Middleton:

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting me, by the permission of the Honourable Board, copies of the minutes on which their final resolution respecting the charges against me was founded, for which I beg leave to tender my acknowledgments: and I must now further intrude upon you to prefer my request to the Honourable Board, that they will extend their indulgence so far, as to permit you to furnish me with copies of the minutes and proceedings which passed upon my removal from my station at the Vizier's court; together with the subsequent ones, in consequence of which my charges were prepared, and sent to me under date the 12th June last; and, finally, extracts of such paragraphs as may have been inserted in the general letters to the Honourable Court of Directors respecting my case.

Calcutta,
24th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Agreed, That Mr. Middleton's request be complied with, and ordered accordingly.

* * * * *

In consequence of the opinions delivered by the Governor General, and other members of the Board, on the defence made by Messrs. Middleton and Johnson against the charges exhibited against them, the following letters were drawn up by the Secretary, and are approved by the Board.

* * * * *

To Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you, that, having read with attention your answers to the charges, of which a copy was transmitted to you, together with the several papers which you annexed to them as an appendix, the Board are of opinion, that the 1st and 2d charges are substantially proved by the facts admitted in your defence of those parts of your conduct at Lucknow to which they relate.

3d. The Board decline passing their judgment upon the issue of the 3d charge, but leave it in reference to the Honourable the Court of Directors to decide upon your reply to this article.

4th. The 4th charge is fully proved by the known state of the Vizier's country at the time, by your differences with his Minister, and the evident deficiency of your correspondence with this Government.

5th. The defeat and dispersion of two of the Nabob Vizier's battalions, which you acknowledge, but call a fray; the notoriety of Almas's defection; the insolence of the treaty concluded by him with his master; the fears expressed by Mr. Anderson for the issue of his negotiations, left they should

should be impeded by the distracted state of the Nabob Vizier's dominions ; and the lengthened hostilities with the rebel Bulbudder, which have but recently subsided with his death ; are all proofs of the truth of the 5th charge. The Board have no knowledge of Major Palmer's having been entrusted with the political department of the Resident at Lucknow ; on the contrary, it appears, by the appendix to your defence, that he was sent up for a special service, and ordered "to use every precaution to avoid any diminution of your (the Resident's) authority or influence." Had Major Palmer deviated from this part of his instructions, you should have represented it to us, and stated the injunctions which you had received from Mr. Middleton, relative to Major Palmer's having been charged with the political department.

6th. Whether your applications were made to Colonel Morgan, or to any other person, the detaching of the Colonel's troops on military service in the Nabob Vizier's dominions, without immediate communication to this Government of the measure, and of the cause for it, was certainly improper and reprehensible.

7th. Of this charge the Board deem you fully acquitted.

With respect to the transactions with the bankers, of which, though directly charged against Mr. Middleton, you acknowledge your share of the responsibility, the Board leave it to the Honourable the Court of Directors to judge of the expediency of that measure, and the mode of its execution.

Upon the whole, although the Board consider your conduct blameable in several instances, they are also of opinion that you have been sufficiently punished by the deprivation of the office which you held, and by the sudden manner in which the nature of the complaints and evidence then before them induced them to recall you to the Presidency.

21st October.

Approved by Governor General.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 20th October 1783.

Par. 53.—For the particulars of the charges which were prepared against Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, for their conduct at Lucknow, together with their respective defences, and our several opinions upon them, we beg to refer you to the consultations in the bottom note.*

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 10th November 1783.

The following letter from Mr. Richard Johnson to the Secretary was received and circulated on the 1st instant ; and the opinions which are recorded after it having been received, Mr. Johnson's request was accordingly complied with.

To J. P. AURIOL, Esq. SECRETARY.

Sir,

You was so good as to obtain for me from the Board permission to furnish me with a copy of the proceedings of 7th September 1782 : permit me now to trouble you to apply for leave to furnish me with a copy of the proceedings and minutes, from which my sentence has been abstracted ; as also a copy of the paragraph in the general letter, by the Lively, desiring the Court of Directors to suspend their judgments upon the proceedings against me, until my charges, defence, and sentence, might be laid fully before them.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William,
31st Oct. 1783.

Sir,
Your most obedient, &c.
(Signed)

R. JOHNSON.

In Circulation.

A letter to the Secretary from Mr. Richd. Johnson.

* 28 July, 28 August, 4 September, 13 October, 21 ditto.

VOL. III.

L

The

The orders of the Board are requested with respect to a compliance with Mr. Johnson's request.

Saturday morning.

(Signed)

E. HAY, Sub. Secy.

I have no objection. — W. H. }
By all means. — — Mc. P. } (Signed)
With all my heart. — J. S. }

The following letters from Mr. Richard Johnson having been also received and circulated, the minutes recorded after them were returned to the Secretary.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.
Members of the Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I was yesterday honoured with your commands of 21st inst. through your Secretary.

Allow me to express my most hearty acknowledgments for your declaring me fully acquitted of the 7th charge, and grant me your indulgent attention to the request I have to make upon the remainder of the sentence.

You have been pleased to declare me guilty of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges—not guilty of the 7th—and the 3d you decline any opinion upon; referring it to the Court of Directors, together with the transaction with the bankers.

It is probable that there can be no evidence before the Court of Directors, beyond what is before your Honourable Board, to enable them to clear up what you cannot determine upon. By referring part of my case to them, my fate again becomes in so far protracted to an eventual issue of 18 months: And, as you have been pleased to declare me sufficiently punished by my removal, this additional sufferance would militate against such declaration. Let me, therefore, solicit you to pass a determinate opinion of guilt or acquittal upon these two heads; as the Court of Directors, in their pursuit of justice, must be benefited by the assistance of your sentiments given on the spot, so much nearer to the impression and conviction of local evidence.

Further, as the tendency of apparent intentions in any act is generally understood to go far in establishing the criminality of that act, it might be of service to the cause of justice, if your Honourable Board would be pleased to go one step further in the explanation of your opinion upon my conduct, by adding to the whole of your sentence a declaration, Whether the acts which you fix upon me appear to have been effected with any criminal intentions against the interest of my employers; or whether they appear to have originated in an erroneous judgment of the orders I acted under; or, in short, whether they were stimulated by a malicious and wanton exertion of misplaced power on a good intention ignorantly pursued.

I venture to crave this additional opinion, not only to mark your explicit sentiments upon my conduct, for the full information of the Court of Directors; but also to serve, in the event of a favourable decision, as an aid and support to myself in soliciting your further employment, in the hope of being now indulgently deemed qualified to undertake such duty, in the general business of the service, as the Honourable Board may be pleased to allot me.

Fort William,
31st. Oct. 1783.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient, and humble servant,

R. JOHNSON.

To EDWARD HAY, Esquire, SECRETARY.

Sir,

Since troubling you with my address of the 31st. ult. to the Honourable Board, I have received the honour of your letter of the 3d instant, with its enclosures: I beg leave to return my acknowledgments for the indulgence thereby granted me.

The minutes contain sufficient grounds to answer my address of the 31st, without further trouble to the Board, if they will be pleased to permit you to transmit the sense thereof to me, in addition to the decision of 21st ult. on my case: Under this idea, permit me to trouble you with the following remarks.

My letter requests a decision on the 3d charge, without reference to the Court of Directors. Upon this head I find, in the Governor General's minute, the following words: "I do acquit him" (Mr.

"(Mr. Johnson) of this charge on public ground." Upon the same subject Mr. Wheeler says, "Mr. Johnson, in point of official regularity, may appear correct in admitting the old claim upon the Vizier in preference to the new." These two favourable extracts, if they are not the unmixed tendency of the resolution of the Board, yet they shew ground for not leaving this charge to the distant decision of the Court of Directors, which is the whole aim of my request on this article.— Again, upon the loan from the bankers, Mr. Wheeler says, "It appeared calculated to produce a sudden and immediate supply of cash, at a time when it must be allowed it was much wanted." This was, in truth, the drift of the measure. The same minute adds, "That as the burden fell not on the usual assignments for the Company, but on newly refunded funds, the only blame which (in Mr. Wheeler's opinion) can possibly be attributed to this transaction, lays in the terms, and even this must depend (he says) on local knowledge." Upon this I also would beg leave to observe, that this opinion, the sole relative to me on this subject, affords grounds to condemn, mitigate, or acquit me from my share of any criminal intention in this transaction, without further reference.

These are the two points which regard the first part of my address.

The second part is, an opinion requested upon the general criminal tendency of that part of my conduct, which has been arraigned in the charges. Upon this I am happy to unite the following conclusions of the minutes of the Governor General and members, who give opinions on my conduct.—The Governor General says, "That (comparatively) my faults are mere errors and inadvertencies." Mr. Wheeler says, "It is my opinion, that in those points where Mr. Johnson appears most censurable, he erred in judgment, and not intentionally." Mr. McPherson says generally, "That he thinks it justice to Mr. Johnson to confess, that he believes the representations of the confusions in the Vizier's country were in some degree exaggerated by prejudice, and the disappointment of some whose interests were affected by the arrangements of the treaty of Chunar." I would willingly hope, that these three opinions might clearly unite in forming a favourable answer to my second request. Had these been extracted in conclusion to the other resolutions of 21st inst. I should not have troubled the Honourable Board with my last address. I hope self-partiality has not misled me to make partial extracts; if I have, the whole is yet before the Board, and their final resolution will be alone guided by their own candid and impartial sentiments; and as I have no doubt that they will preferably lean to the side of indulgent lenity, than to that of harsh justice, I flatter myself they will, if possible, admit the favourable construction to be inferred from the above extracts, although they should appear more drawn by what I wish them to mean, than their absolute expression.

Once more recommending myself to their indulgence, I subscribe myself,

Sir,

Calcutta,

4th Nov. 1783.

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed)

R. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson, 2 letters.

The Board having declared Mr. Johnson guilty of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges exhibited against him, and given it as their opinion, upon the whole, that "he has been sufficiently punished by the privation of the office which he held, and by the sudden manner in which the nature of the complaints and evidence then before them induced them to recall him to the Presidency," they think it now proper to add, that the reference in this case, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, is only intended to be made upon those general principles, by which all the acts and proceedings of this Government are referred in course to them, for their final approbation and confirmation; but that the sentence is absolute; as it would be hard, after having recorded an opinion that he has been sufficiently punished, to refer any part of his sentence to further punishment.

With respect to Mr. Middleton, the Board have pronounced him guilty of all the charges prepared against him; but he has likewise suffered a removal from his station, and they have not thought proper to sentence him to any further penalty; nor do they leave it in reference to the Court of Directors to do so, but transmit the enquiry into his conduct to them on the same general principle above-mentioned; and it will rest with them to take cognizance of his case, if they shall think proper. I am of opinion, that the reference should not be particular, but considered as made upon the same general principles by which all the acts and proceedings of this Government are referred, in course, to the Court of Directors, for their final approval or disapproval of them.

(Signed)

E. W.

If the majority of the Board are of the preceding opinion, on the subject of Mr. Johnson's defence, it is a resolution of the Board of course; and I believe the words sufficiently punished by removal from office, in Mr. Wheeler's and the Governor General's minutes, imply the resolution; but

but I refer, in my minute on Mr. Johnson's defence, particular charges, and the answers to them, to the opinion, and of course determination, of the Court of Directors.

(Signed) M^r PHERSON.

The following letter was in consequence written to Mr. Johnson by the Secretary.

Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge their receipt of your letter of the 31st ult. in answer to which, as well as to your letter to me of 4th inst. I am ordered to acquaint you, that the reference, in your case, to the Honourable the Court of Directors being intended to be made upon those general principles, by which all the acts and proceedings of this Government are referred in course to them, for their final approbation and confirmation, it stands as follows in the Board's general letter to the Court of Directors, per Nerbudda.

"For the particulars of the charges which were prepared against Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, for their conduct at Lucknow, together with their respective defences, and our several opinions upon them, we beg to refer you to the consultations noted in the margin."

I am,

Council Chamber,
10th Nov. 1783.

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

E. H A Y.

Sub. Secy.

The following application from Mr. Middleton having been circulated on the 6th inst. Mr. Middleton's request was complied with, and he was accordingly furnished with the opinions of the members of the Board on the charges preferred against him.

To J. P. AURIOL, Esquire, SECRETARY to the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the 21st ult.

I have now only to request that you will be pleased to ask the permission of the Honourable Board to furnish me with a copy of the proceedings and minutes upon my defence, from which the final resolution of the Board has been abstracted.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Calcutta,
3d Nov. 2783.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

In Circulation.

A letter from Mr. Middleton.—The orders of the Board are requested upon it.

6th Nov. —83.

(Signed)

E. H A Y.

Sub. Secy.

I have no objection.

Agreed.

—

W. H.

M^r P.

E. W.

(Signed)

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 30th December 1783.

Par. 5. MESSRS. Nathaniel Middleton, John Charles Middleton, and Wm. Markham, having desired our permission to resign the Honourable Company's service, we have accordingly granted them permission, and they proceed to England by the ships now under dispatch.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 5th January 1784.

THE following letter from Mr. Middleton having been received and circulated since the last meeting, the minutes which are entered after it were returned.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

An impaired constitution, from the effects of near twenty years constant residence in this country, and more particularly the circumstances of my domestic concerns, strongly pressing my return to Europe, I have to request, in consideration of both, that you will be pleased to grant me permission to resign the Honourable Company's service, and to proceed with my family to England, in the ship Barwell.

It affords me the most sensible mortification, that on this occasion, under the predicament I have the misfortune to stand in, I cannot hope to obtain from the Honourable Board that ample testimony of my conduct, during my continuance in the service, which it has ever been equally my endeavour and ambition to merit; but as the declared displeasure of your Honourable Board has been confined to my conduct in the last twelve months of my residence at the court of Oude, the particulars whereof are already in reference before the Honourable the Court of Directors, I must crave from your indulgence such mention in the general letter of my conduct and services, previous to that period, as in your judgment they may appear to have deserved; for which I shall be very thankful.

Calcutta,
21st Decr. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

The Governor General has no objection to a recommendation of Mr. Middleton, in the terms he requires.—He has already given sufficient testimony of the estimation in which he held Mr. Middleton's conduct in the charge which he held by two successive appointments (on the special request of the Governor General) previous to the last, by the unceasing endeavours which, it is too well known, were used by him for the continuance of Mr. Middleton in that office; and that he was animated in the support of Mr. Bristow solely by the consideration of public duty, is as evident, from his requesting the removal of Mr. Middleton, when the conduct of that gentleman appeared to him exceptionable, in opposition to the suggestions of common prudence, which might have withheld him, had he had any other interests or concern than the public at heart, to connive at what he saw blameable in Mr. Middleton's conduct, rather than, by inflicting so public a censure on it, to discredit his own judgment in the confidence which he formerly reposed in Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Stables.—I agree to the recommendation of Mr. Middleton in the terms of his letter.

Mr. Macpherson.—As the members of the Government, who were witnesses of Mr. Middleton's services previous to my arrival in Bengal, assent to it, I have already expressed, in my minute on the subject of the charges against him, my opinion of his ability and temper.

In conformity to the above minutes, Mr. Middleton was recommended to the Court of Directors in the general letter per Barwell.

EXTRACTS of Mr. MIDDLETON's DEFENCE, to the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL.

THE current annual claims varied from 70 to 130 lacks of rupees, which the revenues of the country, as will appear by reference to former accounts, never answered to, seldom yielding to the Resident's treasury beyond from 60 to 80 lacks, the consequence of which was, that the balance was annually accumulating, instead of decreasing by the annual receipts. When I took charge of the office of Collector of the Vizier's assignments to the Company, this balance upon the Resident's book, closed to the end of the Fushullee year 1187, was 32 lacks, exclusive of 10½ lacks army donation. In the year 1188 it increased 12 lacks, making 44 lacks, when the Governor General arrived at Benares the beginning of 1189. To discharge so much of this balance as was due to the Company, therefore, was the object of the treaty; and to ensure the accomplishment of it in the shortest time possible, a plan was laid down, one part of which was the suspension of sundry current claims upon the Nabob; such as Mr. Wombwell's office, and the temporary and cavalry brigades, which together amounted to so heavy an expence, that, with the continuance of them, even the current annual claim could not be answered, much less the above-mentioned balance

lance liquidated. But the year 1180, from unforeseen events, was already began 'ere the treaty was signed; and these large bodies could not be removed without some previous notice. Between two and three months were assigned them for preparation, in which time it was supposed sufficient funds would have been forthcoming for their discharge. The paying them off involved another balance of arrears to them respectively, not included in the balance of 1187 and 1188 to the Company. These arrears further swelled in their amount, because the monthly collections to the period of their discharge were not equal to their pay and arrears, and a provision for the other indispensable disbursements of my office, which obliged me to devise other means of liquidating them; accordingly, after a long negociation, attended with much difficulty, I accomplished a loan at the beginning of the year, on my own credit, of 10 lacks; without which exertion, the resources of the whole year would have been clogged with the increasing amount of these arrears. While the effect of my negociation was yet in suspense, another balance, before unheard of, amounting to upwards of 26 lacks, was sent up from the Presidency. Why this balance was unknown to the Resident, to the Governor General, and consequently not included at the signing of the treaty, will be shewn in its proper place. I had pledged myself to the Governor General for realizing the Company's balance, which of course meant the balance in agitation before us at the signing of the treaty, which had this for its declared object.

Notwithstanding which I realized both, as well as the arrears, then also unknown, and further replaced the failure of the assignment on Furruckabad, &c. amounting altogether to 138 lacks of Fyzabad siccas, near a crore and a half of current rupees, instead of 60, 70, or 80 lacks, which has been the utmost exertions of the management of former years.

The following short sketch of the gross amount realized by me, will more clearly explain the foregoing.

Amount assignments for current claims, the first installments of which I was forced to anticipate by an advance of 10 lacks	—	—	—	76,00,000
Amount balance agitated at the signing of the treaty, deducting army donation	—	—	—	44,00,000
Amount further balance from the Presidency	—	—	—	26,00,000
Rupees of forts				1,46,00,000

* * * * *

I shall now state the circumstances of the balances which I am charged for not realizing. I have said that the balance, as it stood on the Resident's books at the signing of the treaty, was the balance I stood pledged to the Governor General to realize. It afterwards appeared, that upon adjusting the general books at the Presidency, a separate balance, accumulated in the course of seven years, was due from the Nabob for military stores, &c. supplied from the Company's magazines, difference of coinage, and other heads therein particularized, amounting to 26 lacks to the 30th April 1779. But from circumstances unknown to me, no intimation of any such claims had ever before been given to me or my predecessors.

Notwithstanding this, and its coming to me unaccompanied by any order of the Board, I proposed, in my letter of the 21st February 1782, No. 8, to recover it, and did actually bring the amount to credit in my accounts for 1189, as stated in my address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September 1782, No. 9.

But after this, when the general books at the Presidency were brought up another year, a further similar claim appeared for 14 lacks for military stores, &c. supplied the Nabob to that period, the 30th April 1780. This came too late to be included within the year 1189. I had already exceeded my pledge, and accepted responsibility from 44 to 70 lacks, above half as much again. I could not venture, at so advanced a period, or more properly the close of the collections, to extend it to 84 lacks. The new resources, formed on new savings, could not operate without end, nor in such great proportions within the first year. Moreover, had I been possessed of resources to enable me to include it, I met a greater opposition from the Nabob and his Minister on the second claim, than I had experienced on the first. Upon explaining the first account to them, when I came to the charge for military stores, they demanded to have their deliveries of military stores, and the charge of the Candahar horse, with the Bombay detachment set against it; when, after much difficulty, I prevailed so far as to induce them to suspend this claim; assuring them that it would be duly and equitably considered in future account, which the Governor General's assurances afterwards to the Nabob confirmed. This served once, but would not a second time, when the demand of 14 lacks became repeated on the same grounds. So far from acquiescing, they called upon me then to perform the assurances I had given them on the former occasion, by setting against the account, the amount of their deliveries of stores, &c. which they would be satisfied to have estimated by any mode of valuation the Board would prescribe. They argued, that if I would not agree to this,

this, they must conclude, that their claims were not meant to be considered, in which case "I might at once take the country, since justice was out of the question." This was their passionate language. I for the present yielded to it, and referred the claim to the consideration of the Board, who alone could decide upon it.

Let me here be permitted to observe, that had the whole claims and expectations of the year been persisted in, they would have amounted to near double the Nabob's net revenue; viz.

Current claims	—	—	—	—	76,00,000
Chunar balance, including donation	—	—	—	—	55,00,000
Further balance to April 1779	—	—	—	—	26,00,000
Do. — April 1780	—	—	—	—	14,00,000
Major Palmer's claims	—	—	—	—	82,00,000
					2,53,00,000

Upwards of two crores and a half; besides arrears to troops recalled, and failures above explained, for which the Ministers raised 25 or 26 lacks more.

Gross settlement 2,25,00,000
Deduct charges 80,00,000

Net revenue 1,45,00,000
of nominal revenue, never
completely realized.

The Nabob's net revenue, to my knowledge, never exceeded a crore and a half, but generally fell very short of that sum.

* * * * *

I had given the strongest hopes of liquidating the Company's balance, for which I stood pledged, from the fruits of this negotiation, and that I should be able to conclude it in fourteen days.—I performed it within ten days after my arrival at Fyzabad; and I trust, when the nature of this business becomes duly considered, my conduct in the execution of it will not appear any more a criminal disobedience of orders, than it was a breach of promise on those orders. As I understood the case, the Nabob had a claim of inheritance of his father's treasures upon the Begums. The public treasury was unquestionably his right, with the dominions and Government that devolved upon him at his father's death; however, from consideration of respect and attention to the Begums, the Company (upon their yielding up a part of the treasures of the deceased, declaring it to be the whole) agreed to stand between them and any attack from the Nabob, and further guaranteed Jagheers for their subsistence.—The influence of the Company's Resident at the court of the Vizier became the pledge and security of his Excellency's agreement with his family, and would probably have continued so to the present hour, had it not appeared that these Begums and their agents have used the property and power, thus increased and preserved by our mediation, as instruments against us. They fomented and joined in the plan of a general extirpation of the English. In return for which, the Company's guarantee was withdrawn. I was no longer to yield to them the protection of my office, but leave the Nabob to the recovery of his rights; my part being to take effectual care, that such recovery should be converted to the liquidation of the Company's balance, and generally to assist the Nabob in effecting the object. All this I did. I arrived at Fyzabad the 10th January, in three days.—On the 13th, at day-break, I put the Nabob in full and quiet possession of the Kella and palace of the Begums, who were consequently at his entire mercy and devotion. In seven days more, on the 20th, the business was concluded. Under that date I informed the Governor General of my success; to which he replied, in terms that encouraged me to hope my conduct and complete success in that very delicate business had met his approbation, and that the justification of my first proceedings, offered in my address of the 5th February, would be admitted. The whole business took up but 10 days. I had promised 14 from the . . . day of March.—I set out the 4th from Lucknow, which carries me two days beyond my promise; but had it taken twenty days, or even a month, it could not, I flatter myself, be termed a long or unwarrantable delay, when the importance of the business, and the peculiar embarrassments attending the prosecution of it to its desired end, are considered. The Nabob was son to the Begum we were to proceed against;—a son against a mother must at least save appearances in his mode of proceeding. The produce of his negotiation was to be received by the Company: Receiving a benefit—accompanying the Nabob—withdrawing their protection—were circumstances sufficient to mark the English as the principal movers in this business. At a court where no opportunity is lost to throw odium upon us, so favourable an occasion was not missed to persuade the Nabob that we instigated him to dishonour his family for our benefit. The impressions made by such suggestions constantly retarded the progress, and more than once actually broke off the business, which rendered the utmost caution on my part necessary, especially as I had no assistance to expect from the Ministers, who could

could not openly move in the business. In the East it is well known, that no man, either by himself or his troops, can enter the walls of a Zenana, scarcely in the case of acting against an open enemy, much less of an ally—an ally against his own mother. The outward walls, and the Begum's agents, were all that were liable to immediate attack; they were dealt with, and successfully, as the event proved. I therefore confidently trust, if it shall appear to the Honourable Board, as it does to me, that the spirit and main object of my orders were strictly adhered to and fulfilled, that they will not longer hold me criminal for a deviation from the precise letter of them.

The 3d and last division of my charge relates to the current business of my office, unconnected with the immediate objects of the treaty. This includes want of political information, exemplified in the flight of Almas Ally Cawn—employment of troops—disorders in the Nabob's country, &c.

In answer to this charge, I must be permitted to observe, that besides the general information contained in my list of my public correspondence, hereto subjoined, immediately after my arrival at Lucknow, on the 2d October 1781, I gave a complete and particular detail of the spreading of the rebellion (influenced by Rajah Cheyt Sing) throughout the country, with the testimony of Colonel Hannay, and other officers, which was afterwards confirmed in fuller detail, by the depositions taken on the spot by Sir Elijah Impey. After this, nothing new in that line occurred, the rebellion every day, and in every quarter, subsiding, not increasing. Those who rose in support of the Begums, my letter from Fayzabad stated; but they rose and fell with the business, excepting one of the aids fought by the Begums in Bulbudder Sing, who, in spite of all our efforts to crush him, continued his resistance, and fell only two months ago.

* * * * *

P. S. I have thought it unnecessary to mention, that I have made no distinction, in quoting my public correspondence, between letters addressed to the Board, and to the Governor General; the orders of the Honourable Board of the third July 1781 (never since revoked) precluding the necessity of such distinction.

EXTRACTS of LETTER from Mr. MIDDLETON to Mr. HASTINGS; dated Lucknow, 25th March 1782.

The third article, which includes the Jaguire of Fizulla Cawn, among the rest has hitherto been deferred by the postscript to your general instructions, which forbids it, until circumstances may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a stipend or allowance, in ready money, to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguire lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own tribe, in vicinity to three capital territories of the same cast, would be far more conducive to the interests and security of this Government, and as such permit me to recommend it to your consideration.

* * * * *

These complete your instructions, since which you have directed, as an additional article, that the Nabob should be supported in his claim upon the Bow Begum, for the inheritance of the late Vizier's public treasure.—This has also been done; 45 lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's chief agents are now under severe restraint for the remainder of what they engaged to produce.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the treasures of his late father, the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the troops from the Kella, that the Begum might return into it, in order to deliver the treasure. To this I consented, as also to the re-delivery to the Nabob of the two eunuchs, Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose presence and assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present, when called upon, to answer to the accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while, the Begum has delivered over

over her, Chelahr Shamsheer Cawn, who was Phouddar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there; so that now I hope the whole business, upon which I came here, is in the most favourable train.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Fayzabad,
the 20th January 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant,
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

True copy.
Nath. Middleton.

Sir,

Baugulpoor, 27th Jan. 1782.

I have received your letter of the 20th instant. I thank you for the good news which it contains, and for the prospect which it has afforded me of a complete and prosperous termination of the measures impending.

I desire that you will endeavour to dissuade the Nabob from concluding any settlement with the Begums, until the Board, or myself, have been advised of the amount of the treasure recovered from them, or of the balance due at the latest period from the Nabob to the Company.

I hope to receive from you a report of the final issue of this business, and of a sum realized, and in your possession, for our relief, in time to send advice of both by the packet now under dispatch; and I shall keep it open until the 7th of next month, but no longer, for that purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

True copy,
Nath. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have had this day the honour to receive your commands of the 25th ultimo; and am extremely concerned that the mode of conducting the Fayzabad business, as set forth in my address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest reluctance I ever venture to deviate from the express letter of your instructions; and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any occasion where it did not appear to my judgment, that the object and spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent necessity would justify such latitude.

In the present instance, it was more in appearance and expression than in fact, that any deviation was made from your orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from strict regard to the accomplishment of what I considered the first object of this undertaking, to admit of a temporary forbearance, for the reasons assigned in my address of the 18th ultimo, the Begums were at that time to be considered as entirely at the mercy of the Nabob; their Jagheers were in possession of his Aumils; their troops dispersed at the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own habitation, under the guard of his Excellency's and our troops.

It remained only to get possession of her wealth; and to effect this it was then, and is still, my unalterable opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporizing expedients, and to work upon the hopes and fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal agents, through whose means alone there appeared any probable chance of our getting access to the hidden treasures of the late Vizier: And when I acquaint you, that by far the greatest part of the treasure, which has been delivered to the Nabob, was taken from the most secret recesses in the houses of the two Eunuchs, whence, of course, it could not have been extracted, without the adoption of those means which could induce the discovery, I shall hope for your approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further rigour than that which I exerted, could have been used against females in this country, to whom there can be no access. The Nabob, and Salar Jung were the only two who could enter the Zanarah. The first was a son, who was to address a parent, and of course could use no language or action but that of earnest and reiterated solicitation; and the other was in all appearance a traitor to our cause. Where force could be employed, it was not spared. The troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed; their guns taken; her fort, and the outward walls of her house, seized and occupied by our troops, at the Nabob's requisition, and her chief agents imprisoned and put in irons.

irons. No further step was left; and in this situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only the remission of the irons) until the final liquidation of the payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible means of offence being left in her hands, or those of her agents, all her lands and property having been taken, I mean, with your sanction, to restore her house and servants to her; and hope to be favoured with your early reply, as I expect that a few days will complete the final surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 5th February, 1782.

NATH. MIDDLETON.
Resdt. at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of Mr. Middleton's Public Correspondence with the Honourable Board, from the Period of signing the Treaty of Chunar to the 23d of October, 1782, when he delivered over the Residency to Mr. Bristow.

Of date	17th Oct.	1781.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
20 }	Do.	1781.	To Do. Do.
20 }	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable Board.
23	Do.	1781.	Do. Do.
28	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
29	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable Board.
30	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
2	Nov.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
14	Do.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
4	Decem.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
12	Do.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
17	Do.	1781.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
19	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
22	Do.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
24	Do.	1781.	To the Comptrollers of the Offices.
27	Do.	1781.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
30 }	Do.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
30 }	Do.	1781.	Do. Do. Do.
3	Janry.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
10	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
13	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
15	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
18	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
20	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
25	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
27th	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
3	Febry.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
5 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
5 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
6th	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
7	Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
8	Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
10	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
11 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
11 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
16	Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
21 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
21 }	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
24	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
6th March		1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
10	Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
11	Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
14	Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.

Of Date	16 March	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	20 Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	21 Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	22 Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	25th Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	27 Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	3d April	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	7 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	8 Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	9 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	10 Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	10 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	12 Do.	1782.	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.
	12 Do.	1782.	To the private Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Governor General.
	15 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	26 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	9 May }	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	9 Do. }		
	10 }	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	10 }		
	12th Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17 Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	21 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	21 Do.	1782.	Do. &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	24 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	27 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	4 June	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	18 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	18 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	15 July	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17 August	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	2 Septem.	1782.	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.
	7 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	7 Do.	1782.	Do. &c. the Members of the Supreme Council.
	9 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	12 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	14th Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	15 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	16 Do.	1782.	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General Council.
	16 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	16 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	16 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	16 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17 Do.	1782.	Do. Do. Do.
	17 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	18 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	19 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	20 }	1782.	Do. Do.
	20 }		
	22 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	3d October	1782.	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Board of Inspection.
	8 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	15th Do.	1782.	To the Honourable Board.
	22 Do.	1782.	Do. Do.
	22 Do.	1782.	To the Comptroller of the Offices, &c.
	23 Do.	1782.	To the Honourable the Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

To

To the HONOURABLE BOARD.

C.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have this day received confirmed information of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn. My opinion upon this subject I had the honour to submit to the Governor General under date 24th February last, upon a premature information of the decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no reason to alter; I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every sentiment or information that I can at present offer upon the subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the instigation of his own ambition, or at the King's solicitation, to proceed to Delhi upon this conjuncture; his alarms and apprehensions upon this head, he states in his letter of this day's date to the Governor General; and in order to prevent the only one of the two afore-mentioned inducements, which lays within his reach to attempt, he has written an Arzet to the King, assuring him of his attachment to his interest, declaring himself ready to march with his forces to support his views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty, and finally recommending to him to call in no other foreign aid. He has also written letters of condolence to the late Nabob's family, and others of encouragement to the principal commanders of his armies, advising them to continue firm in their duty and allegiance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support. Most of these chiefs were formerly the servants of this court, and many of them connected by blood to the Vizier's family. His Excellency has also made an application to Colonel Morgan to remove the subsidiary brigade towards Etawa, to be in readiness to act in case any emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's application to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the brigade in readiness to march to that central station, either upon the receipt of your orders to this effect, or some intermediate urgent necessity occurring, which may preclude the propriety of making any delay whatever. This will, I hope, meet your approbation.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Lucknow,
10th April, 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Yotir most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE BOARD.

E.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The contentions and party disputes which have prevailed at the court of Delhi since the death of the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, seem now to be taking a decided turn in favour of Mirza Shuffer Cawn, whose pretensions to the chief rule in the administration, although acknowledged and secretly espoused by the King, have hitherto met with violent and successful opposition from Affrafiab Cawn; but the latter having a few days ago found it expedient to move with the main body of his army across the Jumna, for the defence of his own possessions against the threatened attacks of Mahomed Beg Cawn Amdany, who is joined with the opposite party, Mirza Shuffer availed himself of this conjuncture, to attempt by force the effectual establishment of his authority at the capital; accordingly, on the 11th instant, he marched his whole army into the town, seized upon the principal gates and avenues, surrounded the houses of Mudjud al Dowla, the Dewan Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, and Luttauft Ally Cawn, all of whom were united in combination against him, and secured the person of the former, as he has also, probably, by this time that of Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, who had, when my last intelligence was dispatched, lost all his artillery, several of the principal Sardars, and was reduced, as a last resource, to the necessity of defending himself with musquetry only, within the walls of his private habitation. The capture of his person will leave Mirza Shuffer Cawn without any competitor upon the spot capable of opposing him, and enable him immediately to turn his whole force, in conjunction with Mahomed Beg Cawn, against Affrafiab and his party, with the fairest prospect of success.

There can, I apprehend, be no doubt but his Majesty, upon this turn of affairs, will cheerfully and openly acquiesce in the demands of Mirza Shuffer Cawn, which it appears have never extended beyond the investiture of such offices as he is universally allowed to have had an indisputable claim to upon the death of Nudjiff Cawn; and he is a person attached, both from ties of consanguinity and inclination, to the Vizier's Government, as well as the first in rank and credit among the remaining chiefs of the empire. I presume the Honourable Board will consider his rising influence as a favourable incident to the political interest of the Company; being well assured that the smallest encouragement given to this chief, were it to consist only in the acknowledgment of his title to the ascendancy

tendency he has acquired, with the bare name of our support, would secure his attachment to the mutual interests of our own and the Vizier's Government; and render him not only a powerful barrier to these provinces, but a most useful partizan, should motives of necessity or expedience at any future period induce your Honourable Board to extend your views beyond the limits to which they are at present confined.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Lucknow,
the 14th September, 1782.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

EXTRACT of LETTER from Mr. MIDDLETON to the HONOURABLE BOARD;
dated Lucknow, the 17th September, 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Conformably to the spirit of the instructions given to me for my guidance by the Honourable the Governor General, upon the conclusion of his agreement with the Nabob Vizier at Chunar, I have the honour to inform you with his Excellency's concurrence. I have stationed in each Aumildary throughout these provinces an agent of my own nomination, in the capacity of Daroga Tassuah, or Muster Master to the Mooteyna troops, whose duty it is to muster and transmit to my office, regular monthly returns of those establishments; and upon whose report and signature alone their pay is to be issued. This measure will establish a necessary check upon the conduct of Aumils, and effectually obviate those abuses and misapplications consequent to the former irregular mode of conducting this branch of expence. I could not with propriety have taken so decisive a line in this business at an earlier period, as the Nabob and Ministers, returning to the capital so late as the month of October, found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in employ in their respective trusts, or risk, by new appointments at that advanced season, the loss of the whole collections on the khereif or first crop, which amount to two fifths of the annual revenue, and the same circumstance involved the necessity of leaving their agreements nearly in the form in which they stood the preceding year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate step for the introduction of the Governor General's arrangements, beyond laying the foundations of a future reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as by availing myself of this early period every Aumil is previously apprised of the terms on which he embarks, and stands without excuse for any failure in his engagements. I shall have the satisfaction of laying before you very shortly as correct a return of the troops actually employed, as it may be possible to make, after curtailing numbers every where, as far as it can be done consistently with the security of the collections; and out of the savings, which I am confident of immediately producing, I have stipulated with the Minister for the maintenance of four complete regiments of the Honourable Company's troops, at the rate of 25,000 rupees per month each, as established by the Chunar treaty. Should this measure meet your approbation, and it be suitable to your views to enlarge the plan, I have no doubt of being able, by degrees, to introduce as many more regiments as you may wish to have employed in lieu of the Government troops now maintained for the service.

I have the further satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, that I have at length prevailed on the Nabob Vizier to carry into effectual execution the measure recommended by the Honourable the Governor General, for the institution of Courts of Adawlut, under proper regulations, throughout his dominions. Molovy Mowbean, a very respectable, learned, and distinguished man of the law, has been appointed Sudder ul Huck, and a deputy on his behalf is going out with each Aumil, accompanied with a proper and competent establishment for the due administration of justice, independently of the Phousdars and Collectors. This measure will also, I flatter myself, meet with your approbation.

It is incumbent upon me to inform you of the improper conduct of Fyzulee Cawn, who for some time past has been carrying on a constant correspondence with the Rohilla Chiefs, and maintains discourses in his public Durbar of a very contrary tendency to the line of his duty, and professed allegiance to the Vizier.

It is not very likely he would be able to effect any thing that could materially endanger these provinces, yet it must be observed, that any attempt, however unsuccessful to himself, would to a certainty occasion a very heavy loss in the Vizier's collections. An advantage gained by his troops in a late unfortunate dispute with two of the Vizier's battalions at Darangur, has had the natural effect of exciting insolence and temerity, and makes it now not very easy for that Chief, were he so inclined, to repress the turbulent spirit of his followers.

By the 3d article of the treaty concluded between the Honourable the Governor General, and the Vizier at Chunar, his Excellency is impowered to place Fayzula Cawn upon the same footing with the other Jaghardars, giving him his allowances in money instead of lands. But the Honourable the Governor General, though acceding to the Nabob's proposal, deeming it unadvisable that the measure should be attempted in the then situation of this Government, and during the active scene which occupied the Company's troops, I in consequence prevailed on the Nabob to suspend it until a more convenient opportunity might offer. These objections to the measure being now, I conceive, removed, and this being the only Jagheer existing under the Vizier's Government, I would, if the Honourable Board are pleased to approve, venture to advise the resumption of it, as soon as the cessation of the rains will permit. For this it will be necessary the Nabob should obtain not only your previous sanction, but assurance of your support, in case, which I think very probable, his own strength should be found unequal to the undertaking.

The possessions of Fayzula Cawn are so situated, that there is no possibility of cutting off his retreat, whenever he might chuse to attempt it; and should ever it so happen, the great extra collections he has for some years past made beyond the amount for which the Jagheer was originally granted, now supposed to be accumulated to one crore and an half of rupees, must prove a total and impairable loss to this country: It seems therefore worthy the attention of your Honourable Board, to co-operate with the Vizier in such measures as may be most effectual in obviating the mischiefs which his Excellency justly apprehends from leaving Fayzula Cawn in his present unrestricted situation, especially as the proposed change cannot, in my conception, be considered as any actual innovation on the rights of that Chief's treaty with the late Vizier, which secure to him an annual income of fifteen lacks, and this the Nabob by no means designs to deprive him of, but wishes to pay it in money, instead of allowing him to collect above thrice that sum from lands, by means which drain the other parts of Rohilcund of their recates and revenues, and enable him to maintain a large force ready upon all occasions to join any internal or foreign enemy, which might rise in opposition to his Excellency's Government; and there can be no doubt but Zabilla Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant intercourse, would seize any opening which might yield him the faintest hopes of recovering his hereditary possessions in Rohilcund.

EXTRACTS of Letters from the Resident at Oude to the Governor General and Council, respecting the conduct of Fayzula Cawn.

EXTRACT, dated the 27th December 1781.

"I MUST also take the liberty to add my opinion, that unless Fayzula Cawn, remotely situated as he is, out of reach of interruption, in the center of his own tribe and country, connected uninterruptedly with the other two remaining Patan powers, becomes included in this general reform of the Jagheers, or some effectual check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abortive; which, if fully enforced, may save this country, and with it possibly much of our own blood and treasure."

EXTRACT of Ditto, dated the 24th February 1782.

"In such an event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fyzoola Cawn, who, there is strong reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such preparations, and such a disposition of his family and wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected rupture."

EXTRACT of Ditto, dated the 25th March 1782.

"The third article, which includes the Jaguire of Fyzulla Cawn among the rest, has hitherto been deferred by the postscript to your general instructions, which forbids it until circumstances may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a stipend or allowance in ready money to that chief, in lieu of his Jaguire lands, situated and peopled, as they are, by his own tribe, in vicinity to three capital territories of the same cast, would be far more conducive
"to

"to the interests and security of this Government; and as such, permit me to recommend it to your consideration."

EXTRACT of Ditto, dated 15th April, 1782.

"Zabitta Khan, at Ghous Gheer, is arming and entering into alliances with the Secks. The Nabob Fyzala Cawn, from the best intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret correspondence with him; he is gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory discourses in his Durbar; and by this day's intelligence it appears, that some unusual restraints have been imposed on my agent, who hitherto had free access at his Durbar, to send intelligence of what passed there. I shall be very watchful of his conduct and motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular information of every thing that I may think worth your notice. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect."

True extracts.
(Signed)

NATHL. MIDDLETON.

EXTRACTS of Mr. JOHNSON's DEFENCE.

3d CHARGE, Conf. 7th September 1782.

MAJOR PALMER's LETTER.

A N S W E R.

FOR sending repeatedly to the Vizier and to his Minister Hyder Beg Khan to advise them against transferring the 10 lacks of rupees, intended as a present to the Governor General, to the Company's account, as it would be a precedent for further demands, which, if the Vizier did not resist in the first instance, this Government would never cease to harass him for money.

60 A loan
12 for four addl. regts.
10 the sum in this charge.

—
Total 82
—

This extract, and the matter of the remaining charges, are not in the copy of the proceedings of the 7th September, sent to me in December last; I am not the less ready to meet them here.

The act and intention, as far as I should limit them, in admitting myself the cause of preventing the 10 lacks mentioned from being at that time paid to the Company are true. The reasons assigned for such prevention "left the Nabob should be again harassed, &c." are the Ministers own words and objections made to me, transferred into my mouth. The mode also by message is likewise misrepresented, but that is immaterial; suffice it for me to explain the act: I acknowledge 50 lacks were due in balance: All the Nabob's resources not promising to prove equal to discharge this balance, a new claim was at this same instant made of 82 lacks: The resources in my hands the sole funds existing to answer both; the means unequal to this end—the question remained, which of the two claims, the new or the old, should be first paid? I did not hesitate one instant to declare, that if any of the assets placed in my hands should be attempted to be estranged from the purposes for which they were assigned, I should declare it a breach of treaty. They were to discharge the balances of years. The sole object of the late treaty, and all the measures connected with it, had this single point for their end:—Could I, deeply pledged for the fulfilment of this treaty, subscribe to the total subversion of these measures, at the very moment of their completion in the termination of the year prescribed and allotted for their operation? I could not; I ought not. Therefore I thus obstructed the whole, of course the parts of that whole, for the reasons above assigned, and no other whatever. Whether such preference, so given to a previous claim, was criminal or meritorious, rests with the Honourable Board to declare, when they recollect that retarding neither expunges or diminishes a claim. Permit me here to subjoin, had the 10 lacks been uninvolved with the 72, or had the aggregate sum not been required within the period left for liquidating the balances intrusted to me, or had not the assets lodged in my

my hands for this purpose been the sole funds from which such payment could be attempted, so far from impeding even for a moment such a claim, I should have been the first to support and urge it to its completion.

* * * * *

5th CHARGE.

A N S W E R.

For further neglect of duty, in not having written a single letter to this Government, during the absence of Mr. Middleton from his station at Lucknow, to report the state of the provinces, or of the Vizier's dominions, or to mention any one occurrence of those parts, notwithstanding the important events which took place during that interval, from the contentions which ensued upon the decease of Nudjiff Cawn, and the disturbances in the Vizier's country; from the defection and flight of Almas Ally Cawn, one of his principal Zemindars with a considerable treasure and force; from the refractoriness and disobedience of other Zemindars; and from other causes, which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the disaster which happened to two battalions of the Vizier's troops at Daranagur, all which the Board obtained no knowledge of, but from private information.

Mr. Middleton left Lucknow the 18th June, and returned the last of August. The duty he intrusted to me was limited and restricted to closing the balances. In which he requested Major Palmer, to whom he made over the political department, to assist me with his support, if I called for it. The line was specially drawn. The political information of course rested with the political agent. He attended the Durbar, where my business never called me. In my line nothing new or remarkable occurred during the period above mentioned. The death of Nudjiff Cawn, with all his consequences actual and probable, had been fully laid before the Board and the Governor General; in the Resident's letters of the 9th 10th April to the Governor, the same date and 15th to the Council, and again in several letters immediately after his return upon resuming the respective charges intrusted to Major Palmer and me. With respect to the Vizier's dominions, nothing new happened in the constantly turbulent state of the Zemindars of the country where the rents are collected at the point of the sword. Many rumours were spread of the intended disaffection and flight of Almas Ali Khan. The Resident immediately after his return, informed the Governor General (date 7th September) that he had ascertained them to be groundless reports. While I was acting, during which time the rumour first began, I had always an agent with him. His chief manager and most confidential agent was always with me, and with the Minister; who likewise had an agent constantly with Almas. The Minister's intelligence uniformly agreed with mine. I never lost an opportunity to compare them; and neither of us, I will confirm by oath, ever believed him beyond the Nabob's limits. What I offer to confirm and attest, is my own belief, with the Minister's consonant declarations made to me; and I trust, that the united testimony of Mr. Middleton, the Minister, and myself, will be received by the Board, as equal, if not superior in weight, to that of others, who cannot have had channels of information so much to be depended upon as those I have stated. However, my belief, well or ill grounded, being what I have stated, I could not have informed the Honourable Board of an act I discredited.

* * * * *

But 'ere I can call for their decision, I must proceed to explain a point with which I am not charged, but with which I must now charge myself, as I find it solely laid to Mr. Middleton. He is accused with anticipating the revenues, and loading them with an usurious interest upon an advance made to him, and brought to credit in his account. This crime originated with me. He only sanctified it by his authority. The greater share, if not the whole of the blame it may incur, must therefore rest on me. The total sum consisted of two parts, nearly halves, 25 lacks each; one was a negotiation of the balances due from the different Aumils, agitated and settled by the Minister himself; the other, an anticipation of rents assigned to pay a Banker for the advance he made of the amount required and negotiated. The charge is or should be therefore confined to this last. The whole transaction will of course be fully stated by Mr. Middleton, as it stands included in his charges. All that I mean here to explain is, that the rents anticipated by assignment to the Banker, in other words, the funds upon which the advance was made, were not the rents of lands upon which the Company had ever received their assignments, or which had ever supplied the Nabob's treasury and wants, but the resumed rents of rebellious and other Jaguerdars (chiefly Lotafuts, Begums, and Salar Junga) forming an entire new fund, now, and never before, brought

brought into the Nabob's and Company's offers by this plan; it became therefore in so much a net gain to the Nabob. The plan, in other respects, had it met with encouragement, opened a new channel of resource upon emergent occasions to the Nabob and Company. The Bankers properly noticed and rewarded for an advance of 50 lacks (an instance I believe never before equalled) would have been ready upon a repetition of the call. The interest termed usury by the Board was the usual interest of the country where the loan was made. The established interest of a country is no usury in that country, whatever it may be deemed in others. But had the interest been usurious or high, the Nabob paid it, not from his own revenues, deficiencies in which could afterwards be felt by his allies, but from new funds. He would gladly have paid it from his own, to answer the great purposes affected by it. It enabled him to fulfil a treaty, a treaty of the highest concern to him; a treaty for the performance of which himself, his Minister, and the Resident, stood pledged—the completion of which comprised a great benefit to the Company. They were in want of money—the treaty was calculated to answer this want, and this plan to fulfil the treaty; therefore, had even the Nabob's own usual resources, or even those usually assigned to the Company, been in reality anticipated, such an anticipation would have been an advantage to the Company by an advanced payment, and not a detriment or injury, upon which alone the disapprobation of the Board can be grounded. I therefore now hope that this explanation will induce the approbation instead of censure of the Board upon this measure.

(Signed) R. JOHNSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st October 1783.

THE Governor General delivers in the following minute on Mr. Middleton's defence.

I have not time to examine Mr. Middleton's defence on the charges against him. My letters, which were written to him on the different occasions which drew on him the declarations of my dissatisfaction with his conduct, and his in reply, ought to be read with his defence, and will afford both equally the strongest evidence against him. His defence appears to me rather an elusion of the charges than an answer to them. This observation will particularly apply to the 5th article, and his reply. I was pointed in my orders to Mr. Middleton, that he should not allow any negotiation or forbearance, when he had once employed the Company's influence or power in asserting the Nabob's claims on the Beegumis for the recovery of his father's treasures. My principal, if not sole inducement for this order, which, with the instructions following it, was as absolute as it could be expressed, was to prevent the imputation, which is too frequently, with whatever colour of reason, cast on transactions of this nature, begun with demands of sums of money to an enormous amount, supported with a great military parade, and denunciations of vengeance for a refusal, and all relenting into the acceptance of personal submission and promise of amendment: In plainer words, I did not choose to be made the instrument of private rapacity, if any such design existed; nor to expose myself to the obloquy of it, if such a design did not exist. My order was absolute, and allowed of no reasoning upon it. It required a rigid and scrupulous obedience; and Mr. Middleton, without scruple or hesitation, and even without a reason assigned, disobeyed it.—I perceive that Mr. Middleton has alluded, as Mr. Johnson has also done, to certain unexplained claims made on the Nabob Vizier by Mr. Palmer, amounting to 82 lacks of rupees: As neither explain them, but speak of them as points of undoubted credit, I think it proper to declare my doubt and disbelief of them, and to assign my reasons, as far as I can in remote recollection of the little which I have ever known concerning them. Ten lacks of this sum have been explained by me to relate to a provision to that amount actually made, and, as I have ever understood, delivered to the Resident for its destined appropriation.

Fifty lacks are stated by Mr. Johnson as a loan proposed to be received from the Nabob. Major Palmer had no orders from me to exact such a contribution from the Nabob. It was the general belief that Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas Ally Cawn possessed much private wealth: And as the means of securing private wealth in India consist only in two very hazardous expedients—First, by depositing it with Shroffs or bankers, who may fail, or refuse to return the trust; and secondly, by burying it in the bowels of the earth, from whence it never returns to its proprietors—I desired Major Palmer to explain to both the nature and currency of the Company's interest notes, and persuade them to invest their money in those better securities. I have a very faint recollection of something like a proposal to unite the Nabob's name in the transaction; but it ended without effect, nor could it at any time have been considered as a specific demand. The remaining twenty or twenty-two lacks was, as I believe, the estimated expence of an establishment of Sepoys, proposed to be raised for the purpose of defending the Nabob's internal dominions; but neither was this, or could it, be a specific demand, for I discouraged it as soon as it was made known to me, and it went no further than mere speculation.

As Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson have swelled the amount of the current demands, by an excess of 82,00,000 rupees, so has Mr. Middleton added to his receipts 26 lacks which do not belong to them, being an anticipation of the revenue of the succeeding year. I am unable to proceed further in my remarks: But I must formally declare, that Mr. Middleton is, in my judgment, guilty of all the charges which have been preferred against him.

The Governor General delivers in the following observations on Mr. Johnson's defence.

Mr. Johnson had no authority to recommend the persons for appointments to the office of Aumils; my instructions, which he quotes, allow him only a negative power, and was well understood by Mr. Johnson to apply to the Nabob's orderlies, a mean and wretched crew, whom his disgraceful partiality had admitted to such trusts. Mr. Johnson, by acknowledging that he did recommend persons for such appointments, and that he supported his recommendations by urgent and reiterated importunity, proves the substantial part of these charges against himself.

3d.—I am morally certain that Zaidads or Affets for 10 lacks, either in assignments of land or in bills, had been prepared, and were in the charge or possession of Mr. Middleton before Major Palmer's arrival, and left with Mr. Johnson on Mr. Middleton's departure. This sum was declaredly given for my use, but never accepted by me; the only advantage I made of the offer was to request the Nabob to transfer it, with the obligation still resting with equal weight upon my gratitude for the original destination of it to the Company, for the relief of their pressing necessities. The rectitude of this transaction depends essentially upon principles which every man feels and acknowledges in his own breast, but can hardly be judged by the test of any official rule; it might indeed have added to the Company's claims upon the Nabob; but I am not sorry that Mr. Johnson chose to defeat my intentions, since it would have added to the Nabob's distresses, but with no immediate relief to the Company. If in his own breast he can view the secret motives of this transaction, and on their testimony approve, I also acquit him, as I do acquit him of the charge on public ground.

Mr. Johnson having involved this subject with other pretended claims, which I believe to be misrepresented, I cannot reply to them with a certain knowledge. This can only be obtained from Major Palmer, but their object is not worth the trouble or delay of such a reference.

4th.—The fourth charge is proved by the known state of the country, the dissensions that prevailed between Mr. Johnson and the Nabob Vizier, and by the total neglect of all communication from Mr. Johnson with this Government during the period of his charge.

5th.—The defeat and dispersion of two of the Nabob Vizier's battalions, which Mr. Johnson acknowledges, but calls a fray; the notoriety of Almas's defection; the insolence of the treaty concluded by him with his master; the fears expressed by Mr. Anderson for the issue of his negotiations, lest they should be impeded by the distracted state of the Nabob Vizier's dominions, and the lengthened hostilities with the rebel Bulbudder, which have but recently subsided with his death, are all proofs of the truth of this charge. Of the instructions left by Mr. Middleton to Major Palmer, investing him with the political agency, I never knew, nor do I believe Major Palmer accepted such a trust; if such a trust was ever offered.

6th.—I cannot examine this charge in its full extent by the military returns. He says, he obtained two battalions from the station of Cawnpore to oppose the rebellion of Bulbudder: But he never apprized the Board of this, and my orders were most peremptory and explicit upon this subject. It matters not that the terms of the charge restrict it to the brigade of Cawnpore. His disobedience is equal, from whatever command the detachment was withdrawn.

7th.—Of this charge Mr. Johnson is clearly acquitted upon the whole:—Though I have strictly delivered my opinion on Mr. Johnson's defence, I must add, that I think he has been sufficiently punished by the deprivation of his office, and by the severity with which it was immediately effected.—“Not to be worst stands in some rank of praise.”—His faults sink to mere errors and inadvertencies, when compared with those of his principal, and are wholly lost in the contrast with those of the present Resident.

To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you, that they have attentively read your answer to the charges prepared against you, and that they are of opinion you have by no means acquitted yourself of the facts alledged therein; but as the whole will be in reference before the Honourable the Court of Directors, they leave it to them to decide finally upon your conduct.

Fort William,
21st October.

I am, &c.

Approved,
Approved,

The Governor General.
M^rP.

* * * * *

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 30th December 1783.

Par. 6. Mr. Nathaniel Middleton has requested to be mentioned to you respecting his conduct and services previous to his removal from Oude; and the Governor General having given in a minute, conveying his approbation of both to that period, we beg leave to refer you to it, and to add our favourable opinion of his abilities and temper.

COPY Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude and its Dependencies, and of the reigning Family thereof; including the Charges made by Mr. Hastings against Mr. Bristow, &c. &c. &c.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, and the MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I Have the honour to enclose the copy of my correspondence with Captain Jaques, together with four contigent bills transmitted to me by that Gentleman. In regard to the gun, I beg leave to inform you, it has lately only been delivered over to the Aumils, and the cattle and men attached to it were till then supported by Captain Jaques.

The circumstance relative to the commotions created by Bulbudder, in the districts of Sahlone and Jayes, I have already submitted to your consideration; it is with great pleasure I inform you that he has not returned to the Vizier's dominions. In my address of the 30th ultimo, I mentioned the capture of the Fort Korrayu; the Vizier has thought proper to direct the Aumils capitally to punish the two ringleaders, Amrow Sing and Gundcharry, taken in arms in the said fort, as they were considered in the light of Bulbudder's adherents, and have on former occasions interrupted the peace of the country.

Captain Jaques has, in the course of the service, conducted himself with great zeal and activity; and it is owing to his exertions, in conjunction with those of the Aumils, Ismael Beg and Tuckee Beg, that the business has been brought to its present state with loss of very few lives, and little detriment to the revenue.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
28th Feb. 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To

To Mr. BRISTOW, Esquire, RESIDENT at the VIZIER's COURT.

Sir,

The Golandaz, Chushies, Bildars, and people with the bullocks, I took in May last with the Nabob's gun (that had been with Abdulla Beg when he was killed) having repeatedly asked me to write you the particulars, that they might be paid the arrears which they say is due to them, I have been induced thereto, as also to acquaint you, that the Aumil Ishmael Beg, by order of Major Lumsdaine, has paid them one month and a half wages, being for the time they left Fyzabad under my command up to the first of the present month, December. Therefore I conceive there is a balance still due to them, for the time they were at Fyzabad, of about five months and a half.

Camp, Atteath,
December 14, 1782.

I have the honour to be,

Sir. &c.

(Signed)

LEON. JAQUES, Capt.
Commandg. at Atteah.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, RESIDENT at the VIZIER's COURT, to CAPTAIN LEONARD JAQUES, commanding ad Battalion of the 20th Regiment; dated 29th December, 1782.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 14th instant.

The Aumils are intrusted about furnishing the expences attending the bullocks attached to the Vizier's artillery.

JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, RESIDENT at the VIZIER's COURT.

Sir,

I am honoured with your's of the 29th ultimo, and from its tenor have to inform you, that for upwards of six weeks after I marched from Fyzabad, no Aumils were with me, of course I was under the necessity of supplying every necessary, both to the cattle and gun. Ammunition of every sort included, and the wheels, which were taken from different carriages, almost tumbling to pieces, with every other part of the wood and iron work, in such a bad condition, that I was obliged, on our coming to our encamping ground, daily to set every hand to work that I could meet with, and by this attention have at last succeeded in getting every thing into a very good condition. I have now got forty-two rounds, and sixteen rounds of grape, which I suppose will be sufficient for the service of the gun while under my care.

I am now to request your permission of asking you in what manner I am to be reimbursed for the above-mentioned repairs, as also for the extra people I have been necessitated to entertain for the use of the gun and tumbril, crossing the goomty, levelling the forts Thirra and Chukin, &c. Majors have been allowed three thousand rupees per month, while detached serving in the Vizier's dominions, in lieu of all contingencies; and I cannot doubt but you will allow half that sum to be very reasonable, when you consider the expence and trouble I have been obliged to enter into.

I have the honour to be,

Camp, Purey,
Nullah, Jany. 5, 1783.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

LEON. JAQUES,
Capt. Comg. the 2d Battn. 20th Regt. Sepoys.

To CAPTAIN LEONARD JAQUES, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Sir,

I have received your's of the 5th instant, and request you will inform me by whose orders you destroyed the forts of Thirra and Chukra. In regard to the people belonging to the gun attached to your battalion, as every other expence attending it, I must inform you the Aumils are allowed a certain sum by the Vizier in their Jumra Wafil Baukey. You will please to transmit to me the particulars of the charges you have incurred, and the establishment both of men and bullocks at the time you received the gun. I request you will inform me if either the late Resident or your Commanding Officer gave you any instructions to incur the said charges.

I have

I have no authority to advise the Vizier to grant any fixed allowance for officers on detachment; if you think yourself entitled to the monthly sum of fifteen hundred rupees on account of contingencies, I will submit your claim to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

Lucknow,
10th Jany. 1783.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, RESIDENT at the VIZIER's COURT.

Sir,

I have received your's of the 10th instant, and agreeable to your desire I have to inform you, that the 21st November Major Lumsdaine ordered me to march to Jayes, and render the Aumil Ishmael Beg (who there joined me) every assistance in my power; this I have done to my utmost, till he left me to proceed for Lucknow, the middle of last month, when Tuckee was sent to me in his room, with orders by Major Lumsdaine, to render him every assistance he might request; this I also have done to the utmost of my power. On the 17th ultimo, in the evening, Tuckee Beg told me the Jemidars of Thirfu and Chuken had collected the Nabob's revenues from the villages about them, and were in arms against the Nabob's servants, refusing to account for the cash they had received, and requested me to march against them. The 18th I sent, and had the roads examined; and the 19th I marched, but on our arrival at the Fort of Thirrah, it was abandoned. The Aumil told me it must be destroyed: I, agreeable to my instructions, complied, and assisted him to the utmost, in consequence of which it was even with the ground that night. He then informed me it was necessary to do the same to the Fort of Chukin, and the 20th it shared the same fate.

I am now to request you will send me orders to whom I may give up the Nabob's gun, or that you will give orders to Major Lumsdaine concerning it, that I may take away my Sepoys, formerly Golondazes in the Honourable Company's service, and who I posted to the gun, being masters of that duty, entertaining Sepoys in their room, and who I shall immediately discharge, now that I perceive the difficulty that I shall have in being reimbursed the cash I have advanced for the good of the Nabob's service.

I am also, in reply to that part of your letter, where you say the Aumils are allowed a certain sum on the above-mentioned account, to inform you, that it was after repeated application to Ishmael Beg, informing him about the people who had been attached to the gun during its stay at Fyzabad, and who came along with it with me, a duffedar, six golondaez, five lascars, one carpenter, one blacksmith, and thirty-two guns and tumbril bullocks, with their drivers; that I was able to get one month and a half pay for the men, and who I had been supporting at the rate of two annas per day each, to keep them from starving. I must also inform you that these people and cattle I have repeatedly applied to Tuckee Beg for subsistence for, but without effect; and the cattle would go without grain, did I not supply it to them.

The particulars of the charges I have incurred I will hereafter send you, at present they are not ready. I will also transmit you a copy of Major Gilpin's orders regarding the gun, on my taking charge of it. And regarding the fixed monthly allowance you mention, had I thought necessary to have made applications to the Board, I surely should not have applied to you.

I have the honour to be,

Camp, Purseddypore,
January 13, 1783.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) LEO. JAKES,
Capt. comd. the 2d batn. 20th regt. of sepoy.

To CAPTAIN LEONARD JAKES, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Sepoys.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 13th instant; and in reply to that part of it desiring instructions relative to the disposal of the gun, I am to request you will cause it to be delivered to the Aumils Mirza Tuckee Beg, and Mirza Ishmael Beg.

With respect to the expence you inform me you have incurred on the occasion, it is a charge, which, for the reason already assigned in my letter of the 10th instant, I cannot possibly admit without a reference to the Board. When you send me the particulars, I will, as I said before, if you desire it, make that reference.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedt. servt.
(Signed)

Lucknow,
20 Jany. 1783.

J. BRISTOW,
Ref. at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, RESIDENT at the COURT of the VIZIER.

Sir,

The bearer of this, one of the people who came from Fayzabad, attached to the Nabob's gun under my command, and by order of Major Gilpin, waits on you with this letter, to know if he and the rest of the people attached to the gun are to have any subsistence, and from whom, as the Aumil will not advance them any thing, notwithstanding my having told him, that your last positively says, that every necessary is to be supplied to the Nabob's cattle, gun, and tumbril, by the Aumils; and Tuckee Beg, the Aumil with me, tells me he has positive orders from Hyder Beg Cawn, not to advance any thing to those people.

I am therefore to request your orders how to act; as I have applied to Major Lumsdaine, shewn him your letters to me, and my last to you, requesting he would order the gun to be delivered to the Aumil, or dispose of it in any other manner he might think proper, so that it was taken from me.

Camp, Roolah,
Jan. 20 1783.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

LEON. JAKUES,

Captn. comg. at Roolah.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the VIZIER's COURT.

Sir,

I have been favoured with yours of the 20th instant, and have given orders for the gun and tumbril to be delivered to Ihmael Beg, agreeable to your desire.

Again I am to inform you, that the expences I have been under the necessity of incurring since I left Fyzabad, on behalf of the gun, and otherwise, I will shortly make you acquainted with the particulars of, and with which, agreeable to a public letter I received from John Murray, Esquire (Comptroller General last year) the Board, I presume, has but lately concerned themselves; which contingencies, till the time above mentioned, have always been answered by the Resident, at least it was the case with mine last year, during my command at Fayzabad.

Camp, Atteah,
July 23d 1783.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

LEON. JAKUES,

Captn. comg. at Atteah.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Leonard Jaques to Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated from Jelauladabad, in the District of Manishpore.

I am now to request, that orders may be sent me to join my brigade; for, give me leave to tell you, Sir, I think it hard to be continued on this duty, and not even allowed the money I have advanced for the good of the Nabob's service, which your last letter informs me.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Captain Leonard Jaques, commanding the 2d battalion of the 20th regiment; dated 1 February 1783.

I have received your letter, without date, requesting you may be directed to join your brigade, which it is not in my power to do, until the Vizier shall deem the service of the troops under your command no longer necessary in Sahlone.

I have called upon you to furnish me with the particulars of the charges you have incurred, and am desirous that you should transmit them, that I may make a just representation of your claims.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Leonard Jaques to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated from Nabob Gunge, 8 February 1783.

Accompanying, I beg leave to transmit you four bills of the expence I have incurred during the different months since I left Fyzabad, on behalf of his Excellency the Vizier, agreeable to your commands.

III To

To CAPTAIN LEONARD JAKES, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Sepoys.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 8th instant, and now transmit you a copy of my address to the Honourable the Governor General and Council on the subject of your bills.

I have the honour to be,

Lucknow,
28th Feby. 1783.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Res. at the Vizier's Court.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Under date the 24th January, I had the honour to transmit your information relative to the Seiks, who have since that period committed depredations on the neighbouring countries, and made several attempts against the Vizier's dominions. The small force with which their attacks have been repulsed, flatter me with hopes that little is to be apprehended, if timely precautions be taken. I cannot submit the facts to your consideration with clearness and precision, except by a view of the whole of my correspondence and intelligence on the subject. I beg your excuse for intruding upon your attention such numerous papers as I now inclose, of which a list accompanies this address. My principal reason for being so particular, is to guard against the claims and deductions Almas's Ally Cawn wishes to establish for the damages sustained by the depredations of the Seiks, which are set forth in the representations of his Naibs, No. 7 and 11. He pretends that the collections of districts yielding nine lacks of rupees are entirely at a stand. I am clearly of opinion the loss can hardly exceed ten thousand rupees. Indeed I should consider him culpable for any mischief his countries may have suffered, the troops under his command being in every respect equal to repelling the attacks of any body of Seiks likely to appear in these quarters; and I have uniformly held this language to him, when he has spoke to me upon the subject.

Khawja Ain ul Deen has attended at Lucknow, in order to state the distressed situation of Rohilcund, arising from the periodical rains not having been so plentiful as usual during the last season. At the end of December, or in all January, a few showers are necessary for the cultivation of the rubby harvest; these also have failed, but I am happy to understand, from the best intelligence I can obtain, that a famine is not to be apprehended. Khawja Ain ul Deen has objected to the payment of the full amount of the assignments granted on him, founding his plea of inability on the drought. He earnestly requested to hold the country in amanny, and not in farm; and solicited to have a Sezawul deputed on the part of the Honourable Company, and a Peishcar on the part of the Vizier, to inspect his conduct. The great expence attending these appointments was urged in objection to them. Unless the persons selected for such trusts are men of superior abilities, and strict integrity, a collusion might be formed between the parties. From the experience I have had on these occasions, I can hardly quote an instance where they have been attended with any good to the public; on the contrary, the interference of Sezawuls and Peishcars creates a divided authority, and furnishes the Aumil with excuses for the discharge of his duty. By such an arrangement also Khawja Ain ul Deen would be relieved from all responsibility. The plan I purpose following with regard to him is, to be very peremptory in my demands until the conclusion of the year, at which period, as no plea of interruption to the collection can then be urged, the appointment of a Sezawul and Peishcar may be adviseable, and proper persons selected, and invested with such authority, as may prepare the way for dividing the country into a number of small farms.

My correspondence with the Commanding Officer will explain the steps taken to defend the country against the Seiks. The letters from Major Brown, No. 16 and 17, speak of their depredations in a serious light. In regard to his proposal of assisting the King with troops, I should imagine the Vizier's finances at this period are not in a state to admit of incurring expences which are not absolutely unavoidable, and I hope the proposed detachment will be attended with every good effect that can be desired.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Lucknow,
the 14th March,
1783.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

List

List of Inclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 15th March, 1783.

- No. 1. Translation of a letter from Mohummed Cafim Khan, dated 20th January, at Raujpore, in Rohilcund.
2. Copy of a letter from Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the field, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 27th January, 1783.
3. Translation of a letter from Teig Chund Roy, Naib of Darranegur, to Khajah Ain ul Dien, dated Tuja Gaut, the Evening 6th Rubbee ul Awil.
4. Copy of a letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Sunday 4th March, 1783.
5. Copy of a letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding a detachment on the frontier station, dated 5th of March, 1783.
6. Copy of a letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the field, dated 5th March, 1783.
7. Translation of a letter from Mahomed Asum Uddeen Cawn, dated 23d Rubbee ul Awul 1191, to Almas Ally Cawn.
8. Copy of a letter from Colonel James Morgan, commanding the troops in the field, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident, dated 7th March, 1783.
9. Copy extract of a letter from Major General Stibbert to Colonel Morgan, dated 7th February, 1783.
10. Copy of a letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futtu Chur, March 9th, 1783.
11. Copy of a letter from Mohummed Azim Uddeen Cawn to Almas Ally Cawn, dated the 25th and 29th of Rubbee ul Awul 1197 Hegira.
12. Copy of a letter from James Morgan, commanding the troops in the field, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 12th March, 1783.
13. Copy Extracts of intelligence from the news-papers arrived from Delhy, dated 8th March, 1783.
14. Copy of a letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated Lucknow, 14th March, 1783.
15. Translation of his Excellency the Vizier's Shoka to Almas Ally Cawn, Jumpra Mohummud Cafim Beg, Thonja Amiul Dein, and Mohummud Cafim Cawn, dated 7th Rubbee, 1197.
16. Extract of a letter from Major James Browne, dated Camp at Agra, 2d March, 1783, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.
17. Copy of a letter from Major James Browne, dated Camp at Agutt, 11th March, 1783, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Translation of a Letter from Mahomed Cazim Khan, dated 20th January, at Rajpoora, in Rohilcund.

On the 17th of the present month, a numerous army of Seiks, under the conduct of four renowned chiefs, appeared at the gauts of Kurum Cofs, Ram Gaut, and Ragjaut, where the river is fordable. On hearing of this, I forthwith ordered some infantry and cavalry to those gauts, to prevent their crossing, and directed them to secure all the boats, and fasten them on this side the water. On that day an engagement continued between the army and my people till the setting of the sun.

Now

Now whereas a mighty host of the enemy appeared in force at Rajgaut, where the river is shallow and narrow, and which is distant from my place of residence, Rajpoora, about four coss, I before day-break of the 18th got all my baggage and camp followers lodged in the small fort of Rajpore, under charge of Mirza Suddur Adun Mahomed, and marched with the small party of horse and foot that I had, towards Raj Gaut, where I arrived before the rising of the sun. The enemy, consisting of about 20,000 fighting men, including those which serve for booty, made an effort to cross, but I arrived at the critical juncture, and they could not succeed; and a fierce battle ensued, and continued till the setting of the sun; but I cannot say that any blood was shed on this important day. Yet, at the close of the day the enemy retired, and I, faithful to my trust, continued with my gallant followers on the bank of the river all night; nor did we ungird our loins, though wearied with glorious labour from the excess of our vigilance and alertness—think not it was from fear, and that it was for the sake of running away: And the divine favour, joined with the auspices of his Highness and you, operating in our favour, fear and dismay invaded the hearts of our enemies, and drove away sleep from their camp, and made them anxious for their own safety, so that they ceased not to watch all night, and on the morning of the 19th too; and behold, despairing of success here, they moved off towards Khorje and Shukapoore.

And, to my honour I can relate it, the Gossayns, a valiant people, though very numerous, dare not face these terrible Seiks, but on their approach they skulked into their forts, and sneaked into their strong places, leaving, to their eternal disgrace, the Jaydads of their Lords the Gossayne chiefs to these merciless wretches pleasure; and they did not fail to ravage and destroy the country, and plunder the poor farmers and inhabitants, for they found no one to oppose them in all they did. Finding no difficulty in committing these depredations, emboldened them to meditate upon acting the same on this side the river, and they immediately conceived the design of penetrating into Rohilcund as far as Sumbhull, Chandursic, and Moradabab, which opulent places they had fixed their eyes upon, as worthy of being plundered. The merchants and people of those places hearing of their intentions, took the alarm, and removed with their families and valuables from thence, and went to other places of security. But fortunately for the country and for the inhabitants, I arrived and protected them from being spoiled. And, had I had with me but a little larger force, and two or three guns, I should without hesitation have crossed the river, and have given them battle; and I flatter myself I should have defeated and punished them for their impudence. But, considering there was a strong and numerous host on that side of the water, and I had but a few followers, I thought it advisable to remain within my own limits. But let it suffice, I have, under the divine favour and your happy auspices, prevented any damages being committed by them, and caused the terrors that had seized his Excellency's good subjects to subside.

Yet, though I have so gallantly defeated their designs, and discomfited the enemy in their first effort, I apprehend they will not lay aside their enterprize so quietly and easily, but expect that they will return about two months hence to renew their attempts, with an army numerous as the locusts in summer.

A true translation.

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the Field, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Cawnpore, 27th of January 1783.

I have received your favour of the 25th instant, inclosing a copy of Mahomed Cazim's letter to you, by which it is evident that but a small force is required to oppose the Seiks; and it will, I make no doubt, make you agree with me in the opinion of Sir John Cumming's detachment being fully sufficient for protecting his Excellency's territories from their depredations; indeed I suppose he has taken the proper measures on the occasion already.

As from Mohamud Cazim's letter it appears, that Rohilcund is threatened with an invasion by these plunderers in two month's time, I judge it requisite for his Excellency to urge on a proper arrangement of troops for the defence of the fords and inlets by which they can enter it.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Col. commanding in
the field.

A true copy.
Wm. Swainton,
Asst. to the Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tug Chund Roy, Naib of Darangur, to Khawja Ayn ul Deen ; dated Tujah Gaut, the evening 6th Rubbee ul Awal.

The 4th of Rubbee ul Awal, on hearing that the enemy had crossed the river near the Gaut Balu Wallu, on the side of Tujee Gaut, I dispatched an Arzee to you, which you must have received.

At the time of marching from the above place, I sent a Chubdar, and an Hircarra to the battalions belonging to Meer Mohamed Hossain at Balawallau Gaut, desiring that two battalions might remain there, and the remainder, with two guns, come immediately to me, and upon their arrival I should march forward. I also sent a message to the above Meer, who was at Raypoor, to be ready with two guns. When the battalions and guns arrived, I myself went to Raypoor ; they were left under the command of said Meer, to whom I sent a message, desiring he would be in readiness to march forward, and that I had waited in expectation of him. He, in excuse, returned for answer, that both he and his men were fatigued ; and however positive my orders were, and the messages that passed between us, he came not. Certain intelligence arrived, that the enemy had passed the river, and were encamping near Sumbull Wallu Gaut ; that the Sepoys under Umjud Cawn, who were there, had engaged the enemy ; two persons were killed, and four wounded ; our troops retreated from their encampment fighting, and arrived with their battalion stationed at Gurry Turja ; the encampment fell into the hands of the enemy. They dismounted their horses, divided into four bodies, besieged a small fort garrisoned by three companies. Mohummed Umjud Cawn, who was at Bunnaud, on hearing this intelligence, marched with cannon, and some more companies, to the battalion. He fired upon the enemy with grape and musketry. By the grace of God, and your auspices, numbers were killed and wounded, and many horses destroyed. When night came, the enemy encamped in a plain, near the small fort. I also waited at Narveul, in expectation of the battalions. On finding they did not come, I marched to Tuga Gaut with cannon, and in company with Meer Mohummed Shaw, Mohummed Hussain Cawn, Mahommed Jafter Cawn, Mahommed Usman Cawn, Fussail Beg, the cavalry of Bany Behadre, and others.

At that very time Umjed Cawn and the enemy were fighting, he with his troops were in a small fort, and the Seiks surrounded it. On the moment of my arrival they were disheartened, relinquished the fort, &c. threw many dead bodies into the Ganges, while they re-crossed ; they halted at a village called Canuhery, five cofs on the other side of the Ganges.

By the grace of God, and your auspices, we became victorious. The inhabitants of this country were exceedingly alarmed when the enemy passed the river, but now their fears are vanished. I have pitched my tents at Turja Gaut, and have stationed Hircarrahs for intelligence. What I hear to-morrow you shall be informed of. After the battle was over, the battalions of Meer Mahommed Hussain, and Rajah Ally Beg, marched to this place.

A true translation.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Residt.
at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING to the RESIDENT ; dated Sunday, 4 March 1783.

Sir.

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, and I am a good deal surprized that the extract of Captain Hawkshaw's letter of information to me, respecting the motions of the Seiks, should be missing, as I perfectly recollect inclosing it. The only way that I can account for it is, that it was wrote on so small a piece of paper, that it might have dropped unobserved on opening the letters. The purport of it was as follows : That he had received intelligence that a body of Seiks, to the number of between three and four thousand, had plundered and burnt the village of Carraulic ; and that, at the request of the Sizawul, he should march to that place.

The following is a paragraph of a letter I received this morning from Captain Hawkshaw, dated Aly Gunge, the 2d instant. My Hircarras came in last night with the certain account of the Seiks being gone off. What little mischief they did was chiefly in Almas's district.

A true copy.

WM. SWAINSTON,
Asst. to the Residt.
at the Vizier's Court.

To COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, commanding a Detachment on the Frontier Station.

Sir,

The inclosed Persian paper is an Arzee from the Naib of Cofs Gunge to Almas Ally Cawn, containing intelligence relative to the Seiks: The style of it is very confused, hardly intelligible in many parts. The inconsiderable force which has resisted the Seiks may justly flatter us with hopes that the enemy cannot be very formidable. The dissensions amongst the Chiefs at Delhy have furnished an opportunity to the Seiks to advance in larger bodies to the Vizier's frontiers than they have hitherto been accustomed to do; and from every intelligence I can obtain, we may reasonably expect they will continue their attempts upon his Excellency's dominions. As Khawjah Ayeem ul Dien did, on the first appearance of the enemy, represent that he had entertained additional troops, he was immediately directed to dismiss them, and has not been allowed for their subsistence. The Minister recommends a regiment should be stationed at such Gaults, as will by this arrangement be left unguarded: He proposes that the troops now stationed at them may be employed in the collections. Before I advise the Vizier upon this subject, I take the liberty to apprise you of the request, that you may furnish me with your opinion.

I beg leave to observe, that as the Honourable the Governor General and Council highly disapprove of detachments, unless upon the most emergent occasions, I have cautiously avoided recommending them: It appears very likely, however, that a detachment of the Honourable Company's troops will be necessary in Rohilcund. In such case, agreeable to my instructions, it is my duty to apply to the commanding officer at Chunar Ghur, to assist the Vizier with a reinforcement to join the troops under your command, that you may always remain with a respectable collected force. The Honourable Board are the more anxious on this head, as the situation of Almas Ally Cawn renders it proper to awe his conduct; and I could wish you would specify the detachments you could spare for the service of Rohilcund. The Seiks have been repulsed by such inconsiderable bodies of the Vizier's troops, that a regiment is the greatest force ever mentioned to me, either by the Vizier, the Minister, or Khawjah Ayeen ul Dein, as necessary.

Almas Ally Cawn is now at Lucknow. He has regularly paid the Company's assignments; but as his power will be reduced after the collections may be completed, I think it my duty to apprise you of this circumstance, in order to explain the expediency of keeping a respectable body of troops under your command at your present station, in preference to your marching to Rohilcund, according to your former proposition, it being well situated to prevent his executing any scheme prejudicial to the Vizier's interests.

I request you will inform me what number of cavalry you may deem requisite to act with the officer now stationed with the Sezauwul of Furruckabad, in case at any future period the Seiks should actually enter the neighbouring parts of the country. I request your opinion also on the station, a detachment, if you deem any necessary, should occupy on the frontiers of the province of Etaya or Furruckabad, there to remain until such time as all apprehensions of the Seiks may subside. Almas Ally Cawn has pointed out some part between Annop Sheir and Jellally, because it would cover his districts.

I have entered into a detail of those circumstances, that you may be enabled to act upon emergencies; and I shall heartily unite with you in every measure that appears necessary for the preservation of the peace of the Vizier's dominions. I omitted to inform you, that Zabita Cawn had ceded the fort of Suckantall to the Seiks, with a view, as is suspected, of favouring their operations against his Excellency's frontiers, as also to relieve his own country from their depredations. I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have communicated my intelligence concerning the Seiks to Colonel Morgan.

I am directed by his Excellency the Vizier to convey to you his approbation of the step you took in strengthening the detachment with the Sezawul of Furruckabad.

You will greatly oblige me by observing secrecy in all matters relative to Almas Ally Cawn.

Lucknow,
5th March, 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.
A true copy.
Wm. Swainton,
Assist. to the Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to inclose a copy of an Arzee from the Naib of Cafs Gung to Almas Ally Cawn, containing intelligence relative to the Seiks—the style of it is so confused as to be scarcely intelligible

telligible in many parts. The inconsiderable force, which has resisted the Seiks, may justly flatter us with hopes that the enemy cannot be very formidable. The dissensions amongst the chiefs at Delhy have furnished the Seiks with an opportunity of advancing in larger bodies to the Vizier's frontiers than they have hitherto been accustomed to do, and we may reasonably expect they will continue their attempts upon his Excellency's dominions. Khaujah Ayien ul Dien having been directed to dismiss some additional troops, which he had entertained upon the first appearance of the enemy, the Minister recommended a regiment should be stationed at such gauts as will by this arrangement be left unguarded—the troops that are now at them he proposes to employ in the collections.

I have already been favoured with your opinion concerning the force necessary to oppose the Seiks, that a small detachment, judiciously stationed, will be sufficient to prevent their committing depredations upon his Excellency's dominions: Should you, however, from any new circumstances, have altered your opinion, I request to be favoured with it. Zabita Cawn has ceded the fort of Suckurtall to the Seiks, with a view, as is suspected, of favouring their operations against the Vizier's frontiers, as also to relieve his own country from their depredations. I beg leave to inform you, that I have acquainted Colonel Sir John Cumming with the intelligence concerning the Seiks; and the application for a detachment, if any be necessary, will of course be made to him.

Lucknow,
5th March, 1783.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahomed Uzeem Uddeen Khan; dated the 23d of Rubee ul Awul 1191, to Almas Ally Khan.

I yesterday sent an account of an irruption made by the Seiks into Sooreen and Buddiram, and that they had come to an engagement with my Tannadar; as also of their having committed the greatest ravages in the districts of Sooreen, Buddiria, Suklian, Kaushee Gung, and Gur Gurry, totally despoiling the harvest, and carrying off all the cattle, together with some two hundred of the inhabitants, men, women, and children; at the same time killing and wounding many more. Early this morning 20,000 of their best horse having surrounded Khafs Gung, the report of the engagement which followed must already have reached you; were I to speak of it, it might carry too much the appearance of self-applause.

By the blessing of God, I happened to be furnished with two pieces of artillery, of which I made so good a use, that I obliged them to give ground, after an obstinate engagement: Quickly after, having dismounted, and advanced my infantry to the walls, they made a furious charge; but were again repulsed by us, and beaten back to their camp, which is about three cofs from the river, and which they regained at night. I shall be particularly attentive to all their motions. I yesterday sent information of the irruption into Sooreen, &c. to Rajah Suveram at Attya, requesting he would send me a re-inforcement: but he tells me, in answer, that the settlement of Shuckoabad is in agitation, and the English battalion is there; but will send the troops to my assistance as soon as they can be spared from the collections. The remainder of this letter contains an account of his own gallantry; the action, in which he slew five Seiks outright, and as many horses. He represents, that the collections are at a stand, and neither a reinforcement of troops, nor ammunition, can be procured in the country, which is become a desert for the space of forty cofs.

A true translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the
Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel James Morgan, commanding the Troops in the Field, to the Resident; dated 7th March, 1783.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of an Arzee, containing intelligence, &c. and I beg leave to acquaint you, that my opinion respecting the force necessary to oppose the Seiks remains unchanged; and I can only recommend that his Excellency should send instructions to Colonel Sir John Cumming, without loss of time, to detach a proper number of troops for the protection of his dominions, and for the defence of the gauts and inlets which lead into them; to which end Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment is fully sufficient, as you will perceive from the enclosed extract, which I have transmitted for your satisfaction.

That

That letter I received from General Stibbert, in consequence of my having transmitted to the Governor General and Council a copy of the letter written to you on a former occasion.

I had already received intelligence of the Seiks bending their route towards Anoopshar, and Khoogeh, and Caush Gunge; and at the same time I am given to understand that Afrasiab Khan has already crossed the Jumma from Agra, and marched with his army to join the Goossaynes, and to drive away the Seiks from their country; and I learn also, that Mirza Shuffee Khan proposes to cross over and attack them. His brother Mirza Zeyn al Abdeen has marched towards Ghows Ghur, and has, ere this, been joined by Zabteh Khan; and they intend to march with their united forces against the Seiks, and drive them away from that part of the Doab lying opposite to Daranagur, which they have nearly laid waste, having been joined by the Purrachat Gur Man, who was disaffected to Zeyn al Abdeen. As the interest of Afrasiab Khan and the other chiefs are so closely and considerably concerned in the danger, I make no doubt of their exerting themselves to the utmost to rid their several estates from these spoilers and plunderers, who have nearly destroyed them already; and Mirza Shuffi and Mahomed Beg Khan having come to a good understanding, and settled their differences amicably, the former is at liberty to attend to the situation of the Doab. Should Zabteh Khan have given up to the Seiks the fort of Sookertull, I imagine it was because he could not avoid it, or the fear of them led him to do so; for I do not apprehend it consistent with policy in him, to suffer those freebooters to establish themselves in his territories: But, upon strict enquiry, I find Sookertull is not in a defensible state at present, nor can it be considered as a strong post for troops to be at, though it would be a convenient station for the Seiks, and favour their attempts upon the opposite country to it. In order to frustrate which, a sufficient force from Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment should be stationed up there to attend to their motions, and should remain there till the river rises, when they would not be able to cross without the risk of being intercepted. However, I have not as yet received accounts from my people at Daranagur, of the fort of Sookertull being ceded to the Seiks.

A true copy.

WM. SWAINSTON,
Assistant to the Resident.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR GENERAL STIBBERT to COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, &c. dated Fort William, 7th February, 1783.

"Your reply to the Resident's letter, preparing you to take the necessary measures for protecting the Vizier's dominions against the inroads of the Seiks, was extremely proper, as well as the advice you offered him on the occasion; for the detachment under Colonel Sir John Cummings is, as you justly observed, expressly intended for the defence of the upper frontiers of the Nabob's country, and must, in my opinion, be adequate to that purpose."

A true extract.

(Signed) H. LLOYD,
Aid de Camp.

COPY of a Letter from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Futty Ghur, March 9th, 1783.

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, with some papers of intelligence inclosed. By my own intelligence I find, that there are many Seiks dispersed about the country in separate bodies; but though they are formidable to the natives, they cannot be so to our troops, unless they come down with much greater force. It is probable that Khaja Ain ul Dien had entertained a body of troops to oppose them, for which no allowance has been made; his representation is much exaggerated, with a view to obtaining some allowance or abatement in the revenues. It is however necessary, for the preservation of the Vizier's districts, and the support of the honour of our arms, that a stop should be put to the predatory incursions of the Seiks: I am ready, therefore, to take any steps that may be agreeable to the Vizier.

You inform me that the Minister has proposed the stationing a regiment at the Gauts; I suppose he means those occupied by Khaja Ain ul Dien's troops, who are to be employed in the collections; you mention also, that the Governor General and Council highly disapprove of detaching, for which reason you cautiously avoid recommending it. I apprehend the intention of the Board is, that a force should be always collected in readiness to oppose the sudden attempt of any enemy who might endeavour to disturb the Upper Provinces, and also to preserve the discipline of the troops. At the same time they undoubtedly intend to assist the Vizier in the internal government of his own dominions,

nions, when it does not clash with more important views. I gave it to you as my opinion, both in conversation and by letter, that it would always be necessary to have at least three regiments collected at this station; a force which I think equal to any that can suddenly appear on the frontiers.

I now beg leave to make two proposals, which I request you to submit to the Vizier; the one is, that a single regiment should be stationed somewhere near Ram Gaut, on the east side of the Ganges. I mention particularly the east side, because I think it dangerous to trust so small a force on the other side, where it would be exposed to the attacks of the Seiks; should they assemble in a large force, the rapidity of their motions would put it out of my power to afford timely relief at so great a distance. The other proposal is, that two regiments, with four six pounders, should be detached under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, and stationed a few coss either above or below Anupsheer, on the western side of the Ganges, as may be most convenient to protect Rohilcund. I should have no objection to trusting two regiments on the western side, because I think that force would be able to oppose a very large body of Seik cavalry, till they could be reinforced from hence. As I am sensible the Vizier will pay the utmost deference to the advice you gave him, I wish you to consider these proposals with attention. Whatever may be the Vizier's determination, I shall instantly obey his orders, which I request may be express and positive.

Should the latter proposal be adopted, and it still continue necessary to assist the Sizawul of Ferockabad, I intend to relieve with five companies the 11th regiment, which, as it is a very good one, shall make part of the detachment. Should it happen, though I think it scarcely possible, that two regiments prove unequal to the service, I shall hold myself, with two more regiments, in readiness to march at a moment's notice, upon the first intimation from Colonel Knudson. In such event, I should be under the necessity of withdrawing the battalion from the Sizawal, that I might be enabled to leave a regiment here; and it must readily occur to you, that under such circumstances no time ought to be lost. The delay which must attend giving notice to you and the Vizier might be productive of fatal consequences. This is an event, though improbable, which may possibly happen; and I state it, that you may have time to consider and judge of it.

You observe, that a regiment is the greatest force mentioned to you as necessary by the Vizier, the Minister, and Khaja Ain Dien. Should one regiment only be detached, I shall have four remaining, including that with the Sezawul. If two are detached, I shall have three, a force in my opinion sufficient to prevent any bad effects from the resentment of Ulmas. You request my opinion with respect to the number of cavalry requisite to be employed with the detachment now assisting the Sezawul. If two regiments march as proposed towards Anupsheer, whatever cavalry you may be able to send, I would recommend their joining them, I cannot fix any particular number; I have only to observe, that the more cavalry are employed on the service, the more effectually will the peace of the country be secured; you are the best judge of what number you can obtain. The necessity of cavalry is so strongly obvious, that it is needless to state it: If any are sent, I request they may be the best the Vizier has, and not the common Indoostan horse, which, instead of protecting, would plunder the country.

The opinion I have given with respect to stationing a detachment near Anupsheer, on the western side of the Ganges, coincides with that of Ulmas. A detachment stationed in that vicinity, at the same time it protects Rohilcund, will protect Ulmas's country also: I repeat the opinion I have frequently given, that the effect of troops will always be felt 30 or 40 coss below their station, but not far above it.

You mention that Zabita Cawn has ceded to the Seiks the Fort of Sukertal, with a view to favour their operations against the Vizier's dominions, and to relieve his own country from their depredations. Sukertal, I understand, is not a fort, but formerly was an intrenched camp of the Rohillas, and of no strength. It is about 18 coss from Dawanegur. I am inclined to think the cession of little importance.

In consequence of your late address, the Board has been pleased to prohibit my correspondence with the officers of Government: I stand utterly deprived of the means of information, except what little I obtain from common Hircarrahs, upon whose reports I can place little dependance. It rests therefore with you to furnish me with intelligence, which I can have through no other channel. It is my part to obey the orders of the Honourable Board, without reasoning on them; neither shall I enter into any correspondence with any of the officers of Government, but depend entirely on you for information.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident at the
Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahummed Azum Uddeen Cawn to Ulmafs Ally Cawn;
dated the 25th Rubbee ul Awul 1197 Hegira.

You must have received my letter mentioning the defeat of the Seiks at Cofs Gunge. Yesterday they marched from Bedereah to Gurfirie, four cofs from Gofs Gunge. We are ready, and, should they again attack us, doubt not giving them a good reception. I before wrote, that there were 25,000 Seiks; now I have seen them, and am better acquainted with the subject, I am convinced there are 40,000. They have most completely plundered the villages of Surdun, Bedereah, Budgebutta, Gurgurryah. The seed sown in the Rubby is not perceptible. I write not for my advantage. Whilst these disturbances continue, the collections are at a stand. Gofs Gunge is only preserved from this general devastation. My life is at your service; and I flatter myself I shall support my trust with honour. To whom, besides God and yourself, can I appeal to for the punishment of the Seiks? I have not yet received any assistance, and you wrote that the troops of the Hufloor were to support me. Act as you think proper. This is certainly a most wonderful time.

The brother of Jessa Sing, a Seik Surdar, has been killed.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mohummed Azeim Uddein Cawn to Ulmafs Ally Cawn;
dated 29th Rubbee ul Awul, 1197 Hegira.

I have written to you of the defeat of the Seiks at Cofs Gunge, and the killing of Jeyhurrin, a Seik Surdar; also of their burning and levelling even with the ground the few remaining houses at Bidereah. They have destroyed Futteypore, the Talooka of Selimpore, and all the villages round about, Madagore excepted; they have carried off twenty thousand cows, besides killing many men, and confined one thousand of my people. Some they have since released, others exacted fines from, and numbers still remain in prison. The Seiks are now at Mow, fifteen cofs from Cofs Gunge, with five thousand horse and eight thousand Bunfara; they exact from every house they plunder two rupees, in lieu of a bullock for carrying grain, and whatever quantity they find, whether new or damaged, they send away. Until an army of horse and foot arrive, I hold myself in readiness. If you do not believe my representations, send trusty Hircarrahs, and hear their reports. There is at present in this country no houses or food. Secundera and Bareha alone they have not plundered; but the inhabitants are afraid to remain. The Rubby is put a stop to, as there are no men to water the fields. I am ready to oppose them; but it is necessary to send an army well appointed, and station a force here. Let me have an answer quickly. I have used my utmost endeavours to make the people easy, but to no purpose. They cross the Ganges, and say, Where are our oxen? where are our habitations? Food we have none, and how can we pay the Sircar's demands?

A true translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistat to the Resident at the
Vizier's Court.

COPY of a LETTER from COL. JAMES MORGAN, commanding the Troops in the Field;
dated 12th March, 1783, to JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 10th instant, inclosed with copies of two letters from the Aumils of Kafs Gunge, and an extract of a letter from Major Brown: Upon the contents of them, I have only to remark, that the motions of these parties of Seiks, though so numerous, are so rapid and sudden, that it may be expected they will direct their attacks upon any part of the country where no troops are ready to repel them, or even where there is infantry only; and they point out very strongly the necessity of a good body of horse being sent to act with the troops under Col. Sir John Cumming, and orders; and recommend that his Excellency should send a general order to Sir John Cumming for covering the frontiers of his dominions; he will then make the necessary disposition of his troops for that purpose, according to the intelligence he receives of the motions of the Seiks.

I have received letters from Etawa, dated 8 and 9 instant; but they do not mention that an attack upon that place is expected; and I am given to understand that Almas has a very considerable force with artillery in that district, but I do not find that they have been employed for the protection of the country and harvest, at the time they were most required.

P. S. Enclosed with this I have sent for your perusal some extracts from the latest new-papers that I have received.

(Signed)

J. M.

A true copy,

(Signed)

Wm. Swainston,

Assist. to the Resident.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS of INTELLIGENCE from the NEWS-PAPERS arrived from DELHI ; dated
8th March, 1783.

Some hircarras belonging to the Navuab Vizier brought the following accounts of the Seiks, their movements, and lay them before the King.

An army of them under Juffa Sing, Thofa Sing, Kurrum Sing (Chumben) and Dewan Sing, and others of their principal leaders, marched from the village Shumsheen, and laid waste and plundered 8 towns in the district of Banyh Putt ; then proceeded to Buram, which stands on the banks of the Jumna, seven cofs from Delhi, where they have erected their standards and pitched their tents ; a party of them crossed over the Jumna, and plundered the Sooray Rook oula Khan, and the town of Buderpoor, which is on the west bank of the Jumna. The inhabitants of these places have fled to Delhi, where the people are under great apprehensions. The Nabob Mujud a Doulah, has got 12 pieces of ordnance from the royal artillery yard, and has disposed of them for the defence of the principal avenues of the city, which is expected to be attacked by the Seiks. Kurrum Sing has had the insolence to send a pair of Hircarras to the Nabobs Majed a Dowlah to demand the Rak-fi for the city. The King has dispatched orders to Mirza Shuffe Khan, and to Afrufid Khan to march towards Delhi with all their forces immediately.

Intrenchments have been thrown up in different places about the city, and guns with guards posted in them.

News was brought of the Seiks having proceeded to Nuziff Gur, which is 10 cofs from Delhi.

Duranagur, 6th March, 1783.

The Seiks have entirely quitted the banks of the Ganges in this neighbourhood, and we hear are moving towards Anoophear Alee Ghur, Kats Gunge, and Khoonjah. This opportunity Tuck Chund, Naib of Khaja Ayn a Deen embraced, and crossed over the river with a stronger party ; being successful, he has returned with 3,000 head of cattle, which he took from the Goojers.

Agra, 8th March.

A letter from Afrasiab Khan arrived, mentioning that the Seiks had precipitately quitted the vicinity of Ali Gur upon his arrival in his Jaydud. It is supposed the Seiks will bend their route towards Furruckabad.

True extracts.

H. LLOYD,

Actg. Pern. Interpreter.

A true copy.

Wm. Swainston.

Affist. to the Resident.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to
COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING ; dated Lucknow, 14th March, 1783.

I have received your letters of the 9th instant.—I beg leave to inform you there are one thousand and seventy-two cavalry and four battalions of sepoys, or two thousand and eighty-seven infantry, stationed at the gauts about Daronegur. This force has hitherto proved equal to repelling the attacks of the Seiks, and Khaja Orin ul Dien told me, upon his taking leave a few days since, without my putting the question to him, that he deemed the troops under his command equal to any service that was likely to occur. This obviates the Minister's plea, stated to you in my letter of the 5th instant, that a reinforcement would be necessary in consequence of the reductions which had been made of his troops. If the aid of the detachments under your command should be required in any part of Rohilcund, it will probably occur in the countries held by Myrza Mahommed Castein.

I shall continue to transmit to you every information that may come to my knowledge ; but in order to prevent delay, I have advised his Excellency to direct his Aumils, Khaja Ain ul Dein, Myrza Mahommed Castein, Almas Ally Cawn, and Mahommed Beg, to convey to Colonel Morgan and you the earliest intelligence of the motions of the Seiks. The enclosed Persian papers, No. 1, is a copy of his Excellency's orders on this subject. I have also the pleasure to enclose, No. 2, extracts from papers of news transmitted to me by Colonel Morgan, which correspond with those I have received. No. 3 and 4 are a letter from Major Browne with the Persian paper mentioned to be enclosed in it.

I shall, agreeable to your advice, endeavour, as soon as possible, to obtain cavalry from the Vizier to act with the troops under your command.

I have

I have submitted your proposals to his Excellency's consideration; he approves your detaching Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, with two regiments of sepoys and four six pounders, to take post "a few coss either above or below Anoopshar, on the western side of the Ganges, as may be most convenient to protect Rohilcund." You have now full information of every fact before you, and the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your judgment in these matters, and therefore leaves it to your discretion to order the detachment to march without further delay, or else altogether stop it. In forming your determination, his Excellency requests you will consider the advantage to his dominions by the appearance of a respectable body of troops stationed on the frontiers, which will quiet the minds of his subjects, and ensure the collections. The Honourable Board's orders are so very peremptory against detachments, except in emergencies, that you will determine if the present service falls under this description—in my opinion it does: And as you inform me, the separation of your troops, upon the proposed plan, can be made with security, I should imagine the reasons for the measure are stronger than those against it. The detachment will probably not be required after the setting in of the periodical rains.

A true copy.
(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of his Excellency the Vizier's Shoka to Almas Ally Cawn Myhu Mohammed Beg Khaju Ain ul Dein Mohammed Cazin Cawn; dated the 7th of Rubbe Usany 1197 Hegira.

I understand that the Seiks are now collected near the boundaries of my country, and are causing troubles and commotions; that they occasionally enter it, and commit depredations; I therefore give this information to be upon your guard, and that you use your utmost endeavours to preserve the peace of the country under your jurisdiction. Give Colonel Morgan, and Colonel Sir John Cumming, the earliest and minutest intelligence of what passes, as I have directed those Gentlemen to render you assistance. This is a positive order: Be cautious, and obey.

A true translation.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major James Brown, dated Camp at Agra, 2d March 1783, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

It is however proper to inform you that the general opinion here is, that the Seiks mean to insult the Vizier's frontiers, and that both he and the English will be in no condition for some time to repel the attack; the great distance of their troops from the frontiers, and the want of cavalry.

As you are the proper judge of the Vizier's resources and interests, I shall only from time to time lay before you such information as I think concerns him. You will consider, and determine.

On this ground I beg leave to observe, that if his Excellency wishes to raise a body of cavalry, he has now an opportunity of doing it to advantage, as many of the Rissaladars and Jemadars are quitting the service of the Sardar here for want of pay, and the losses sustained from the dryness of the seasons in their Jaydads.

The Amin ul Amrah informed me yesterday that the Seiks have marched by Coss Gunge, with design to plunder Etawa; as yet I have no intelligence from that side, but if it is true, you will know it as soon as me.

If they have not entered the Vizier's territories, there is still great reason to apprehend they may, unless some preparations be made to oppose them on the frontiers; for troops at Lucknow and Furrockabad carry little respect to those rapid and irregular invaders, who know very well that they can effect their end of plundering the country before our troops or his Excellency's can arrive to prevent it.

A true copy.

WM. SWAINSTON,
Assist. to the Resident.

COPY of a Letter from Major James Brown, dated Camp at Agra, 11th March 1783, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Though I have no doubt of your having already intelligence of the dangerous aspect of the present invasion of the Seiks, which threatens the total destruction of Delhy, and every thing between the present frontiers of the Seiks and the Vizier's country, yet as, from my nearer situation to the scene of action, and the immediate knowledge I have of affairs in this camp, I am necessarily enabled to judge of many facts and circumstances not subjects of common intelligence, I think it my duty to inform you that, though his Majesty has repeatedly ordered the Amin ul Amrah to Delhy, as the only means of saving the country from final ruin, yet such are his embarrassments, from want of money, from his suspicions of Mahomed Beg Khan, and Nudjiff Khouly Khan, his fears from Mahajee Sindia, and the ill success of his expedition against the Jauts, wherein his troops under Daud Beg Khan have received a check, and lost one of his European commanders, called Sewan, that he cannot be prevailed on to stir from hence to Delhy: Who then is to keep off the threatened evil? The question appears to me now reduced to this very small compass, whether the English and Vizier shall, by putting on an appearance of designing to support his Majesty and his Ministers, enable him to keep the Seiks within their natural limits, or whether they shall, to save a small additional expence, remain idle spectators of the destruction of these Sandons by the Seiks, and the consequent establishment of the latter close to the Vizier's frontiers, where we then shall be forced to maintain a defensive war against them, and perhaps their allies.

I know your penetration too well, Sir, to descant on arguments so obvious as those arising from these two positions of the question. I therefore shall only beg leave to recommend what I before once hinted at, I mean the movement of our troops, and his Excellency the Vizier's, to the two frontiers, Anasghan and Darangar. This will not involve ourselves, at the same time that it will protect the Vizier's frontiers, and encourage the Chiefs of Delhy to exert themselves when they see assistance so near to them. The character and united authority of Nudjif Khan formed a barrier between the Seiks and the Vizier's country, that is now removed, or removing; and it behoves us to find a substitute before it be too late.

The inclosed papers contain the latest intelligence.

A true copy.

WM. SWAINSTON,
Assist. to the Resident.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall obey your commands respecting advances to officers commanding detachments, and the Paymasters of Brigade.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble servant,

Lucknow,
16th March 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have had the honour to receive your commands of the 3d instant.

Permit me to return my thanks for the confidence you have thought proper to place in me; and I shall in the course of this representation endeavour to explain such matters as had not already been clearly stated to you.

My address of the 14th instant, describing the measures which have been taken to defend the country against the Seiks, I now recommend particularly to your consideration, as the facts are in some respects an answer to the reasons you have assigned against detachments being made from Cawnpore and Chunar Gurrh, whilst the corps under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming was left inactive. The principle upon which I have founded my advice to the Vizier, has been to keep a respectable body of troops collected at each of the stations of Cawnpore and Futtah Gurrh, that should service occur, either army might be in a situation to act offensively, and according to

to the opinions of the commanding officer. They have, since I took charge of my office, always had a collected force equal to any enemy that was likely to appear. The detachments may be considered as exceeding what was necessary to make a formidable appearance in the eyes of the powers on the frontiers. They had been usefully employed in preserving the peace of the Vizier's dominions; whereas at Cawnpore, or Futtah Gurr, they would only have been an addition to armies which were already deemed sufficiently strong. They have materially forwarded the collection of the revenues in the districts of Khyrabad, Sahlone, Allahabad, and Ferozkabad, particularly in the two former. When I first arrived, the road between this place and the frontier of Benares, was not safe for travellers; it is now perfectly so, and though Bulbudder, and other refractory Zemindars, may make attempts to create disturbances, the capital punishment inflicted on two of the insurgents, as set forth in my address of the 28th ultimo, and the declarations of the Vizier's determination to his Aumils, not to admit a plea of tumults in the country as any excuse for a balance of revenue, will, I hope, ultimately put a stop to the evil.

The imprisonment of Mokum Sing, Narput Sing, and Hindas Sing, as mentioned in my address of the 30th January, I understand upon enquiry was effected by unfair means. The Aumil of Khyrabad had invited those Zemindars to come to his camp, and negotiate for the payment of the revenue; when a disagreement happening about the terms, the Aumil seized an opportunity of imprisoning them. I was told of the circumstances, and warned against advising the Vizier to treat those Zemindars with the same severity as was practised towards persons taken in arms against his Excellency's authority, as it might create a general spirit of discontent and want of confidence throughout the country. I have therefore recommended, that the prisoners should be enlarged, and re-instated in their Zemindaries, provided they would consent to surrender their forts. I cannot yet inform you of the result, but shall do it in proper time.

Upon consideration of the advantages derived to the Vizier's service from the detachments, while your armies have been kept in constant security, I hope you will be satisfied I have acted to the best of my judgment. By preserving Colonel Cumming's detachment complete, it has been ready for any service that might occur on the frontier. It is in fact the corps most subject to calls of this nature, as we have experienced in the late attempts of the Seiks. It was in part to explain this point, that I submitted such numerous papers to your consideration in my address of the 14th instant; and now, having every information before you which can be furnished, it depends upon your pleasure to make alterations; but I hope the disposition proposed by Colonel Cumming is so framed, that while it guards against the depredations of the Seiks, as well as protects Rohilcund and the Douab, he may be able to unite his force without danger, should the good of the service require it.

Almas Allee Cawn has given his attendance at Lucknow for above a month past. His language is submissive, and he pays his kists with regularity; but the inconveniences attending his extensive influence are many. He in a manner dictated his own terms, for I could not, at any period since my arrival, have advised his dismissal without a certain loss of the greater part of the revenue of the districts he farms. The heavy debt due to the bankers, the payment of which was my first consideration, the distress of the Vizier's finances, and the ill-established state of his authority, rendered it expedient to temporize for the present. On mature consideration of the situation of the country, I think it hardly possible that Almas Ally Cawn can expect to receive assistance; and I entertain great hopes that the reduction of the influence of all the Vizier's powerful Aumils will be effected with little tumult or inconvenience. It will however be prudent to continue such a force in his Excellency's dominions as may guard against accidents; and that now stationed in them, under the command of Colonels Morgan and Cumming, together with the regiment from Chunar Chur, will in my opinion fully answer the purpose. The new arrangements will take place in the course of three or four months; the particulars of the plan shall be previously submitted to your consideration. I have occasionally taken the liberty to treat very fully of these matters in my representations to your Honourable Board, not because I am apprehensive of resistance from Almas Allee Cawn and Khaujaain ul Deen, I do not think they will resist; but knowing they have the means to do it, I thought it my duty to apprize you of every circumstance, and act with the same caution as though tumults were actually to be expected.

Reductions have taken place in the Mottayenna, and other branches of the Vizier's expences: and further reductions are still in agitation. The particulars will be transmitted you when I can state them in a clear point of view.

Myrza Ezzul Buxh is the person appointed to succeed Abdul Shuckoor, as Naib Kelladar of Allahabad. Strong interest was made with the Vizier to continue the latter in his office, and it was only three days since that I could obtain his Excellency's leave for the departure of the new Kelladar. I have directed a statement to be made of Abdul Shuckoor's exactions, that the penalty you direct may be levied from him.

Sewayjy Eteil complained to me, that a tax was demanded of him and his followers, termed the eighth, to be paid on account the Bramins. At my application he was relieved from every charge, and treated with the highest respect by the officers of the Vizier's Government. Myer Mujud

Mujud attended him during his stay in these provinces; and at Savayjy's particular request, I have continued Myr Mujud upon his duty during the whole of his pilgrimage through the Honourable Company's territories.

Lucknow,
the 18th March, 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the form of requisitions from the Vizier to the Commanding Officers for the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops; as also the mode you have thought proper to prescribe in regard to issuing instructions to officers on detachment.

I am uninformed of Colonel John Cumming's representations; but permit me to observe, that on all occasions that have hitherto occurred relative to military service, I have never advised the Vizier to follow any measures, except they have been previously recommended by the Commanding Officers. I have occasionally pointed out the service to be executed, agreeable to instructions I have received from the Vizier, and I have never interfered in any point of military duty.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Lucknow,
the 25th March, 1783.

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.
MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have received your letter of the 6th instant, and, agreeable to your commands, have communicated your approbation of the treaty with Fizoola Cawn to his Excellency the Vizier; and have the pleasure to inform you, that I this day transmitted the ratification to Rampore through Major Palmer.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Lucknow,
the 26th March, 1783.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.
MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have delayed replying to your commands of the 3d instant, regarding the means taken to realize the balance due from the Begum, in hopes that I might transmit you favourable accounts of it. Before the recall of Major Gilpin she promised payment, and since that time she has uniformly professed an inability, unless her jaghyre be relinquished. In my address of the 1st December, I represented to your Honourable Board, that every practicable coercive exertion had been used; and in support of my representations, I submitted to your consideration a copy of Major Gilpin's letter to me upon the subject. The Begum complains that, having no pension or jaghyre, she now subsists her family and herself with the greatest difficulty; and should the Vizier persist in withholding every allowance from her, she will be distressed for the necessaries of life.

The above is the substance of the Begum's reasons for her refusal, as they have been communicated to me, both verbally and by letter. I am of opinion, however, from every information I can obtain, that she has the means of satisfying the Honourable Company's demand; but seeing little prospect of a jaghyre or pension, she trusts to her Hoards for support, and would suffer the severest restraints sooner than comply. Previous to my arrival her Eunuchs were kept for many months in confinement, and led out to corporal punishment. Guards were also put upon her house

house, to prevent the treasure from being carried away. These measures failed, and you have before you the opinions given by Major Gilpin, the officer who commanded the troops, that "all that force could do has been done." Mr. Middleton thought it very practicable to recover the money from the Begum, by continuing the restraints; and though I differ from that gentleman in my sentiments, yet I think it my duty to transmit the extract of his letter to me upon the subject, that every information in my power may be presented for your decision. The articles mentioned by Mr. Middleton, I received on taking charge of the office. They consisted of eight elephants, and various sorts of goods, valued by the Begum at three lacks: For the goods, the merchants of Lucknow offered me eighty one thousand rupees. A great part were damaged, owing to the long time they had been kept in the Godowns at Fyzabad. I refused to sell them until I obtained the Begum's consent, which she granted me after a correspondence of three months; in the course of which I repeatedly solicited her to receive them back. They were in so bad a state, that I was obliged to give the purchaser six months credit; this bargain I even concluded with difficulty. There was no mode of disposing of the elephants, except to the Nabob, who bought them at fifteen hundred rupees an elephant.

I have, in compliance with your orders, applied to his Excellency to call upon the Begum to pay the balance of the account without further delay, and inform her, that no excuses can be admitted. She will certainly evade, and probably refuse. If you ultimately determine on enforcing this payment, I shall be under the necessity of applying to Colonel Morgan for military aid.

Lucknow,
the 31st March 1783.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of
the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I have been honoured with the receipt of your commands of the 6th instant, directing me to make known to the Company's servants at this place the 20th paragraph of the general letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, of the 2d July last, relative to Mr. George Bright, which I have accordingly done.

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1783.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of
the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Lieutenant Colonel Knudson having proceeded to the neighbourhood of Anoopstier, agreeable to the plan proposed in my address of the 14th ultimo, I do myself the honour to inclose No. 1, 2, and 3, copies of my correspondence with that gentleman, explaining the alarming consequences likely to arise from the drought on the frontiers of the Vizier's dominions; his Excellency's provinces have upon the whole, as I have repeatedly informed your Honourable Board, not been amply supplied. It is a very unhappy circumstance that the situation of this country will not admit the gratification of the Vizier's feelings in a common principle of humanity, by assisting the necessities of the people at Delhi, and on the frontier in general. The preservation of the lives of his subjects is the first consideration; and I hope, under these circumstances, that the measures I have adopted, and the advice I mean to give his Excellency, which is to punish with the greatest severity all attempts to export grain, will meet with your approbation.

I beg leave to inclose, No. 4, an extract of my address to you on the 13th of November last, relative to the prohibition given to Kajah Ain ul Dien not to suffer any exportation of grain that might affect the Vizier's dominions. The same order was afterwards, upon a similar occasion, issued to Almas Ally Cawn; and their conduct in conniving at the measures followed by their Naibs, and suffering the exportation, merit his Excellency's severest displeasure.

Lucknow,
14th April 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel KNUDSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Anoopsheer, March 31st 1783.

I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived here this morning, with the detachment under my command, having marched hither by the route through which the Seiks made their incursions in this district. I have beheld with concern the great depredations committed by these freebooters, wherever they have passed. By the seasonable arrival of troops in these parts, the fear the people were under of a second attack from the Seiks has been removed, though report, I am of opinion, has been fabricated by the Zemindars themselves, to answer interested purposes; it operated so strongly on the minds of the Ryotts, that many of them left their habitations, and fled, as usual when threatened by an invasion, with their effects and families, to their *Gurries. However, they are now beginning to come back to their villages, and resume their former acts of husbandry; so I hope this country will be speedily restored to tranquillity.

The intelligence I have received during my march, and to this date, respecting the motion and numbers of the Seiks, has been conformable to the accounts given thereof in the Agra papers. As these people have assembled so large an army in the neighbourhood of Delhi, it is not improbable that they may extend their views further than to mere plunder. Affranfiab Cawn is encamped about the distance of five cofs from this city, near a place called Dampore; his force is said to consist of three battalions of sepoy, fifteen hundred horsemen, with a train of artillery.

A true copy.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident at the
Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel KNUDSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Jehanghierabad, April 8th 1783.

I have the honour to inform you, that since I commenced my march from Futtigur I have addressed you three letters, bearing date the 20th, 27th, and 31st ultimo. From my passing Ramgaut, it has been with the greatest difficulty I have been able to draw supplies of provisions from this country sufficient for the daily consumption of my detachment; and what small quantities I have procured has been at an unusual high rate. This great scarcity of grain, in a country and at a season when it ought to be had cheap, and in great plenty, I am of opinion is not so much to be ascribed to the badness of the crop this year, or to the damage done to it by the inroads of the Seiks, as to the large exportation of grain from these parts to the westward of the Jumna. Agents from Delhy are employed all over the Doaub and Rohilcund to purchase grain for the exigency of that city and its vicinity. Banjoras, having from two to four thousand bullocks loaded with grain, are continually crossing to Delhy; to which place the corn merchants are induced to carry it, from the high price it bears there. In my letter to his Excellency the Vizier, which I beg the favour of you to present him with, I have represented to him the scarcity which prevails in our camp, and requested he would be pleased to grant an exemption of duty on all grain coming from Rohilcund to my detachment; which will be an inducement to the corn dealers to bring it to this market, and besides enable them to vend the same in our camp at such easy rates as the pay of the troops will afford them to give therefore; for at present, I beg leave to assure you, that we pay near an 100 per cent. dearer here for all articles of provisions, than "at Futtigur, although no duties whatever are levied thereon." The vicinity of this detachment to Delhy gives birth to various conjectures at that Court. His Majesty, uneasy under his present situation, conceives it to have been advanced hither more with a view to support the political measures of Government, than to defend the Doaub against the Seiks. Affraufiab Cawn has moved further to the westward, and is encamped now about twelve cofs from me, near a place called Khurjah. The intelligence I have received concerning the transactions of the Seiks, is that they are moving towards the east again.

A true copy.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, commanding a Detachment from the Troops on the Frontier Station, dated 14th April 1783.

I have received your letters of the 31st ultimo and 8th instant; it is with great concern I understand the very serious consequences that are likely to happen from the drought. The Vizier being

* Forts.

absent

absent on a hunting party, it is impossible to obtain his instructions with that expedition which I could wish. The acting Minister however being on the spot, I have recommended to him that orders should be issued in the most peremptory and positive terms to the Aumils and the Naibs of the frontier provinces, directing them to prevent the exportation of grain: Copies of the orders I have the honour to inclose. In the absence of the Vizier I thought myself justified in writing letters to a similar effect with those from the acting Minister.

The emergency, in my opinion, is such, that if any neglect should happen on the part of the officers of the Vizier's Government, and you conceive your interference will prevent the exportation, I authorize you to exert the force under your command in doing it.

Khowja ain ul Dein and Almas Ally Cawn have long since been forbid from suffering grain to be exported in any quantities which were likely to encroach upon the wants of the inhabitants of the countries under their authority.

His Majesty and the Chiefs at Delhi have repeatedly applied to the Vizier; and it was in consequence of their applications those orders were issued.

I expect his Excellency will return in the course of two or three days, and I shall then transmit his commands to you. I had the pleasure to answer your letters of the 20th and 27th ultimo on the 8th instant.

A true copy.
(Signed)

WM. COWPER.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 13th November 1782.

The scarcity at Delhy begins to rage to an alarming degree. The King has written to the Vizier, that orders may be sent to the Fousedars of Rohilcund to suffer grain to be exported from thence, which his Excellency has thought proper to comply with, but in such manner as not to affect his own dominions.

A true extract.
(Signed)

JOHN NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident at the
Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Inclosed I have the pleasure to transmit you the copy of a letter I this day received from Major Lumsdaine, informing me of his success against the rebel Rajah, Bulbudder Sing; this man has, for above twenty years past, created perpetual insurrections, and seized every opportunity of destroying the peace of the Vizier's Government: Though dispossessed of his Zemindarry for so long a period, you may judge of the prejudices of the people, and the consequences of such an example, from his having the influence to collect large bodies of adherents, and committing depredations to the great impediment of the collections of the revenues. Orders have been issued for the execution of the prisoner, and the reward of 20,000 rupees to be distributed agreeable to the Vizier's proclamation.

Permit me particularly to recommend to your notice the conduct of Major Lumsdaine, and the officers and troops employed on this service. Captain Jaques has distinguished himself by his zeal and activity in giving me his steady and firm support in the discharge of my duty; and I hope I shall meet with your indulgence in representing him to you as a deserving gallant officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
21st April 1783.

To

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, Lucknow.

Sir,

Permit me to acquaint you, that with one hundred and fifty rank and file of the 2d battalion, 20th regiment, and four and a half companies of the 29th, we this morning attacked the rebel Rajah, Bulbuddar Sing, and have taken him prisoner, with three others. The Rajah is so much wounded, that I believe he cannot live. I request your orders with respect to the disposal of the prisoners. Lieutenant Gaven commanded the detachment of the 20th regiment. Captain Jaques fell in with some of the fugitives in their retreat. The rebel was posted in the Sewalla Jungle, on the banks of the Narrah Nullah.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. LUMSDAINE,
Major Comg. in Sahlone.

Camp, near
the Narrah Nullah,
20th April, 1783.

(A true copy)

(Signed)

J. HILL, Assist.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, copies of my correspondence with Colonel Sir John Cumming and Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, and hope the measures followed to convince the chiefs at Delhy of the Vizier's and the Honourable Company's amicable intentions, will be attended with the desired effect.

I have received his Excellency's answer to my representation on this subject, and he has thought proper, in consequence of my advice, to write letters to Mirza Sheffy, Afradisiab Cawn, and the Begum, to the same purport as mine; of which I enclosed a copy in my letter, dated 19th instant, to Colonel Sir John Cumming: It accompanies this address, being the Persian Paper, No. 4.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
21st April, 1783.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Fatty Churr, April 14th, 1783.

Having observed, in the papers of intelligence received this day from Delhy, that it has been represented to the King, that the detachment under Colonel Knudson has plundered a place called Jehangier-abad, I thought it necessary to write to Colonel Knudson on the subject, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal, as also an extract from the papers of news. I have ordered the detachment not to pass the Vizier's boundary, as I apprehend it might be attended with disagreeable consequences.

COPY of Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING's Letter to Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, enclosed in the above Letter to Mr. BRISTOW, of the same date.

In the papers of intelligence received this day from Delhy, I observe there is mention made of your detachment having plundered a place called Jehangier-abad, belonging to his Majesty, and also that you have passed the frontier of the Vizier's dominions. Though I have the strongest assurance, in my own mind, that the intelligence is false, or misrepresented, yet I think it necessary that you should be informed such a report has prevailed at Delhy. Should it however have happened, that either through misinformation or inadvertency, you have chosen a spot for your encampment not within the Vizier's boundary, you will be pleased immediately to remove your camp, and take up some advantageous piece of ground within the limits of his Excellency's dominions. By the accompanying papers of intelligence, you will observe, that the chiefs in your neighbourhood are very jealous of your detachment; and it is probable that they may order some of their own troops to encamp near you, and to observe your motions; in such event, you will be particularly cautious to prevent people belonging to your camp from going to theirs—it frequently happens that very serious consequences attend the disputes of individuals, however insignificant in themselves; and in general I recommend it to you to guard as much as possible against giving any cause of jealousy or uneasiness to the King, or any of the people who live under his Government.

True copies.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assitant to the Residt.

N. B. The Persian intelligence alluded to, and inclosed in the above letter, has nothing more in it than expressed by the Colonel.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from Papers of Intelligence received from Delhi the 14th and 15th of April.

It was represented to the King, that the English army that was at Anoopshier had plundered a place called Jehangeer-abad, and that Affranfiab Cawn's battalion, on hearing of it, returned. A paper of news from Mirza Shefi's camp was laid before his Majesty: It was there mentioned, that he, Mirza Shufi, was going to meet the Pateel Sindia; and that he had wrote to Affranfiab Khan and Zeenulabideen Khan, forbidding them to march farther, because the English leaders had passed their boundary, and recommending to them to be watchful over their own places. It was represented, that Zeenulabideen Khan had intended to march farther, but had deferred it on account of Mirza Shefi's letter. Affranfiab Cawn wrote Nasirud Dowlah that he had, agreeably to his (Mirza Shefi's) orders, sent Gazer Menichchund, and others, with four battalions and some horse, from Khorjah to Anoopshier, and that himself with his army should remain at Khorjah; and that, should the English army march farther, there would be nobody to prevent them; and that he was ignorant of their intentions.—It is reported here by many people, that should there be a want of good understanding between Nasiruddowlah and the English, he would engage the Seiks of his side, and that a disturbance would be the result. The Nazir was ordered to obtain daily intelligence from the English camp at Anoopseer, and to entertain fresh Hircarrahs for that purpose.—It was represented, that the gentlemen at Anoopseer had determined on going to Aurunghabad: Although this is not believed, the King replied, We need not to be concerned at it; if they come, they will not be disobedient to my authority. It was represented that the English gentlemen were two cofs from Aurunghabad, and four cofs from Affrafiab Cawn's army, and that Affrafiab was at Khorjah. Nasiruddowlah wrote Affrafiab Khan, that if the English army at Anoopseer should come towards him (Nasiruddowlah) he should not interrupt them; and if they marched towards Delhi, he should prevent them; but if they continued within their own boundary, it was very well. The King consulted Mahomud Kooli Khan, the astrologer, with respect to the coming of the English, and the treatment he was to look for. The astrologer replied, that he had previously predicted the particulars to his Majesty; that the English leaders would come into the presence perfectly obedient to his authority, and behave well; but that some contention would be the result. The King replied, I wish they would speedily and quickly arrive, that it might prove the means of liberation to myself.

A true translation.

(Signed) RALPH BROOME,
Persian Interpreter to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Futty Ghurr, April 15th 1783.

Last night I transmitted you a copy of a letter I wrote Colonel Knudson, with an extract from papers of intelligence received from Delhi; the news of this day mentions that there is a distance of only four cofs between Colonel Knudson's detachment and Affranfiab Cawn's army: Private letters received from gentlemen in the camp confirm the above account. I have received no letter from Colonel Knudson of later date than the 4th instant, and I must say that I am not a little surprized at it. If it be true that the Chiefs round Delhi are so much alarmed at the approach of our troops as has been represented to me, it is reasonable to suppose they will be very attentive to our motions. The greatest apprehension I am under arises from the probability that some disturbance may be expected between the two bodies of troops by the private disputes of individuals; to prevent any mischiefs of this kind, and to remove every cause of jealousy, I have ordered Colonel Knudson to encamp within the Vizier's dominions, and if he has passed the boundary, it was remote from my intention: Not having correct maps, or other information of the extent of his Excellency's territories on this side the Ganges, it was not in my power to draw the line within which to confine the detachment. I therefore left it to Colonel Knudson to take any post within ten cofs above or below Anoopshier, on the banks of the Ganges, as he might find most commodious.

Should the commission of any act of hostility, or any other threatening appearance, make it necessary to reinforce that detachment, I intend marching with my whole remaining force to join them; in such an event it may not be expedient to wait the event of a formal requisition from the Vizier, and I must request you will take his sentiments on the subject, and communicate them to me as soon as possible. Having only three regiments remaining, and the detachment with the Sezawul included, I should be obliged to take the whole force, and it would then become necessary that a regiment from Cawnpore should be ordered hither to take charge of the hospital, stores, &c. &c. This is an event which I hope will not happen; but as it is not impossible, nor even improbable, if my intelligence can be depended on, I think it advisable to communicate to you my thoughts on the subject. As both the Vizier and yourself, without doubt, have the earliest and most authentic information of every occurrence at Delhi, and the adjacent parts, I request you will inform me whether you think any hostile attempt is to be apprehended from the Chiefs of that neighbourhood. I do not mean to insinuate, that it would be advisable to withdraw

withdraw the detachment; on the contrary, I think that measure would not only expose his Excellency's frontiers to the incursions of the Seiks, but be dishonourable to our arms, by giving the country powers reason to suppose that our safety was the cause of our retreat.

A true copy.

J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, of the same date as the above.

The ammunition of Lieutenant Colonel Knudson's detachment being calculated only for repulsing the Seiks, who never make any regular attacks, I am induced, by the representations I have stated to you in my letter of this day, to send an additional quantity. I purpose sending it on the other side of the river, till it arrive opposite to Anoopser, under the charge of two companies of Sepoys. I beg you will communicate this to his Excellency, and let me know his sentiments, both on this and the subject of my former letter of this date, as soon as possible. I hope you will be able to do it by return of Dawk, as I shall defer sending the ammunition till then.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Lucknow, 17th April 1783.

I have received your letters of the 13th, 14th, and two of the 15th instant.

The Vizier being still absent, I have the pleasure to inclose you copies of letters I this day addressed to *Affrafiab Cawn, and Myrza Shuffy Cawn, in which I have given an explanation of the object of the detachment at Anoopser. I hope the precaution taken by Colonel Knudson will prevent any bad consequences arising from the neighbourhood of his camp, and that of Affrafiab Cawn; the instructions with which you have furnished him, perfectly agree with the sentiments the Vizier expressed to me; and as I have transmitted the particulars to his Excellency, I shall furnish you with his further commands, on receiving his answer.

As by Colonel Knudson's letter of the 12th instant, it appears the Seiks are again in motion, as also for the reasons you assign, I think it would be improper to recall the detachments. I apprized Major Browne of Colonel Knudson's march, and I should have hoped that gentleman would have made such representations as would have prevented any suspicions. I have again wrote to him, informing him of the circumstances relative to the conduct of Affrafiab Cawn.

I take the liberty to inclose you a copy of my address to Colonel Knudson of this date.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Lucknow, 19th April 1783.

On the 17th, I had the honour to address you on the subject of your letters of the 14th and 15th, and shall now reply more particularly to them.

The execution of military service depending upon your judgment, I have not addressed the Vizier for his approbation of the route you have selected for supplying Lieutenant Colonel Knudson's detachment with ammunition; it is a matter on which you can only be competent to determine, both from your experience and local knowledge. I know of no enemy likely to intercept the escort.

Until I shall be honoured with the Vizier's commands, which I am disappointed in not receiving before now, I must return you a similar answer; with respect to the march of your detachment to support Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, you only can be the judge of the measure; at the same time, in reply to the opinion you require of me, regarding the intention of the Chiefs at Delhy, I am persuaded, from every circumstance concerning their situation, that there is not the least apprehension of their being inclined to make any hostile attempts, their weakness, and the decided superiority which the junction of a very small body of the Honourable Company's troops would give to either party, must, I imagine, render them solicitous to afford satisfaction, and not to give cause of umbrage to

* Vide Persian paper, No. 4.

to the Vizier. Supposing Affrasiab Cawn not to have been regularly informed of the march of the detachment, it certainly must have been a suspicious appearance in his eyes; and I cannot be surprized that he should stand upon the defensive. I agree with you in opinion, that the only danger to be apprehended, is the probability of a disturbance being excited by the private disputes of individuals.

The inclosed papers, No. 1†, 2, and 3, convey the intelligence I have received regarding the opinion entertained by the Chiefs at Delhi relative to the march of the detachment, which I transmit, in order to corroborate what you have communicated to me.

Left Lieut. Col. Knudson's letter to you should have miscarried, I trouble you with No. 4, a copy of his last to me of the 12th instant.

I have this day forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Knudson a letter from Myrza Khullule to Affrasiab Cawn, requesting that he would dispatch it. The contents are to the same purport as mine, of which you have already received a copy. Myrza Kullule has in like manner addressed the Begum and Myrza Shuffy. These explanations, and the prudence of Lieut. Col. Knudson, will, I hope, cause all jealousies to subside.

True copies.

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Jehanguerabad, April the 12th, 1783.

For his Excellency's information I have the honour to inform you, that I have received intelligence that a body of Seiks are in motion towards the eastward. As their intention may probably be to pass into Rohilcund, should they find the entrance to it not well guarded, I am therefore anxious to know what force the Vizier keeps there, and where they are placed, that on any emergency these troops might be sent where their services could be best employed for the defence of that country. I also beg leave to inform you, that his Excellency's instructions to Khaja Ain ul Dine, the Aumil of Rohilcund, for transmitting me every intelligence, which with regard to the motion of the Seiks, and the other powers on the frontiers, has not been fulfilled, which circumstances, as they are of moment to me, I ought to be apprized of. Owing to this omission, I am left entirely in the dark regarding the measures adopted for the security of that great extent of country against an invasion.

The conduct of Affrasiab Cawn appears very suspicious; he has followed the marches of my detachment from Ramgaut hither, always encamping at the distance of four or five coss from it; he gives out, that he is devoted to the King's interest, intends supporting his views in effecting a change in the Government; but he is at the same time strengthening his force by volunteers from all quarters, and carries on a close correspondence with Nawaab Nazil ul Dowla, the side he inclines to is easily perceived. Various are the reports calculated at Delhi respecting the destination of this detachment: It is generally believed that it is to move to the capital. Affrasiab Cawn has taken post on the right road to it, for to watch our motions.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, in answer to the above; dated Lucknow, 17th April, 1783.

I have received your letter of the 12th instant; and I now enclose you a letter to Affrasiab Cawn, explaining the reasons for the march of the detachment under your command, which I hope will appear perfectly satisfactory. You will do me the favour to send the letter, accompanied with assurances from yourself, of the most friendly intentions. Upon your quitting Fatty Ghurr I informed Major Browne of your march, and I should have hoped such explanations would have been given, as to have prevented all suspicions. I have also wrote to him by this night's Dawk, informing him of the circumstances stated by you relative to Affrasiab Cawn.

On all future occasions you will oblige me, by transmitting every information relative to the motions of your detachment, should any be necessary, to Major Browne, that he may give timely notice to the Omeer ul Omra, and every opinion of the Vizier's, or the Honourable Company's interference in the disputes between the Chiefs at Delhi, be set aside.

† This is the paper I refer to in my letter to Myrza Shuffy, of which I sent you a copy on the 17th instant.

Khurja

Khurja Ain ul Dein has one thousand and seventy cavalry, and four battalions of sepoys, or two thousand and eighty-seven infantry, stationed at the gauts of Darranegur, besides the troops acting with him. When he left this place, he seemed very confident of being able to defend his districts against the Seiks; and we have reason to believe he was right in his judgment, as their attempts to commit depredations had been repeatedly repulsed. Enclosed is the copy of a letter I have written to Khaja Ain ul Dine.

The Vizier is still absent; but his sentiments, as communicated to me before his departure, were to confine your operations simply to the defence of his own dominions.

True copies.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to enclose copies of my correspondence with Mr. Anderson respecting Myrza Jungle; and as his residence in the Honourable Company's provinces has received the Vizier's sanction, I request to know if it meets with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
23d April, 1783.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I am honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, and, agreeable to your permission, have paid to Mahomed Saïd Cawn, on account of the Ruffaulah of his brother Abdul Rhamaun Cawn, at Surat, with the Bengal detachment, the sum of thirty thousand rupees, and have taken a bond of indemnification from him, in case there should be any objection to the paying it.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
2d May, 1783.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

In order to provide against the alarming consequences of a scarcity, the Vizier has thought proper to publish a proclamation in Lucknow, prohibiting any individual from purchasing a quantity of grain at one time, exceeding five rupees in value. I have, with his Excellency's approbation, written to the Resident at Benares, the Chief of Patna, and Messrs. Græme and Bathurst, requesting them to encourage the merchants in importing grain into the Vizier's dominions.

Mahomed Cawnzin Cawn, the Aumil of Luttanfut's Jaghyr and Jaydaid, having informed me that Nutta Cawn, the Cutwaul of the Sayer of Rohilcund, has, in opposition to the Vizier's express orders, suffered grain to be exported from the gauts of Jayoree and Nuggeree, I have advised his Excellency to punish the delinquent, and place guards at those gauts.

I have addressed Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cumming, requesting them to encourage the Cutwaul and merchants in their Buzars to make their purchases of grain in the Honourable Company's provinces; and I beg leave to submit to your consideration the expediency of remitting, on this emergency, the very heavy duties levied on that article in the Zemindarry of Benares.

In my address of the 21st ultimo; I informed you of the alarm taken by the chiefs of Delhy, at the march of the detachment under the command of Colonel Knudson. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the most satisfactory letters have since been received from Affrasiab Cawn, and Mirza Shuffle, expressing every disposition to preserve the good understanding subsisting between them

them and the Vizier's Government.—The inclosed extracts of letters from Major Browne, dated the 21st and 26th ult. will explain the precautions he had taken on that occasion previous to the receipt of my application to him on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) **JOHN BRISTOW,**
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
5th May 1783.

True copies.
E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACTS of Letters from Major JAMES BROWNE to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The 21st April 1783.

Respecting the detachment at Ahoopshire, I beg leave to inform you, that though it is very probable that troops belonging to the Affrafiab Cawn may have watched his motions, yet I believe that he has not been near them himself, but at Khufjah. Soon after the march of that detachment, Affrafiab Cawn wrote the Ameer ul Omrah, that he learnt the English and the Vizier were on their march to Delhy, and advised the Ameer ul Omrah to be upon his guard. As I had long before satisfied the latter regarding our intentions, he paid no further attention to this intelligence, than to communicate it to me; upon which I wrote to Affrafiab Cawn, in nearly the words as you have now done. I at the same time engaged myself to the Amir ul Omrah, that those troops should never advance without my previously advising him; with which declaration he was perfectly satisfied. All that you are pleased to require of me, therefore, is already done.

Great pains have been taken to alarm the Amir ul Omrah respecting the English; but he has shewn a steadiness that has quite discountenanced the idle and malicious suspicions of others.

The 26th April 1783.

I have the pleasure to inclose you a letter from Mirza Khulleel, also a copy of one which I have just received from Affrafiab Cawn, by which you will perceive his friendly disposition to the English nation, and the little regard due to the news-writers.

12

True extracts.

(Signed)

J. HILL,
Assist. to the Resident.

LIST OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

1st Bill	—	Drawn by Doorka Dofs Mooty Chund, of Lucknow, on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, of Calcutta, dated Juite Sud 10, or the 9th June, at 60 Ds. St. for Ca. Sa. Rs. 5,50,000	—	—	
1 Do.	—	Ditto	Do.	Do.	5,00,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Ditto	Do.	Do.	3,00,000 — —
					13,50,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Ditto, by Mutfoora Dofs Gunneick Dofs, upon Secoram Dofs Gunneick Dofs, dated 10th Jute Sud, at 60 Ds. Do.	—		50,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Do. by Gopaul Dofs Munnower Dofs, on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, dated the 7 Cheyte, or 25th March, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		
		for	—	Ca. Sa. Rs. 9,000	— —
1 Do.	—	Ditto	Do.	Do.	7,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Ditto	Do.	Do.	6,000 — —
					22,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Ditto, by Gowaul Dofs Seoram Dofs, on Seoram Dofs Gunneish Dofs, dated the 7 Cheyte, or 25th March, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		2,100 — —
1 Do.	—	Drawn by Gopaul Dofs Munnower Dofs, on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, dated 13 Cheyte, or 31st March, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		7,500 — —
1 Do.	—	Do. by Gowaul Dofs Seoram Dofs, on Seoram Dofs Gunneish Dofs, dated the 13th Cheyte, or 31st March, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		6,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Drawn by Gopaul Dofs Munnower Dofs on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, dated 19th Cheyte, or 6th April, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		3,500 — —
1 Do.	—	Drawn by Gowaul Dofs Seoram Dofs, on Seoram Dofs Gunneish Dofs, dated 19th Cheyte, or 6th April, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		1,500 — —
1 Do.	—	Drawn by Ditto, Do. dated 11th Jeite, or 27th May, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		2,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Drawn by Gopaul Dofs Munnower Dofs, on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, dated 11th Jeite, or 27th May, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		10,000 — —
1 Do.	—	Do. by Tague Chund Mohunaloll Kissen Chund, on Gopaul Dofs Hurkissen Dofs, dated 21 Jeite, or 6 June, at 81 Ds. Do.	—		45,400 — —
15 Bills		Calcutta Sicca Rupees	—	—	15,00,000 — —

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN, written on the 9th of Jummaud u Sauni
A. H. 1197, or 12th May, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received your favour, in reply to my letter of inquiry and requisition, respecting a day to be fixed for the delivery of your answer to the different articles of the general plan.—You observe that I say one thing and write another.—My friend, my communications written and verbal are the same; for I all along recommended to you to carry into immediate execution such parts of the plan and question as it might now be adviseable to execute, and that the rest might be carried into effect at the beginning of the year; but it is absolutely necessary that the previous disposition, with regard to all the parts of it, should be made immediately, that before the commencement of the ensuing year, every thing necessary thereto may be in readiness, and the Bundobust of the Mahalauts settled: Accordingly, all the particulars relative thereto are inserted in the articles before-mentioned; and corresponding to the date particularized in my letter of yesterday, you engaged to deliver to me in writing your opinion and advice opposed to each of the different articles. Whence then is this observation, respecting a difference between my written and verbal declaration? Procrastination in matters of such importance cannot be admitted; therefore I repeat my request, that you will fix a particular day on which to transmit to me your explicit answer to the articles in question, that I may transmit the same to the Governor General.

Concludes as usual.

True copies.

E. HAY,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

From the NUVVAUB VIZIER to the GOVERNOR GENERAL: Received at Calcutta,
July 17th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

From the beginning of the friendly connections between the English Company and you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and the late Nuvvaub and myself, no failure ever happened on his or on my part; he still was, and I have still been firm and stedfast in our friendship, and with the blessing of God, while I breathe the breath of life, no failure or deficiency shall happen on my part; you also, on your part, have been attentive to the duties of friendship and affection, and the amity between us has flourished. Other gentlemen who have resided here have paid due regard to the stations and dignity of both, in the conduct of public affairs; but Mr. Bristow, who has come appointed to reside here, has by many and various actions thrown disgrace and ignominy upon me, and perseveres in doing so; and I have in consequence thereof heretofore troubled you with a full account of my situation; I am with my life and fortune firm and stedfast in my friendship, and from my heart am ready to assist the interests of the Company. Why will you cover me with shame and disgrace by the hand of Mr. Bristow? I cannot longer, by any means whatever, submit to the behaviour of this Gentleman. In the style of supplicants imploring redress, I now address you, if you will be pleased to recall Mr. Bristow from hence, it is well—my services for the benefit of the Company are ready in any manner you shall prescribe: But if the removal of Mr. Bristow should by no means whatever be agreeable to you—be it so—I am without resource, since not the least degree of confidence any longer subsists between me and that Gentleman. Quitting this place with my family, my brothers, my relations, and my friends, I shall come to Calcutta—you will act as you may deem most conducive to the honour and reputation of the English name. As the brother of my father, I have, during these last five months, successively made known to you the distresses of my heart; and I now most solemnly swear, by my religion, and my faith therein, that in case Mr. Bristow is to stay here, I will not stay here.—I shall come to you.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.

My friend, I am, with my life, and from my heart, ready to assist the interests of the Company in any manner you shall prescribe.—I can no longer bear with the conduct of Mr. Bristow; I intreat you to recall that Gentleman, otherwise I shall come to you with my relations and dependants.

From HYDER BEG KHAWN to the GOVERNOR GENERAL: Received at Calcutta,
July the 3d, 1783.

Usual introduction.

Mr. Bristow's conduct towards his Highness and towards me, I have repeatedly represented to you. His Highness cannot thank you sufficiently for the kindness you have shewn in his behalf;
inclined

inclined as you are, by your friendship and your justice, to pay attention to his situation, through God's favour and your protection his Highness is fully satisfied that at all events that which will be consistent with his honour will be done, a circumstance which will add to your own honour and reputation.

The first wish of his Highness, and of us the Ministers, is your firm establishment in the seat of power and authority; and I have given thanks to God for the happy and frequently-repeated assurances on this subject which you have received from Europe, considering them as the source and foundation of my future existence: His Highness's satisfaction on the occasion is great beyond description. May the Almighty God ever continue you on the summit of power and authority, the director of the affairs of mankind!—This prayer is mine, and may it be the prayer of all good men!

Mr. Bristow, now that he has heard of the representations made to you, and of their being laid before the Board, has in the spirit of repentment, compared with his former oppressive conduct, redoubled his persecution towards his Highness and me.

His Highness is every way ready to obey your pleasure, and considers the payment of the Company's money as his first and most important object. On this subject it has been repeatedly represented to you, that with your countenance and favour it can be well and duly effected.

Mr. Bristow having been informed of the representations made by his Highness and me, and actuated by repentment, is endeavouring to conduct every measure in such a manner as may reflect indignity upon me, and deprive me of the executive powers of my office.

Thus the plan and counoumeh corresponding with his own views, and grounded on the alarming intelligence of your removal from the government, which he at first proposed, and which I formerly represented fully to you, as soon as he obtained information of his Highness's communications and mine, and of your intentions to cause justice to be done, he changed for others, which he delivered in writing. The reply which I made to one of the articles contained in Mr. Bristow's plan is submitted to your inspection. Under that article the determination of Mr. Bristow to expel me from my office is apparent.

Mr. Bristow, by the advice of Ishmael Beg, has formed a resolution to change the old and established Aumils of the Sircar, such as Almaus Alli Khawn, &c. and he declares, that on the approaching commencement of the new year, he will appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller over the household establishments; those of the beasts of carriage and burden, domestics, &c. of his Highness's Surcar; that he will appoint the Mootasuddies of the Persian Duster; that he will have a separate building for each separate office, and station guards to the same; that the monies forthcoming from the Jauidaud Mahalaut of his Highness's household shall be received there; and that he will issue with his own hand such sums as may be necessary for his Highness's expences: In all probability, he will now carry all these measures into execution—whatever may be your pleasure respecting them, be pleased to make it known.

The Aumils who have been this year employed under the protection, and agreeably to the choice, of Mr. Bristow, have not, down to the present time, even sent in their accounts to the Surcar.

The plan which had been settled at the beginning of the year, that plan Mr. Bristow changed on the instant of his arrival; and the change has been attended with loss to his Highness's Surcar. Vain and confident in himself, it is Mr. Bristow's desire that no one but himself shall have any concern in any affairs whatever; but some of the particulars consequent to the change of system, which Mr. Bristow executed in a vain reliance on his own knowledge, and which has been attended with loss to the Sircar, I presume to lay before you.

Thus for the monies on account of the bills granted by the Gomastahs of Gopaul Daus Sauhoo, and others, a Tummufook was given by Almaus Alli Khawn, who on the same day paid in to the Gomastahs of Gopaul Daus the sum of four lacks of rupees; Mr. Bristow, two days after his arrival, directed the Gomastahs of Gopaul Daus to return the Tummufook of Almaus Alli Khawn, and to take his in exchange. As the credit of Almaus Alli Khawn is established amongst the Mahagins, by the strictness and punctuality with which he performs his engagements, the Gomastahs of Gopaul Daus hesitated in taking Mr. Bristow's Tummufook: Mr. Bristow, by anger and by threats, forced from them the Tummufook of Almaus Alli Khawn, and returned it to him, and delivered one under his own seal, to the Gomastahs of Gopaul Daus.

If Almaus Alli Khawn's Tummufook had continued with them, the sums payable to the merchants would have been discharged by the end of the month Poos. The Cubbooleat of Almaus Alli Khawn, on account of Khierabad and Mahummudu, was free from expences or deductions for

for a jammah of twelve lacks fourteen thousand rupees; seven lacks fifty thousand rupees of the amount of Jauidaud to the Mahagins, for which Almaus Alli Khawn had given a tummufook in full, was payable from these Mahalauts. When Almaus Alli Khawn's tummufook was exchanged, the Mahalauts of Khierabad and Mahummudu, agreeably to the orders of Mr. Bristow, were continued to Mahummud Hoossain Khawn, from whom Mr. Bristow down to the present time has not received, on account of the annual revenue, above three lacks of rupees, something more or less, of the Mootayneh troops stationed there, whose Tankhaw was settled for six months pay; two months to some, and three months to others, is all that has as yet been received by them, and those troops are in the greatest distress and disorder; moreover, a Major and a regiment of English sepoy are and have been with Mahummud Hoossain Khawn, from the beginning down to the present time. To the end of the year perhaps another lack of rupees, may be paid in, but even this is doubtful; thus the revenue has been diminished, whilst the expences have been increased.

Other Aumils have paid, from the Mahalauts of Allahabad, &c. eight lacks eleven thousand rupees, free from expences or deductions, to the last Daum. Mirza Ismael Beg, now Aumil, declares that the gross collections will amount to no more than six lacks forty thousand rupees; at the same time that he declares the expences in those Mahalauts to be treble the amount of those heretofore established; whenever he may give in his accounts, the whole will be understood.

Five lacks of rupees were granted in Jauidaud to the Company on Furrukhabad. Sind Mahummud Saueed Khawn had engaged for the due payment of the whole, and he regularly discharged his kists, as long as he continued there. Mr. Bristow, by the advice, and at the recommendation of Ismael Beg, sent Mahummud Beg as Suzzauwal to Furrukhabad, contrary to the inclinations of his Highness; the accounts have not been received, but a considerable balance is as yet outstanding; the total payable from this Jauidaud will not be received. Similar circumstances, respecting other places under recommended Aumils, shall be laid before you whenever the accounts are delivered in.

Several persons who were formerly employed, and who have been laid aside on account of mismanagement, are the very persons whom Mr. Bristow wants to employ, and appoint to the management of the Mahalauts; in determining and proposing the people to be employed, he acts as if his Highness had no sort of connection with this country. Mr. Bristow is the actual ruler; to whatever place he himself resolves on the appointment of any one, these are his orders, "Let this person be put into this employment." If the Aumils are appointed by the authority of Mr. Bristow, it must reflect disgrace upon his Highness, and in the same manner that loss to the Surcar has been hitherto sustained by the appointments of recommended Aumils, so hereafter the case will be the same. In this respect, whatever your pleasure may be, be pleased to make it known.

If the Aumils may be appointed at his Highness's discretion, I will undertake to procure the dismissal of such Aumils as are unfit for employment, and for the appointment of others, men of ability and good character, as shall be made known to you after those appointments have taken place.

The motives which have induced me to presume on making this representation, respecting these affairs, and to request to know your pleasure, are, that Mr. Bristow, being of a violent and unreflecting disposition, endeavours to effect his objects by threats and severity; his Highness, on the other hand, considering these circumstances as causes of disgrace to him, hesitates to comply; and Mr. Bristow accuses me of disobedience of orders;—so situated, and in such circumstances, whatever your orders may be, those I will obey, for by your hand I was lifted from the dust, and from you I hold my present credit and reputation.

In the course of the current year I represented to Mr. Bristow, that if he pleased to order it, I would appoint Tehveeldars from amongst the different Mahagins to the Mahalauts, so that the monies assigned to the Company should be regularly received, kist by kist; but as it is not the pleasure of Mr. Bristow that affairs should be conducted by my interposition, he did not approve of transacting business with the Mahagins through me.

Concludes as usual.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN, written on the 8th of the month Suffer, A. H. 1197, or 13th January 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 30th June 1783.

Usual introduction.

Considering the bad state of affairs at Furrukabad, it is necessary that Marza Mahummud Beg should receive his dismissal as soon as possible; he will be introduced to you by this letter; you will give him his dismissal to-day, and in such manner that it may be unknown to every one. I am informed, to my great concern, of your indisposition, and pray for the recovery of your health.

VOL. III.

Z

The

The two shoccahs which you have written, and sent agreeably to the drafts transmitted, are returned—you will receive them inclosed. The shoccahs which you wrote, and sent according to former directions, I consider as extremely proper and sufficient.

Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN; written on the 11th of Rubba ul Awul, A. H. 1197, or 14th February 1783.

Copy: Received 28th March 1783.

Usual introduction.

A list of the Purwanehs issued by the Nuvvaub Vizier to the respective Aumils, on account of the Tunkhaw monies for the expences of the household, together with a statement of the particular sums, accompany this letter, but I have kept the Purwanehs in my own hands, as they have not received the signature and seal of the Vizier.

If by another effort you can bring this business to a conclusion, agreeable to my wishes, so much the better; if not, it will be necessary that letters, agreeably to the inclosed draft, be written by me and by you, and transmitted to the Aumils. In case the Nuvvaub should refuse his assent, you will write the letters from yourself, corresponding with the inclosed draft, and bring them with you, as I shall send them off to-morrow, with my own letters, which are now ready, and written to the same purport to the Aumils.

The Governor General is, at all events, determined on the improvement of the Nuvvaub's affairs; from my reliance on you I have been led to postpone this matter during a long period; but as I consider the further procrastination of it as a breach of the Governor General's orders, and as the cause of the disarrangement of all public business, therefore, from an attention to the regulation of affairs in general, it is out of my power to defer it any longer. Thus, in consequence of my friendship for you, I have not, down to the present time, which includes a period of three or four months, communicated the accompanying extract from the Governor General's letter, having still relied on you for the accomplishment of this business: Now, from absolute necessity, I write you plainly to reflect, and meditate with attention, on the mischiefs which must follow to you from delay in such matters as these; such delay being the cause of the disorder and disarrangement of all affairs.

In short, you say that the Nuvvaub Vizier refuses to listen to your representations in this business; this too is full of danger with respect to you: You are the Nuvvaub Vizier's deputy, possessing unlimited authority; yet you represent and lay before him measures of importance, and are unable to obtain his assent to them. Whenever the confidence of the Nuvvaub Vizier is withdrawn from you, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end. I am every way disposed to countenance and support you, but I cannot deviate from the orders of the Governor General.

It is proper that you do not postpone this business, or the muster of the Toorkfuvvaurs, beyond our meeting to-morrow morning.

Let no one but you and I obtain a knowledge of the contents of this letter.

Concludes as usual.

EXTRACT from a Letter to HYDER BEG CAWN from the GOVERNOR GENERAL, written on the October 1782, and inclosed to Mr. BRISTOW.

I write this thus plainly to you from two motives; the first is, to shew how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy, and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every similar declaration, however made to me from the Nuvvaub, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter: The 2d is, that as I do not so much ascribe these artifices to you, as to the evil counsels and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations upon the subject.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE and Substance of different Conversations respecting the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller for the Nuvvaub's Household Establishment.

Received March 3d 1783.

Altercations have for some time past been carried on between the Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow, respecting the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, under the authority of the latter, to the Vizier's household establishments, and for issuing pay to the Toorkfuvvaurs; what has lately occurred on this subject is as follows: I represented to the Nuvvaub, that as Mr. Bristow proposed those appointments in consequence of orders from the Governor General and Council, it was necessary and proper that he should comply with the pleasure of the Governor. His Highness replied, "In this case I shall be deprived absolutely of all power and respectability. I cannot believe that the Governor has given such directions with respect to me." I represented that, as Mr. Bristow declared them to be the Governor's orders, he should comply; that information should afterwards be transmitted to the Governor General, with whose pleasure, if it should prove to have been so, he would of course cheerfully comply; on the contrary, if it should turn out to be otherwise, the Governor himself would forbid the measure. His Highness wept immoderately: He said, that he was persecuted day and night; that Mr. Bristow did not allow him a moment's respite; that he now wanted to prevent his enjoying in peace and quietness even the little which he did get; that his friends and relations did not obtain the least provision in lieu of their sequestered jageers; that Mr. Bristow had forbid him to write his situation to the Governor, telling him, he must not correspond on these affairs; that he was without resource; that as Mr. Bristow formerly told him, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should interfere in the appointment of the Treasurer and Comptroller, or in the disbursements; but that he, the Nuvvaub, should make those appointments by his own authority; that he would go himself, and in person answer Mr. Bristow on this subject.

His Highness went accordingly, and told Mr. Bristow, that by nominating and appointing a Treasurer and Comptroller, he disgraced and rendered him, the Nuvvaub, contemptible; and that without obtaining any thing for himself but a bad name. Mr. Bristow replied, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and that his Highness must appoint Seetul Raum Treasurer, and Tahakoor Daus Comptroller, as the persons fixed upon and recommended by him, Mr. Bristow. His Highness answered, that Tippur Chund was the old and established Treasurer to the troops, and desired that he might be continued; that the issuing pay to the Toorkfuvvaurs, &c. had all along been in his hands, and therefore proposed that he should continue to issue it: And with respect to his proposed appointment of Tahakoor Daus to the Comptrollership of the Household, that Mirza Mahummud Hussun was the Comptroller, that Tahakoor Daus might be appointed his Deputy or Manager; that the money for the payment of the Toorkfuvvaurs should be paid in to him, the Nuvvaub; that he, as heretofore, would send it to the Rajah Tippur Chund, and that Tippur Chund would issue it; Mr. Bristow, it appears, consented to this arrangement. I was not present at the preceding interview.

Some time afterwards Mr. Bristow gave the charge of the money for the payment of the Toorkfuvvaurs to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a Treasurer on his own part to issue it to them, and caused Shocahs to be written to the Aumils, directing them to include the Tunkhaw monies for the payment of the Toorkfuvvaurs in the amount of the Company's Tankhaw, and remit the whole to Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow ordered me to cause the Nuvvaub's seal to be put to those shocahs, and further directed that I should cause a house in the city to be procured, where the Treasury for the disbursements to the household establishments should be kept; and said that he would station a subadar and guard of his own for the protection of the Treasury.

In obedience to Mr. Bristow's order I affixed the seal to the shocahs, which drew upon me the Nuvvaub's displeasure: He observed that Mr. Bristow had first agreed that those offices should be under his, the Nuvvaub's, authority; that he had now caused shocahs to be written, as just related, and had given them in charge to Mr. Cooper; that Mr. Cooper had appointed a Treasurer under him, and that the money which had arrived for the payment of the Toorkfuvvaurs had been delivered to Mr. Cooper's Treasurer; that Mr. Bristow demanded a separate house for the household treasury, where he would place a subadar and guard of his own: Hence it was evident he had broken his engagements, and was about to divest him of his government altogether—that he would not consent to it.

The Nuvvaub sent the following message to Mr. Bristow, by the people who came from him to confer with his Highness on this subject: "That Mr. Bristow had agreed with him upon other arrangements, and that he had now introduced others very different; that to such arrangements he would not consent." From the time when Mr. Bristow declared to the Nuvvaub that I should not have any concern in affairs, but that he, the Vizier, should settle and manage them at his own pleasure and discretion, I had withdrawn myself altogether.

When

When the Nuvvaub sent the preceding answer, Mr. Bristow addressed himself to me; said, "The Nuvvaub had broke his promise; that he, Mr. Bristow, had proposed Seetul Raum to fill the office of Treasurer, and that the Vizier had mentioned the Rajah Tippur Chund for the head of the public Treasury, and that he now insisted he should only have the payment of the troops; that he, Mr. Bristow, would not consent to this; that it was the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, that all the disbursements should be controlled and directed by him, and therefore he would take the whole of the Treasury department into his own hands. I replied, That as he had himself declared to the Nuvvaub that I should have no concern or authority therein, I had declined all interference; that I had written and delivered to him the shocahs respecting the Toorkfuvvairs, in obedience to his orders; and that the Nuvvaub also was displeased with me on this account, that I was unacquainted with what had passed between him and the Vizier. I added, "The Vizier says, that you had left the whole to his management; that you afterwards broke through that engagement, and caused shocahs to be written, including the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs in the Tunkhaw of the Company, and that you have given the monies received in charge to Mr. Cooper, who has appointed a Treasurer of his own." And you declare, that the Nuvvaub has retracted his promise. Mr. Bristow in reply told me, that I must inform the Nuvvaub that he would act as he had declared; that he had the positive orders of the Gentlemen of the Council in this respect; that the Treasury and disbursements should be under his management. I answered, That such were the messages he sent to the Nuvvaub by me, while he, on the contrary, told him that he should use his own pleasure in the conduct of affairs; that I would carry the message agreeably to his orders, and desired to know his pleasure, in case the Nuvvaub should not be pleased to consent. Mr. Bristow replied, "That at all events he would do as he had declared, let the Nuvvaub be pleased or displeased;" and demanded, "whether I would or would not pay obedience to the orders of the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council?" I answered, that while I had life, I would comply with all such directions as he should give to me, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General and Council; that I was obedient to his authority; that I had hitherto fulfilled all his commands, and that I was still ready to obey them.

Agreeably to Mr. Bristow's orders I delivered his message to the Vizier, who said, in reply, that Mr. Bristow had deviated from his agreement with him, and that he would not consent; that he would go and answer Mr. Bristow in person: While we were engaged in this conversation, information arrived that Mr. Bristow was coming to the presence. He and Mr. Cooper came shortly after, and I retired.

The Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow conversed for some time, and then the Vizier ordered me to be called in. What had passed previous to this, I am unacquainted with, but on my return Mr. Bristow told the Nuvvaub before me, that by the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, he was directed to take into his own hands all the disbursements for the Nuvvaub's household establishments, and the payment of the troops of the Surco. The Nuvvaub replied, That Mr. Bristow had told him, that neither he nor I should have any concern in these affairs, but that he, his Highness, should himself appoint both the Treasurer and Comptroller, and order his own disbursements at his pleasure; that now Mr. Bristow had given the money for the payment of the Toorkfuvvairs in charge to Mr. Cooper, who had appointed a Treasurer to act under him, and that he had caused shocahs to be written to the Aumils without his knowledge, directing those monies in future to be included in the Company's Tunkhaw; that Mr. Bristow had agreed that the payment of the household establishment, expences, and servants, should be at his disposal—had agreed to the Comptrollership of Mirza Mahummud Hussun, and to the Deputy Comptrollership of Tahakoor Daus; that now he insisted on the name of Mirza Mahummud Hussun being struck out, and that those offices should be subject to his authority: "Hence," added the Nuvvaub, "it is evident to me, that you are about to divest me of my rights altogether; if such are the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, give them to me in writing, and I will act in obedience to those orders; my seal is at hand, I will send it to you, and then you may manage as you may think best. I will shut up the doors of my house, there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society.

Mr. Bristow replied, That the deposition of his Highness was not intended; that what he said proceeded from a regard to his welfare; that it would be better for his Highness to comply with willingness; that he would give to him in writing the orders he had received from the Gentlemen of the Council; that if his Highness would not comply willingly, it was well; he might send his seal to him, and he would carry those orders into execution.

I represented to the Nuvvaub, in the presence of Mr. Bristow, that such disputes between them were improper; that it would be better to act with harmony, and in conjunction with each other. The Nuvvaub turned to me in rage, and replied, "He made agreements with me, and is acting in opposition to those agreements; nay, he even now says that he will act thus. You seize me by the throat, and will not suffer me to speak." In a word, at the conclusion of this conversation, Mr. Bristow got up in displeasure, and returned home.

I waited

I waited upon him there. He told me, that at all events he must carry this measure into execution; that his Highness had refused to give the shoocahs; that he himself would write letters to the Aumils, and that I must write letters also. I replied, That I was in every respect ready to obey his orders, but desired to know his determination, in case I should fall under the Nuvvaub's displeasure. He replied, that in that case he would support and protect me. I desired to know whether, if the Nuvvaub should deliver his seal, I should bring it? He replied, if the Nuvvaub gives you his seal, bring it, if not, I will write the letters from myself: The orders of the Gentlemen of the Council to me are positive, "that whether the Nuvvaub is pleased or displeased, I shall at all events carry this measure into execution, and I will now execute them." I answered, that agreeably to the orders I had received from the Governor, I was obedient to his directions; and I took leave, and returned home.

As Mr. Bristow's disposition is violent and precipitate, he wrote me a letter on the evening of the same day: A copy of his letter, together with a copy of what I wrote in reply, accompany this.

In the morning I waited upon Mr. Bristow again: He said to me, that at all events I must obtain the Nuvvaub's consent; that delay in the execution of the measure he had proposed reflected disgrace upon him.—I observed, that he refused to comply with the Nuvvaub's proposals.—He replied, the object was to do the business effectually; that the name of Mirza Mahummud Hussun should be stricken out—that Tahakoor Daus should be the Comptroller to the household establishments; that Dawaurgau Daus should be the Treasurer; and that Rajah Tipper Chund should be Treasurer, as heretofore, for the payment of the troops.

I went and communicated the foregoing to the Nuvvaub; his Highness replied, that he should be disgraced by these new appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, but he was without remedy; he would comply with Mr. Bristow's pleasure on certain conditions, viz. that as he forbid him from writing his situation to the Governor, that he, Mr. Bristow himself, should write in his behalf, and represent the state of the case to the Governor General, i. e. that his Highness by his importunity, had been forced to comply, but that the measure was not agreeable to him; and that he should entreat the Governor's permission to abolish the new appointments of Comptroller and Treasurer; that Mr. Bristow should send the money for the payment of the Toorkisvvaurs to him, the Nuvvaub, and that he, as formerly, would send it to Tipper Chund to be issued.

I returned to Mr. Bristow, and communicated the Nuvvaub's answer; Mr. Bristow consented, that after the appointments had taken place he would write to the Governor, and recommend the the Nuvvaub's wishes, and that he would act agreeably to the orders he should receive from the Governor in reply.

According to the pleasure of Mr. Bristow, Dawaurgau Daus has been appointed Treasurer, Tahakoor Daus Comptroller of the Household, and Raja Tipper Chund Paymaster to the Toorkisvvaurs, &c. it remains to be seen whether Mr. Bristow will write to the Governor, agreeably to his promise, or not. Whatever may be the Governor's pleasure, his orders shall be complied with.

From HYDER BEG KHAWN to Mr. BRISTOW; written on the 11th Rubeer ul Awwul 1197, or the 14th February, 1783.

Copy: Received March 23d, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received your favour; agreeably to your commands I will make the representation to the Nabob Vizier, and will communicate to you in person what he may please to say in reply; the letter to the Aumils I will write and deliver to you, agreeably to your orders. You are pleased to say, that from your reliance on me you have restrained hitherto that of possessing an intire authority and power in the Sarcor of the Nuvvaub Vizier. I declare that he refuses to attend to my representations, the worst consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me; inasmuch as I am the Deputy of the Nuvvaub Vizier, possessing unlimited authority, yet represent and lay before him measures of importance, and am unable to obtain his assent to them; that whenever the confidence of the Nuvvaub Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end. Although to reply to these particulars of your pleasure, is to deviate from the respect due from the obedient; yet when, without cause and without fault, the hour of crimination arrives, to represent the real state of things becomes unavoidable. My power and authority in the Surear of the Nuvvaub Vizier is the gift of the Governor General, and I have hitherto received the support and assistance of the gentlemen in power here. Regardless of the enmity of the people at this court, and contemning their animosity, I have continued to do my duty; and in return for faithful services I have been included in the objects of the Governor General's favour. From you I hope for an encrease of support and assistance, of credit and of power. It must have proceeded from a change in my own fortune, and not from any

any deficiency of favour on your part, that my representations, by the efforts of enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the moment of your arrival, I have not in any manner whatever been deficient in obedience, but have in every business, and without hesitation, fulfilled your commands of whatever nature they might be, as in the important business respecting the regiments of Fatty Gurr, the execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by attention to the Nuvvaub's permission, or by the necessity of informing him thereof; in the same manner, in every business whatever on which I have received your orders, at whatever time received, and whatever the nature of them, I have paid the most implicit obedience to those orders on the instant. From my first appointment to the Neabut, I have been enabled to conduct the affairs of both Surcurs, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the assistance and support of the Gentlemen here, and have on all occasions acted in obedience to their directions; and thus I have repeatedly represented to you, that on condition of support and assistance, I would execute all your commands; and that in the affairs of the Company, I was ready to fulfil the commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your pleasure, without hesitation or evasion, at the hazard of my life, inasmuch as I consider my own interests and prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the Toorksuys, and the household establishments of the Nuvvaub Vizier, I then informed you, that I never had had any concern in the management of those establishments; that this circumstance was known to the whole world; that they were under the direction of the Nuvvaub Vizier's own people, and that he never would voluntarily consent to the measure.—You told me, in reply, that the Governor General's orders were to be obeyed; and so I must inform the Nuvvaub.

I, on my part, told the Nuvvaub Vizier, in the most pointed terms, that there was a necessity for his compliance with whatever proposals you should make by the Governor's orders, for the improvement of his affairs; but other people, at the same time, carried messages from you to the Nuvvaub, importing, that whatever his pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto;—nay, you even went so far as to recommend, in person, to the Nuvvaub, that I should not be employed in these affairs, but that he should conduct the business as he thought proper himself. Other expressions dropt from you, with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat, for such I never could have expected from you. This being the case, in justice consider, that having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what authority, or influence, or respectability, can remain with me? The conduct of this business did not depend upon me, and therefore the delay cannot have arisen from neglect on my part. Several people have been employed in conferences on this subject with the Nuvvaub Vizier, by your orders. Now that, from motives of kindness and favour, you have directed me to forward this business, and added declarations respecting support and assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey; to whatever you shall please to command, I shall never object; and I am every way ready to obey your orders in the execution of affairs, independent of the inclinations of the Nuvvaub Vizier, if you will assure me of support and protection, in case of his displeasure. I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the increase of my respectability and influence depends upon your favour towards me, and their diminution proceeds from opposite causes. Thus I have ever acted, and this I have repeatedly declared; and I now repeat, that in the affairs of both Surcurs, I am ready to obey the orders of the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and yours, at the hazard of my life, and without evasion or excuse. The delay which has hitherto come to pass in this business has not in any manner proceeded from neglect on my part: The negotiation of this affair did not depend upon me; whenever I spoke to the Nuvvaub Vizier on the subject, he always replied, "Mr. Bristow has said to me that you must have nothing to do in those affairs, why then do you talk to me on the subject? leave it to me and Mr. Bristow." This particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from motives of kindness, you have favoured me with your commands, I am ready to obey them: I will act agreeably to your directions. If you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed; no delays would have intervened.

I wished, the day before yesterday, to lay this representation of the state of things before you, but was deterred by my apprehensions of your aptness to anger. As I entertain the fullest hopes from your favour, I have at length ventured on this communication of my situation.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN; written on the 16th of Rubba ul Awul, A. H. 1197, or 19th February, 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, July 3d, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received the message by Raja Tickait Raie, "that his Highness has postponed the appointment of the Treasurer." My friend, if it can be settled to-day, well; if not, as the mismanagement

ment and disorder in every department must be imputed to the non-existence of it, I shall to-morrow appoint a person to that office. With respect to his Highness's proposal to me, to write to the Governor to suspend this measure, I will write, agreeably to his Highness's commands, word for word, to the Governor General. Corresponding to the commands of the Governor, and from inclination and attachment to his Highness, I am solicitous to promote the arrangement and improvement of his Highness's affairs. Thus much I have written for your information.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. On the 11th of the month I wrote to you fully and particularly concerning every thing ; from the contents of that letter it will doubtless be apparent to you, that his Highness's objections respecting affairs are, in the opinion of the Governor General, your objections. Reflect on the importance of this circumstance. Professions of duty, and submission, and obedience, unattended by the proper execution of business, are of no avail. Your duty and attachment to his Highness and the Governor General will now be proved by the due execution of those orders, which have been repeatedly communicated to you, but not obeyed.

Concludes as usual.

From HYDER BEG KHAWN to Mr. BRISTOW ; written on the 16th of Rubba ul Awul, A. H. 1197, or 19th February, 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, July 3d, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received your favour, acknowledging the receipt of a message by Raja Tickait Raie, informing you, that his Highness had postponed the appointment of a Treasurer.

In these conferences, whatever has been said by his Highness, I have communicated to you ; and all that you have been pleased to say, I have represented to his Highness. His Highness has repeated those particulars to-day. I communicated the whole to you fully by Raja Tickait Raie ; it is as follows :—That as you have declared that your determination, respecting the Treasurer and Comptroller, is founded on a view to the arrangement and regulation of the affairs of his Highness's Surcar, and, in compliance with the orders of the Governor General, asking, " Why his Highness suffers suspicions to enter his mind, from the suggestions of other people ? " I represented the matter to his Highness from you, and in obedience to the orders of the Governor General, in the most persuasive and encouraging terms. His Highness replied, That although he should be disgraced by the appointment of a Treasurer, since, in consequence thereof, he should have no authority also over his household, domestics, and Dowaub ; yet, without remedy, he would consent, on this condition, that after the appointments had taken place you should write to the Governor General, by way of recommendation, and request his permission to withdraw the measure ; and respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs, which, by the contents of the Shoccahs which you have caused to be written to the Aumils, is included in the Tunkhaw of the Company, and the superintendence of which has been given to Mr. Cooper, and a separate Treasurer appointed for the same, that you will withdraw the measure, and return the Shoccahs ; and that Shoccahs respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs may be written, directing the monies to be transmitted to his Highness ; that his Highness will send it to Rajah Tippur Chund, according to former practice, to be issued to the Toorkfuvvairs. In reply to which, you said, That the object was to effect the business :—it was no matter, you consented to it. Agreeably to your declarations, I represented to his Highness, that you had consented to write to the Governor General, in the style of recommendation, as soon as the appointments of the Treasurer and Comptroller had taken place, to withdraw that measure ; and also to the exchange of the shoccahs, which had been formerly written, respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs, for others. Accordingly, on the next day but one, I laid before you drafts of shoccahs, directing the monies from the Jauidaud for the Dowaub, and household of the Surcar, to be remitted to the charge of the Treasurer and Comptroller, and ordering the Tunkhaw monies for the Toorkfuvvairs to be sent to his Highness.—You approved of the drafts of the shoccahs, concerning the Jauidad of Dowaub and domestics ; and respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs, you said, That those which were formerly written might remain ; that to change them was unnecessary ; that the money would be received of Mr. Cooper ; and that, at the time for issuing the Tunkhaw to the Toorkfuvvairs, you would send the money to his Highness, who would deliver it to the Rajah Tippur Chund ; and that, if agreeable to his Highness, he might write a shoccah to you, desiring you to send the Tunkhaw money for the Toorkfuvvairs to him, to be issued, which would be altogether sufficient. I, who am under your orders, and have been at all times ready to obey them, of whatever nature they were, caused the shoccahs to the Aumils of the Jauidaud Mahauls, for the household and Dowaub of the Surcar, to be written ; and I this day presented them to his Highness for his seal. His Highness observed, That shoccahs had been formerly written respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvairs ; and desired that that they might be returned, and other shoccahs be written. I at first requested his Highness to let his seal be affixed to those shoccahs, that I might deliver them to you, and that on the morrow I would bring the

the other shuccahs; his Highness peremptorily said, that when the shuccahs concerning the Tunkhaw of the Toorkshuvvairs formerly written were returned, and others corresponding to the present agreement were written, he would order his seal to be affixed to them all, at one and the same time, and deliver them. I then represented that it was unnecessary to change the shuccahs concerning the Tunkhaw of the Toorkshuvvairs; that it would be sufficient to write a shuccah to you, desiring you to send the money to him at the period for issuing it to the Toorkshuvvairs, and that you would send it accordingly. His Highness replied to me in passion, and said, "You first caused shuccahs to be written, including the Tunkhaw of the Toorkshuvvairs in that of the Company, and delivered them without my knowledge; and now, that it has been agreed to return those shuccahs, you again counteract it—I will not consent. Let that which has been agreed to, be performed." His Highness added, "It appears evident from this, that when the appointment of the Treasurer shall have taken place, he will also decline to write, as he has engaged to do, to the Governor General." I replied, That you had repeatedly promised to write to the Governor General as soon as the appointment had taken place, and undoubtedly would write. His Highness replied, That the business was every way replete with disgrace to him, and calculated to annihilate his authority; that nothing would be performed; that he had desired the shuccahs concerning the Tunkhaw of the Toorkshuvvairs to be changed; it had not been complied with; what else then could be expected? I repeated my representations, but as his Highness would not listen to them, I sent you a verbal account of all that had passed by the Raja Tickait Raie: Such is the state of the business, and such the manner in which the appointment has been postponed for this day. I shall now, agreeably to your commands, attend his Highness in the morning, again represent the matter to him, and lay your letter to me before him; and I will afterwards wait upon you, and communicate his pleasure, whatever it may be.—You are pleased to say, in the separate postscript to your letter, that on the 11th of the month you wrote to me fully and particularly concerning every thing; that from the contents of that letter it must doubtless be apparent to me that his Highness's objections respecting affairs are considered by the Governor General as my objections, and desiring me to reflect on the importance of this circumstance; that professions of duty, and obedience, and submission, unattended by the proper execution of business, were of no avail; and that my duty and attachment to his Highness and the Governor General would be then proved, by the due execution of those orders which had been repeatedly communicated to me, but not obeyed. On the same day that the letter alluded to, to the above purport, was received, I represented fully to you, in reply, my want of power, and other matters; the fulness of my obedience, and compliance with your commands, from the day of your arrival; the things which I had done, both in affairs of importance, and in concerns of less moment, both with and without the knowledge of his Highness, in compliance with your directions; and likewise the causes of the delay which had occurred in certain particular affairs; and I furthermore remarked, that my having wrote and delivered to you the shuccahs respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkshuvvairs in the manner or to the purport which you had directed them to be written, without the knowledge of his Highness, must stand as an incontestible proof of my obedience to your commands; and on this account his Highness has repeatedly upbraided me, demanding to know how I presumed to cause shuccahs to be written and delivered without his knowledge? I informed you of the Nuvvaub's displeasure, and you told me to be under no apprehensions; that what I had done, I had done by your orders. In your letter of the 11th you directed me to write certain letters; I wrote them on the same day, and kept them in readiness, and they are now ready to be produced: In my letter to you on this subject, I represented that security was necessary, that I must be assured of support and protection with respect to such matters as I should execute, agreeably to your pleasure, without the assent of his Highness. Notwithstanding such proofs and demonstrations, the written evidences of which still exist, you say that professions of duty and obedience, unattended by the execution of business, is of no avail.—Hitherto I have not been deficient in obedience to the extreme. As you have repeatedly declared that you will not delay the execution of this measure, and that it does not depend on his Highness's approbation or disapprobation—why this procrastination? In obedience to the orders of the Governor General, whatever you shall direct me to do I will perform;—if I do not, then blame me. If I am deficient, or hesitating in my obedience, why did I write the letters?—they have been prepared from that very day. To groundless blame, in return for obedience in extreme, what representations can I make, except those of resignation and acquiescence? In reality I have not been deficient, and by God's favour, will not. I have not given room for the slightest reflection to rest on my duty and obedience, and will not:—while I have life I will obey the orders of the Governor General; whatever is your pleasure, inform me, and I will fulfil it.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN; written on the 20th of Rubbee ul Awul, A. H. 1197, or 23d February 1783.

Usual introduction.

I made representations and proposals to his Highness for the arrangement of his household, that the revenue from the Javidaud Mahauls for the Dowah and household expences might be received at the Presence in cash; that a Treasurer and Comptroller might be appointed; that the disbursements

bursements might be made from the Treasury, and under the inspection of the Comptroller, agreeably to the orders of his Highness; by which means every department would be duly paid. His Highness has fixed upon or appointed Duwaurgadaus for the Treasurer, and Tahakoor Daus for the Comptroller for the disbursements of the household, and Raja Tippur Chund to issue the Tunkhaw to the Toorkfuvvurs;—I also, as a well-wisher, approve of the arrangement.

His Highness desires that the monies may be kept in the Punjemahelleh, under the charge of the Mootafuddies of the Surcar, and that I will return the shoccahs which were formerly issued concerning the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvurs: Agreeably to his Highness's commands I consent to both; that the monies shall be kept separately in the Punjemahelleh, under the charge of the people of the Surcar, that the disbursements for the Dowaub, &c. be made by the orders of his Highness, countersigned by the Naib, by Duwaurgodaus, the Treasurer, under the inspection of Mirza Mahummud Hussun, Comptroller, and under the direction or authority of Tahakoordaus, Paishcar; and that the monies for the Toorkfuvvurs be issued from the office of Raja Tippur Chund; and the Tunkhaw shoccahs respecting the Toorkfuvvurs, formerly issued, shall be returned.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. I send back his Highness's shoccahs addressed to me, and to Sheihk Golaum Surroor.

MEMORANDUM, written by HYDER BEG KHAWN.

Mr. Bristow kept the following shoccah, from the Nuvvaub Vizier to him, for four or five days, and then sent it to me, with the accompanying letter.

From the NUVVAUB VIZIER to Mr. BRISTOW.

Usual introduction.

You desired that a Treasurer and Comptroller might be appointed over the disbursements of the Dowaub, domestics, &c. of my household. I objected, because it would reflect disgrace upon me in the eyes of the whole world, since it would be apparent, that I had no longer any authority over my own household, my Dowab, and my domestics; at the same time that it would be productive of no advantage whatever to the English Government. You insist upon these appointments being made. From the highest to the lowest it has still been customary for every one, whatever the income which his situation afforded him, to manage the expences of his own domestics and Dowab at his discretion; yet such are the events which my fate has brought forward, that a new Treasurer and Comptroller are about to be appointed over my household, domestics, and Dowab. The infant at the breast, that has aught in its hand, will weep if it is forced from him; I also understand what is and what is not for my advantage; and I now with humility tell you, that if for my satisfaction, and out of friendship for me, you will desist from this measure, you will confer a favour upon me; but in case it is your pleasure that it shall be so, I am without resource—make the appointments. Yet, at least, let thus much of appearances be preserved, that the monies from the Jauidaud Mahauls, for the Dowab, domestics, and household disbursements, and for the Tunkaw of the Toorkfuvvurs, may be transmitted to the place where I reside, and be separately delivered into the charge of my people. The monies on account of the Dowab and household expences shall be issued by Davargadus, the Treasurer, and Mahummud Hussun, Comptroller, and Tahakoordas, the Comptroller's Paishcar, under my directions and authority; and the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvurs, corresponding to the regulations and practices of this Surcar, shall be issued to them as formerly by the Raja Tippur Chund; and that you will return the shoccahs, which you caused to be written without my knowledge, concerning the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvurs, directing those monies to be included in and remitted with the Tunkhaw of the Company; and that you will hereafter, as my friend, write to the Governor General, and request his orders to abolish the appointment of the new Treasurer and Comptroller, which are about to be made.

True copies.

E. HAY,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

From Mr. BRISOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN; written on the 14th of the Month of Jummaud ul Owul, A. H. 1197, or the 17th of April, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I formerly wrote to you that I was distressed by a number of plaintiffs, or complainants, ten or twenty people presenting erzees daily, and uttering loud complaints; the case is the same now, and therefore it is become highly necessary to establish an Adawlut to examine into and settle such matters; in consequence of which I have delivered over the complainants to Mr. Cooper. Meer Mahummud Hoosain Attan Khawn will remain between that gentleman and you; and you will be pleased to put the business of the complainants in a train of procedure agreeably to Mr. Cooper's directions.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN; written the 11th of the Month of Jummaud ul Awul 1197, or 19th of April, 1783.

Copy, enclosed in Hyder Beg Khawn's Letter to the Honourable the Governor-General.

Received the 1st of May, 1783.

Some days have elapsed since Mahummud Hoosin Attun Khawn waited upon you from Mr. Cooper. He brought back from you a message—"That after you had represented the business to his Highness, the order should be carried into execution." I sent a verbal answer to you;—"That in such matters your seal, affixed to the petitions, or your perwanehs or letters, directed to the Aumils, would be sufficient;" since then I have received no reply from you. As it does not certainly appear that his Highness's return will be speedy, as the crowd of complainants is great, and as those and other affairs are at a stand, I therefore trouble you to write perwanehs or letters, under your own seal, to the Aumils against whom the petitioners have exhibited complaints, that there may be no delay in the execution of necessary business; in case there should be any objections on this ground, inform me of them plainly; in every business your friendship is my first object. It appears to me, that you are possessed of discretionary authority in such affairs; notwithstanding which you keep them in suspense until his Highness's return. I regard, from my heart and soul, the preservation of the respect due to his Highness; and there are many things which it is certainly improper to do without his approbation; but to write orders to the Aumils to investigate matters of equity, and cruelty, and oppression, which are purely calculated for the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and is a business which will occur daily, in such affairs there will be no end to the applications for permission to his Highness. It is moreover the wish of my heart, that, agreeably to the orders and commands of the Nuvvaub Immaud u Dowlah, the Governor General, that acting in concert with you, in the execution of measures, affairs may be happily conducted and arranged. For these ten days past I have been somewhat indisposed, and am therefore going to Putteree Ghaut, for the benefit of the air. God willing, I shall return at the end of three days, when we shall have the pleasure of meeting. This I have written for your information.

From HYDER BEG KHAWN to Mr. BRISTOW:—Written on the 14th of Jummaud ul Awul 1197.

Copy, enclosed in Hyder Beg Khawn's Letter to the Honourable the Governor General.

Received May 1st, 1783.

I have been favoured with your letter on the affair of the complainants. Your directions correspond with Mr. Cooper's requisitions, respecting his Dufkhuts. On all occasions, obedience and attention to your pleasure are the objects of my regard. When Hoosain Attan Khaun brought me a message from Mr. Cooper, that I should cause his Highness's seal to be affixed to those petitions superscribed with his, Mr. Cooper's, Dufkhut, I then told you, that if you directed me so to do, I would apply to the Vizier for his seal to be affixed to those petitions, superscribed by Mr. Cooper. You replied, That until you had settled the plan of the Adawlut business, it would be unnecessary to represent it to his Highness. After his Highness had set out on his hunting excursion, Hoosain Attan Khaun brought me a message to affix my own seal to them. I then said, That after representing the case to you, I would give an answer. I informed you, that Mouluvvie Mu-been was the Daurrogeh of the Adawlut, and that all suits were determined by him, agreeably to the Sharra; and that the Diary of such as had been determined for some time past had been transmitted to me; that others were depending. That from the time that the Mouluvvie had been appointed to

to the conduct of the business of the Adaulut, he had decided on all subjects of litigation; and that what he awarded, as agreeably to the Sharra, had been carried into execution; and with respect to the complaints of the people against the Aumils, the greatest part of them are on the part of battalion sepoys, respecting assistance in the collection of Mahfool from the lands, &c. Formerly, of those who came, some received shocahs from the Presence; to others, letters were granted. On every occasion, and every where, that which appeared equitable was done; the same mode is still subsisting. I will now be more particular in my injunctions than before. I am no way deficient in obedience and submission to you; but this is a delicate and important business which has been brought forward, inasmuch as Mr. Cooper, in the style of a superior Lord, supercribes the petitions of the complainants with his Dufkhut; addressed, those which concern the Aumils, to them; and those which relate to matters in the city, to the Vizier. If I have your directions, I will apply to his Highness respecting this manner and mode, under his Dufkhut, that the same may be adopted.

Your intentions in going to Putteeree Ghaut, on account of indisposition, will I hope be fulfilled. I pray God to restore your health. If any thing important should occur for communication, I will attend you there, or wait upon you, and represent every thing on your return to Lucknow.

The
Shurra, or
Dufkhut of Mr.
Cooper, in the writing of
his Moonhee.
Let orders be given to Fakeerchund,
not to injure and oppress without cause, but
to set the sons-in-law of Haujee Auhau Mahummud
at liberty, and write an account of the circumstances respect-
ing them to the Presence.

COPY of an Erzee to Mr. BRISTOW.

Sets forth, That the two sons-in-law to Haujee Auhau Mahummud have been confined in prison during the whole of the last year; from the time of Fakeer Chund's appointment he has treated them with the utmost severity, even to the prohibiting their food from being brought to them. We had rented the Purgunnah of Aali Gunge for three years; four months of the Fufful of Hurreef remained when we were turned out; all that was received to that period was paid; and if we had continued through the Hurreef Fufful, the remainder would have been paid. We are in no shape guilty; we hope from your favour and goodness, that, in your kindness to the poor and the helpless, you will set them at liberty, &c.

Signed the Erzee of the Family of Hauje Auhau Mahummud.

The Shurra, or Duffkut of Mr. Cooper, in the writing of his Moonshce. Let orders be issued to Jauni Beg not to molest the habitations of the widows, but to make good the injury he has done them.

COPY of an Erzee to Mr. BRISTOW.

ERZEE to the NUVVAUB, the Dispenser of Justice, &c.

Sets forth, That Jauni Beg unjustly, and by force of violence, had seized upon the dwellings of certain widows; you are the protector of the poor; whatever may be your determination in behalf of the widows, be pleased to declare it:—We have no other refuge but you, &c. He formerly pulled down four or five houses; and he has now prohibited water from being carried to four or five others, &c.

Signed, Erzee of the Widows.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN:—Written on the 26th Jummud ul Awul 1197.

Copy: Received May 13th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

It appears that the building which has been assigned for the Cutcheree of the Foujdaree Adalut, is not at all adapted to that purpose; that it is filled with the baggage and property of the Surcar, and situated in the centre of the Nuvvaub's palace. It is therefore absolutely necessary that you fix upon and allot a commodious building in the city of Lucknow, for the Foujdaree Adalut, as the assigning such a place as the present is a matter of joke. Some time since, several petitions, agreeably to the enclosed list, were sent by Mahommed Hoofin Attan Khawn, through Mr. Cooper to you: You will be pleased to return them by the bearer of this letter, that I may take copies of them, to accompany his Highness's Shoccahs, or your letters to the Aumils, which ever may be proper respecting the investigation of the said matters.

Concludes as usual.

REPLY to Mr. BRISTOW's Letter of the 26th of Jummaud ul Awul 1197, by HYDER BEG CAWN.

Copy: Received May 13th, 1783.

I have received your favour. His Highness assigned the place for the Cutcheree of the Adalut adjoining to his own palace; it is the place where the Dewann Cutcharee and others, the whole of them, were formerly held. Such is its extent, that all the Cutcharees of the Surcar for many years have been held in the places adjoining to the palace. Thus the Dewaun Cutcheree was held in the Barra Durree, together with the other Cutcharees belonging to it; and this place his Highness has assigned for the Adalut Cutcharee, because the passage for the ingress and regrefs of complainants is out of the way to the palace, so that no one can offer molestation to the people in their coming out

out and going in. Agreeably to your orders, I will represent to his Highness respecting another building. The erzees of the petitioners, superscribed with the dustkhut of Mr. Cooper, which came to me, I have sent agreeably to your orders.

COPY of a Paper delivered by Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN.

Received at Calcutta, 13th May, 1783.

1st. To obtain payment of the Company's Tunkaw is the primary object. Owing to the bad management of Aumils, the refractoriness of Zemindars, and a too late settlement with the Aumils for the present year, much confusion has arisen in the country; and deficiencies will also arise. Now that the end of the year is arrived, it will be necessary to make the settlement every where in time, and striking off improper expences or disbursements in the Mahalauts, that the dismissal and change of Aumils be undertaken, so that the authority of every Aumil being established in his Aumildaree at the proper season, he may be enabled to regulate the Bundobust effectually, and be left, without pretence or evasion, in the payment of the Maulvaujeb of the Surcar.

2d. The office of Dewan has for many years belonged to the Rajah Soorut Sing, but the said Rajah has no power in the superintendence of the papers of his office; thus papers which I had occasion for were obtained with difficulty and delays; and moreover, the business of the office is executed by men who are in no manner acquainted or connected with the Surarishteh of the Duffer. It is necessary that orders be issued to every Aumil and Surarishtehdar, that they transmit, without evasion or delay, every paper required from them by the said Rajah, and that the accounts of every mahaul, and every place, and every Surarishteh be entered in the Dewannee Cutcharee, for which a proper place should be assigned, under the controul or inspection of the said Rajah; and if at any time, after papers or accounts have been so entered in the Dewannee office, any such papers shall be altered or changed, that every Moota Suddie, who shall be guilty of such changing of papers or accounts, be severely punished: And that all the business of the accounts and the Surarishteh be executed by the people of the Dewannee; and that the Surarishteh of the office of the Dewannee, and the names of the different departments, and of every business belonging to those departments, be separately paid, or delineated and sent to me.

3d. A Treasurer has been appointed for the Surarishteh of the soldiers and the army, and for the household, domestics, Dowaub, [i. e. beasts of carriage and burden] &c. if agreeably to the plan all the collections had been paid in to him, the monies of the Company's Tunkhaw excepted, the whole of the receipts would have been collected together, and the modes of disbursement would have been known. Notwithstanding this was required by me, that I might inform myself of the receipts and disbursements of the Surcor, and the specific sum in specie which would be necessary to appropriate daily to the latter [Dowargerdas was present on the occasion] and that it was given in charge to the said Lalah Tahakoor-das, yet, down to the present period, neither the accounts of the receipts and disbursements, nor the statement of the sum in specie, have been received. Moreover, the said Lalah, who agreeably to the plan is absolute Comptroller, is altogether without power in the execution of his office, and in consequence of his being appointed thereto he has lost the employment which he before held, and the respectability which he possessed in the Surcor of his Highness; and from the regulation of the office of treasury not having taken place, monies are secretly dissipated; and at times when urgent business is delayed or suspended, improper expences to the amount of lacks are incurred.—It is therefore absolutely necessary that a General Treasurer, to whom the collections from every Mahaul and every place shall be paid in, and by whom the same shall be issued to the other Treasurers, be appointed.

4th. The money for the expences of the officers of the household, or domestics, &c. is to be preferred to every other object, as thereby the discredit arising from the wretched condition of the Dowaub, which is owing to the non-payment of the monthly salaries or allowances to the officers of the household, will be removed; it is therefore positively necessary that it be settled as underwritten.—That the monies from the Jauidauds for the expences of the household, the monthly allowances of the officers of the household, and the other servants of the Surcor of his Highness the Vizier of the empire, as shall be forthcoming from or payable by the Aumils, be put under the charge of a Tehveldar or receiver, and that the expences for the household, and the monthly salaries of the household officers and other servants of his Highness, be fully and particularly stated and fixed, in twelve monthly statements, month by month, that the same may be paid by the said Tehveldar of the Surcar to the servants thereof, without impediment or evasion; and that the said Tehveldar be not suffered to issue a single Daum to any person whatever, without the Dustkhut of the Vizier of the empire, and the countersign of the Naib in authority; and that the Daurogehs of the Surcor, who are appointed to Daurogeh Offices, be not employed in matters of Government and revenue.

5th. According to the list of Jageerdars and Tunkhaudars, considerable sums are requisite; on account of the deficiency of Jaudaud few obtain their due: and such are the difficulties and distress to which they are reduced, that his Highness's brothers, and the families of the late Nuvvaub, and the Nuvvaub Boorhaan ul Moolk, in the extremity of their distress, have been and are repeatedly urged to clamour and lamentation, insomuch that several of his Highness's brothers have become united with and dependent on other Chiefs; it is therefore necessary that a separate Treasurer be appointed for the Jageerdars and Tunkhaudars, and that a Kistbundee for the twelve months, according to the months of the Fuffullee year, be settled, that their stipends may be paid to them by the said Treasurer, without impediment, month by month.

6th. It has been ascertained that excessive frauds and peculations exist in the military department; numbers of domestic servants and writers, under the name of soldiers, devour and dissipate sums to a vast amount. The army, moreover, is unfit for service; so that if any urgent occasion should arise, ten or twelve thousand horse and foot could not be collected; yet, small as the military force is, their pay and Tunkhaws are daily increasing.—Numbers of men enlisted in the military, on the application of the Moota Suddies and domestics of the Surcor, are absolutely incapable of service; to entertain useless people as soldiers, at the pleasure of Moota Suddies and dependents, is the worst of all governmental evils. In the Surarishtesh of the Ruffaulehs, various irregularities, contrary to practice and order, have been introduced, and on these accounts neither order nor discipline exist in the army. Of troops and soldiers actually fit for service there are none in the Suvvauree, except the officers themselves. With respect to the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuvvaurs, which I formerly relinquished, the Naib in authority engaged to me that he would issue the pay to the Toorkfuvvaurs with his own hands, and that he would correct the abuses and frauds, and dismiss the Baurgurs the Ruffauleh.—The pay has continued to be issued as formerly, and the frauds and abuses of the Baurgurs still continue. The Duffer account of the Rajah Tipper Chund, with the different employments of the people under the said Rajah individually, he will cause to be sent to me.

7th. I have repeatedly understood, from the declarations of the Naib in authority, that Muster Masters had been sent out every where by the Rajah Tippet Chund; as yet from no place whatever have accounts of abuses and peculations been received. He must give me a written list of the names of every Muster Master, at every station, and the said Rajah must furnish me with information of the occurrences of his department.

8th. Except the Tunkhaw of the Company, no Tunkhaw whatever, on the Aumils, must be admitted in the Muffussul. The bills of exchange for the collections from the Mahalauts must be delivered in to the General Treasurer, and an account of the receipts must be daily presented by him.

9th. In the city of Lucknow, which is the residence of the Prince, robberies and murders, and circumstances of cruelty and oppression, are frequent, the regular and firm establishment of a Foujedaree Adalat is therefore necessary.

10th. Let a mode be determined for the deciding on and settling disputes in matters and suits respecting personal and landed property, and to do justice in matters of extortion on the part of Aumils.

11th. Let not Ruffaulehs be in the hands of Aumils, and let the civil and the military departments be separated from each other.

12th. As the above articles are according to the plan determined on by the Governor General, by the due execution thereof our respective offices will be confirmed and secured to you and to me.

COPY of a Coul Naumeh offered by Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, May 13th, 1783.

Copy.

The Coul Naumeh of Mr. John Bristow.

In conducting the affairs and concerns of the Surcor of his Highness the Nuvvaub Vizier of the empire, and those of the Nuvvaub, the Governor General Mr. Hastings, I will act with the advice and in conjunction with Hyder Beg Khawn, which in every respect will be corresponding to the commands of both the said Nuvvaubs; and in mutual secrecy and friendship no deviation shall ever come to pass: And as long as the Nuvvaub Hyder Beg Khawn shall exert himself agreeably to Coul a Kurraur, or agreement, in the the conduct of affairs, I will execute every business and every transaction with his counsel and advice; and after the complete establishment of the new plan which has been formed, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General, solely for the interest, the advantage, and the prosperity of the affairs of his Highness's Surcar, I will represent the abilities

abilities and unanimity of Hyder Beg Khawn to both Nuvvaubs, and will exert myself properly, and to the utmost of my power, to cause the office of Neabut to be continued to the Nuvvaub Hyder Beg Khawn.

These few lines have been written as a Coul Naumeh: Written on the twentieth of the month Jummaud ul Awul, An. Heg. 1197.

EXTRACT from a Paper delivered by Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN.

2d. The office of Dewan has for many years belonged to the Rajah Soorut Sing, but the said Rajah has no power in the superintendence of the papers of the office; thus papers which I had occasion for, were obtained with difficulty and delay, and moreover the business of the office is executed by men who are in no manner concerned or connected with the Surrarishteh of the Duffer. It is necessary that orders be issued to every Aumil and Surrarishtedar, that they transmit without evasion or delay every paper required from them by the Rajah Soorut Sing, and that the accounts of every Mahaul, and every place, and every Surrarishteh, be entered in the Dewannee Cutcherry, for which a proper place should be assigned, under the controul or inspection of the said Rajah; and if at any time, after papers or accounts have been so entered in the Dewanny office, any such papers shall be altered or changed, that every Moota Suddee, who shall be guilty of such changing of papers or accounts, be severely punished; and that all the business of the accounts, and the Surrarishteh, be taken from or done by the people of the Dewannee; and that the Surrarishteh of the office of Dewannee, and the names of the different departments, and of every business belonging to that department, be separately fixed, or delineated and sent to me."

REPLY, by HYDER BEG KHAUN, to an Article in the Paper or Plan delivered by Mr. BRISTOW.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, July 3d, 1783.

In the business of the governmental accounts you one day told me, "That orders had come to you from Calcutta to take the Persian Duffer accounts into your own hands; that the Dewaun Soorut Sing was grown old, that his intellects had failed him, and that his son-in-law, Rajah Jugnaut, was young and without experience; that having appointed another Dewaun, you would take possession of the Duffer accounts of the Surcar of his Highness; and accordingly inquired where the Duffer accounts of the Surcar were kept." I replied, That they were kept in the offices adjoining to his Highness's palace, where they had been kept for many years; and that those Duffer accounts were under the charge of the Dewaun's Mootafuddies: That whenever any accounts were required, the Dewan's Mootafuddies selected them from the other papers, and took copies of them; that Rajah Soorut Sing was the ancient Dewan of the Surcar; that if he was incapable of labour, yet the Mootafuddies, who were also old servants of the Surcar, were attentive to their duty, and executed the business of their office. Now you are pleased to say, that the Rajah Soorut Sing is the ancient Dewan; that he has no power over the papers or accounts; that such accounts as have been wanted by you have been obtained with difficulty and delay; and that people, who have no connection with the management of the Duffer, execute the business of the office; that it is necessary that orders be issued to the Aumils and Shurrarishtedars that every account required by the Rajah Soorut Sing, together with the accounts of every Mahaul, and every district, and every Shurrarishteh, be entered, under the inspection of the Rajah Soorut Sing, in the Dewan Cutcherry, for which a proper building must be set apart without delay or evasion; so that every transaction, and all accounts, and the Shurrarishteh thereof, may be conducted and written, and managed by the proper officers of the Dewannee.

The whole of the Duffer papers or accounts, from the earliest period down to the present time, have been, and are kept in the Duffer Kaunah of the Surcar of his Highness, under the charge of the Dewannee Mootafuddies; and Rajah Soorut Sing now possesses his post of Dewan, and receives his Dewannee Ruffoom and Duffoor from all the Aumils; and his Mootafuddies, in the department of accounts, write or keep those accounts; and the Dewannee Cutcherry is, as heretofore, adjoining to his Highness's palace.

With respect to your observation, that people without authority or connection with the Duffer, and its Shurrarishteh, execute the business thereof:—This remark is levelled at the Neabut Duffer. In this Surcar, whoever has been appointed Naib, and has had the power of inspecting the accounts, he has kept a Neabut Duffer: and of the Naibs or Ministers so appointed, such as were illiterate, or negligent, or dissipated, stood in need of assistance. Thus the Rajah Nurwull Raie, in the time of the Nurwaub Sufdur Jung, who on all occasions himself inspected into the affairs of his Government:

ment: The Rajah Pertaub Sing was Dewan, and Raja Nuvval Raie, the Minister who had access to all accounts, appointed Dewan Lauljie his own Dewan or Sub-Minister, which was approved by the Nuvvaub-Sufdur Jung. In the time of the late Nuvvaub Sujah ul Dowlah, Raja Behu Bahadur appointed Roy Deen Deaub his Dewan or Minister under him; and now his Highness the Vizier has honoured the Nuvvaub Surferauz ul Dowlah and me, by appointing us to those offices: And I to the best of my ability exert myself in inspecting the accounts. The Neabut Duster is an established office in this Surcar; from former times, and agreeably to his Highness's pleasure he has appointed the Raja Tickait Raie to the Shurarishtehdaree of that office. I am constantly employed in inspecting or examining the accounts of the Surcar, and his Highness, and the Gentlemen heretofore in office here were wont to depend upon me. The accounts of the Aumils come to me, and corresponding to the customs of this Surcar, the Aumils deliver them in also to the Dewannee Mootafuddees. I receive these accounts from the Mootafuddees of the Dewannee, and the Neabut; and having inspected and examined them, I lay them before his Highness. Hitherto no deficiencies or defects in the accounts of the Surcar have arisen from my management; if you have discovered any such, be pleased to point them out, that I may deliver in my defence thereon.

From your first arrival, whatever papers you have required, whether proper or improper, I have caused them to be written and delivered to you; for these five months past, so incessantly have I been employed in this business, that my health has frequently suffered thereby, and to that even I have paid no regard. Notwithstanding this ready obedience, you declare that you obtain papers or accounts with delay.

You further say, respecting this Duster of the Neabut, and my authority over the same, "That people who have no concern with this Shurarishteh execute the affairs thereof." I have not from my own authority engaged or entered into any business whatever: Under the commands of his Highness, and with the support and assistance of the gentlemen formerly residing here, I engaged in these affairs, and was confided in; nor has any deficiency happened on my part. Of whatever nature your commands may now be, I will obey them; and whatever the measure of your pleasure may be, let that be the measure of them.

Many circumstances of the conduct of Rajahs Soorut Sing, and Tippur Chund, have been such as to draw upon them the anger of his Highness, and I have procured his forgiveness of their faults. When you formerly resided here, Mukhtaur ul Dowlah, with your knowledge, confined Raja Tippur Chund, and exacted a mulct, or fine, from the Rajah Soorut Sing; I have done them no evil, but have always aided and supported them as the ancient servants of the Surcar; if, like Mukhtaur ul Dowlah, I had wished to injure them, I should not, when they were under the displeasure of his Highness, have applied in their behalf. I have all along acted with the utmost cordiality towards all the servants of the Surcar.

NARRATIVE of Conversation between Mr. BRISTOW and HYDER BEG KHAUN,
written by HYDER BEG KHAUN.

Copy: Received 4th May 1783.

Mr. Bristow came in the evening; his conversation first turned upon affairs in Europe:—That other Gentlemen were coming, in consequence of the dismissal of the Governor and others;—that the person who was coming in the place of the Governor, who was a Chief of high rank, was related to Mr. Cooper;—that the idea which lately existed, that by the appointment of a former Minister, who was a friend of the Governor, the Governor's stability would be secured, was at length known to be erroneous, for that the Governor's misconduct was now plainly proved and ascertained in Europe. "Therefore," he said, "it is my wish that you and I should enter into mutual engagements, for by acting in concert with each other, affairs will be effectually conducted. I have been recommended in Europe to those gentlemen who are coming, and my heart is every way at rest with respect to my own affairs."

I asked him for what particular purposes it was that he required such securities from me? He replied, For the well modelling the Vizier's Government; and furthermore, that you shall not enter into engagements with any one but me.

I asked what was his plan for modelling the Vizier's Government, in the execution of which he was desirous of my acting with him? He repeated verbally some articles. I called for pen and ink, and wrote them down as he repeated them, (vide articles) and then asked whether those were all? or if there was any thing more? He replied, "This plan, after this manner is, agreeable to the orders of the Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council, directed to be carried into execution; which, at the time of my coming here, they gave to me personally, and delivered to me in writing. Their orders for the establishment of the Persian Duster have been lately written and received
" by

"by me, and I have written to the Gentlemen of the Council that the settlement of the present year was made before my arrival, but that I will carry it into execution at the beginning of the next."

I said, "Since such a plan is to be carried into execution by the orders of the Governor General, I will not in any manner hesitate to obey his orders; but your disposition is so doubting and suspicious, that the sincerity and uprightness of my intentions have been useless, and of no avail." That respecting his directions, declared by him to be the orders of the Governor, "that such things were not to depend on the Nuvvaub's being informed of them," from an apprehension for my honour; as he had said, "that any evasions or objections, which might arise, would not be the Nuvvaub's, but mine;" I had executed them. That now, from the introduction of the present plan, the authority of his Highness would be annihilated altogether; that if the Nuvvaub should hesitate to consent to this plan, what were his intentions in that case?

He replied, "I will not suffer it to depend on the Nuvvaub's compliance or non-compliance; I will carry it into execution." I answered, that I would not, in any manner whatever, dispute the Governor's commands, for that I was declaredly a dependent on him, and was satisfied, that whatever he should order must be right in every respect; but desired, that in case I should, agreeably to his (Mr. Bristow's) orders, execute this business in opposition to the inclinations of the Nuvvaub, he would procure, for my security and satisfaction, a letter from the Governor directed to me, importing, that I must act agreeably to whatever he (Mr. Bristow) might direct, and that I must not suffer my compliance to depend on assent or dissent on the part of his Highness, as in that case, if his Highness should be offended, I should, on this side, be sure of protection and support: Nay, that it appeared necessary, moreover, that these articles should be written and transmitted to me.

He replied, "I tell you that the Governor is dismissed, of what use is it then to require letters from thence?" I answered, That I was a dependent on the Governor; as long as he continued at Calcutta I would act in obedience to his pleasure; and whenever the period for his departure should arrive, I would go to him, and would then do as he should direct.

He replied, "All this labour and trouble is unnecessary; I offer you the securities necessary, being perfectly satisfied and secure myself, with respect to the Gentlemen who are coming. I will give you a Coul Naumeh, binding myself to support and promote your interests, both in Calcutta and in Europe."

I answered, That he must not consider my declarations of dependence on the Governor as a matter of profession only, but be assured to a certainty, that whenever positive information should be received, that he was about to depart for Europe, I would wait upon him; and in whatever manner he should direct, so I would act.

"It appears then," he said, "that you will withdraw yourself from the management of affairs here?" I replied, That I executed the duties of my office, in fact, through the influence of the Governor's support; when he was gone to Europe, through the influence of whose protection was I to manage affairs? that I would not continue.

He was offended at this declaration, and replied, I am every way ready to give you security and satisfaction; such confidence in the disposition of the Governor, or in his intimates and dependents, is idle and ill-founded. It is impossible to place dependence on the Governor's word or declarations. I said that hitherto, from the beginning, his kindness towards me had been always increasing; I had never experienced any deficiency or alteration in his dispositions towards me; and "that human nature is the slave of kindness," was amongst us a proverb. Much conversation of this sort passed between us. After that he said, "I will cause the orders I have received respecting the modelling of this Government to be translated into Persian by my Moonshiee, who is a trust-worthy person, and deliver it to you. You will do well to follow the example of Mokhtaur-ul-Dowleh, and enter into a written engagement and agreement with me."

In order to know of what nature Mokhtaur-ul-Dowleh's Coul Naumeh was, I proposed to him to give me a copy of it, that I might consider it; but added, that security on the part of the Governor was absolutely necessary in the first instance; that he, Mr. Bristow, asserted that the Governor was undoubtedly dismissed, in consequence of which my faculties and understanding were no longer in the state necessary to do business.

He encouraged me by assurances of his own stability; and said, "The day after to-morrow I shall go to Sluttaree Ghaut, there I shall have leisure; I will remain there two days. I will cause the translation of the orders for the modelling and arranging of affairs here to be written, and give it to you on my return."

Considering a respite of three or four days as an advantage gained, I expressed the greatest approbation; again I repeated the question on this point, whether these were the orders; that

whether his Highness should be satisfied or dissatisfied, at all events the business must be done? He said "Yes, the orders are absolute. If his Highness should prove obstinate, I will not advance any thing for the expences of his Sircar, I will stop it; when he shall be distressed for his necessary expences he will acquiesce of his own accord."

He then opened to me the real object of yesterday's conversation; saying, there were certain points on which, on the arrival of the new Gentlemen, caution would be necessary. I asked him on what points; he said, "Such as the business of Colonel Cumming, in which a shocah was written without the Vizier's knowledge; and others of the like nature which may have taken place: This circumstance has proved highly disagreeable to the Gentlemen of the Council. Whenever his Highness shall assert that these things have been done without his knowledge, blame will fall upon you."

I replied, That in obedience to him I had caused it to be done; that he had repeatedly asked me why I introduced the name of the Vizier, that I must act as he directed; that, especially in the business of the shocah to Colonel Cumming, he had importuned me for three days; from a regard to the preservation of my honour, I had caused it to be written without the Vizier's knowledge; that the same had been done with respect to the Tunkaw of the Toorkfuvvurs, and other matters.

He replied, "It is on this account I say to you, that now that you and I are about to be united, you must consider any thing injurious to my reputation which shall befall me, as befalling yourself; and thus, any thing of that sort happening to you, I shall consider as happening to me. You replied angrily to my letter, that by my desire you had affixed the seal of the Vizier, without his knowledge, to the shocahs, and delivered them."

I replied, That this was not written in anger; that he had accused me of disobeying the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and his pleasure; that I, in reply, had inserted the particulars, which I had done in obedience to the orders communicated by him, and to his pleasure; that if I had not inserted them, I should have appeared guilty of the disobedience charged upon me; that if I had written any thing not founded in fact, he would have accused me of it at the time, or he could do it then, and demand my reasons for such and such false assertions.

He replied, "The things which you write are of such a nature, that a fair and direct answer cannot be given; but in certain affairs, which may prove the subjects of inquiry or accusation against me, it will be better to keep silence."—I answered, that with respect to what he said to me verbally, I would act agreeably to his pleasure; but that when he thought proper to put his sentiments upon paper, and give them in writing, if I did answer them faithfully and fully, I myself should be subject to accusations.

He answered, "I will be careful in this respect for the future, and not write; silence however, on this subject, is necessary on your part, that it may not be known to the Gentlemen who are coming, that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to papers and shocahs without his knowledge." I said, that when the new Gentlemen should arrive, and I should continue here in the management of affairs, I would act in whatever manner he should please to direct.

His object is, that it may not now be discovered that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to shocahs without his knowledge: He did not plainly and directly say it, but obliquely and secretly he hinted as much; and said, "The complaints and reflections which have lately been exhibited against me at the Board have been disapproved, and that which I have written has met with approbation; but such matters must not be made known to the Gentlemen."

Much more he said, containing reflections on the Gentlemen in the Governor's confidence, advice respecting the execution of the plan, and deceiving of the Vizier; so that by throwing him off his guard, the business might be effected; adding, when it is once done, how will his Highness then be able to remedy it? Thus it was that Mokhtaur ul Dowlah and I, in concert, carried our points, by representing matters as trivial or advantageous, or by holding out temptations of various descriptions to the Vizier; and when the business was once executed he was silent, nor knew or foresaw the ultimate consequence which would follow. In the same manner you must now advise the Nuvvaub as I shall direct you, and having by artifice obtained his approbation, carry it into execution."

This conversation he spun out to a prodigious length; to attempt to write it would be endless. I said thus much in reply, that with respect to the execution of measures contrary to the inclinations of the Vizier, as intended by him, that I would not hesitate to obey the Governor's orders, communicated to me as such; but that to procure a letter of assurance from the Governor, to the purport already mentioned, was absolutely necessary, that I might be secured from the consequences of the Nuvvaub's resentment.

He replied, "I will cause a Persian translation of the orders to be made, and give it to you, and we will after that talk again. Assurance or security from the Governor is unnecessary, since in a short time he will set out for Europe." I repeated my former answer.—It remains to be seen hereafter what the next conversation will produce.

ARTICLES for the Regulation of the Country and Household of his Highness, which Mr. BRISTOW caused to be written.

Having appointed a new Treasurer, I will establish the general Treasury of the country in two places; one for the Surcor of the Company, the other for the expences of the Nuvvaub's household establishments, for the Tunkhaw and Jageerdars. What shall be necessary for the Nuvvaub's expences, &c. I will issue in money.

I will keep the Persian Duffer of the Governmental Officers, and the Mootafuddies, and will appoint a Dewan to superintend the same.

Having dismissed the Aumils appointed by his Highness, I will appoint other Aumils.

I will keep the cavalry and the infantry under my own authority, and what other troops may be necessary, I will raise them also by my own authority.

I will keep the business of the Adaulut under my authority; such expences for superfluous elephants and horses in the Nuvvaub's Dowab, and for provisions dressed, are unnecessary; let him diminish them.

I will take the old Duffers and papers which are in the Surcor of his Highness.

Having dismissed the great Aumils, I will appoint separate inferior Aumils in their places.

NARRATIVE of Conversation between Mr. BRISTOW and HYDER BEG KHAWN, on the 30th of April 1783, written by the latter.

Copy: Received May 13th 1783.

On our meeting, he (Mr. Bristow) said, "How has it come to pass that a report of the Coul Nameh, founded on conditions, has been spread abroad?" I replied, That I did not know; that the conditions which he had communicated for the Bundabut of this place, and concerning which he had been engaged in a warfare with his Highness for these last five months, were known to all the world; that there was no necessity for their publication by any one; that as to the present Coul Nameh proposed by him; and his declaration, that the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council were dismissed, that new Gentlemen were coming, and proposing the said Coul Nameh for the period, on condition that I should not write to, or enter into engagements, at Calcutta, and other matters, which he mentioned, I had not told them to any one. He said, It is astonishing! it is only ten days since I mentioned the dismissal of the Governor to you, and at which time Mr. Cooper mentioned it to Major Palmer, and I have received letters twelve days old from Calcutta, informing me that Major Davy has reported to the Governor, that I have published the account of his dismissal; hence it is plain that Major Davy has told an absolute falsehood. In this space of ten days, an account of my publication of it to reach Calcutta, and an answer to arrive here! I will write that Major Davy has told a falsehood. I replied, that if such intelligence had actually reached Calcutta, it must evidently relate to his (Mr. Bristow's) first report; for that he had first said, formerly, "that in consequence of the appointment of the new Minister, the dismissal of the Governor was fixed;" and some time after that, he again said, "that the new Minister was dead, and that accounts of, or orders for, the continuance of the Governor would arrive:" Corresponding with which, when he lately mentioned the dismissal of the Governor, he had said, that this intelligence was not like the former; "that the Governor continued in consequence of the death of the Vizier;" "that now the news of the Governor's dismissal was authentic," "that other gentlemen were on their way out;" that perhaps, it was his (Mr. Bristow's) former report that had been mentioned by Major Davy, for that had happened long ago. He replied, What cause have you to plead thus in support of the truth of Major Davy's communications? I said, That he had asserted, "that Major Davy had told a falsehood, and that he would write so to Calcutta:" That I therefore reminded him of his former report, that what he should write might not be liable to refutation. He then began to cast reflections upon Major Davy; saying, "He is outwardly

“wardly your friend, but in reality meditated your dismissal, and concerted the means of doing it with the Raja Tippurchund, and the Dewan Soorut Sing.” I observed, that formerly Mr. Johnson had also hinted the same thing, “that Major Davy, who was gone to Calcutta, would speak to the prejudice of his Highness and me.” But that all that I at last discovered was, that Major Davy had here communicated the Governor’s orders as he had received them; and that he had faithfully related to the Governor the conversations which had passed between us. He replied, “I have expended to the amount of thirty thousand rupees, and have, from different quarters, informed myself of every particular; do you (but) expend ten or twenty thousand, and the circumstances of Major Davy’s enmity to you shall be known from the people of the Rajah Tippurchund, and the Dewan Soorut Sing.” I replied, That I had no doubts or suspicions respecting these matters that could induce me to enquire into them, or to expend money for that purpose; that these particulars had never been introduced heretofore; otherwise, if they had the power, in this space of six months they had each of them the opportunity. I said, that I had no sort of concern with the Major, and that the person who had mentioned it to him must have told a falsehood. He said, “You are eloquent in supporting, or taking the part of Major Palmer and Major Davy.” I answered, That this accusation was a plain downright calumny. What sort of answer could I give? From what circumstances did this partiality appear?—that these reflections concerned me. I must either believe them, or not believe them; if he had any meaning in these communications, I requested him to tell it, that it might be known to me. He said, “Major Palmer, with the advice of Tuffuz-ool Hoossein Khaun, writes falsehoods from hence;” and there Major Davy communicates them with additions. I have expended money in obtaining information of these matters: Two Gentlemen under the appearance of friendship are with Major Davy, one or two others are here with Major Palmer. My friends are united together, and obtain information of what is going forward; two people are with Tuffuz-ool Hoossein Khaun; all these matters have reached me: That the one has written falsehoods with respect to me from hence, and that the other has communicated and does communicate them. I was watchful from the first on this account, “and will answer to every particular. Will you take part with the Majors, or will you side with me?” I replied, The Majors are not writers of intelligence, they are English Gentlemen; I am a native of Hindostan, the matter will not depend upon my evidence. He replied, “Mr. Johnson has demanded an examination into the complaints and accusations which you formerly wrote against him, and it is determined that orders shall be sent to you and me to produce the proofs.” I saw plainly that, under this pretence, he wanted to introduce proposals respecting evidence for himself. I said that Mr. Johnson had disobeyed the orders of the Governor in the affair of the ten lacks rupees, &c. and had endeavoured to throw the blame upon me, and that I had, no doubt, given information respecting my innocence. He said, “are there other matters also? if there are inform me of them, that you may prove the culpability of Mr. Johnson, agreeably to your representations, for the orders of the Council will now arrive.” I answered, that what I had said and written should undoubtedly be proved. He said, “you mention nothing to me of the present correspondence, and what I tell you is a fact; for several original letters of Major Davy’s have fallen into my hands.” I replied, That since Major Davy’s letters had fallen into his hands, there was no necessity for his making enquiries of me. He said, I mention it on this account, that you and I may, “with our lives and fortunes, be united with each other. I will exert myself in your interests both in Calcutta and in Europe; the endeavours of the Majors will end in nothing.” I asked, to what object his views were then directed, that he talked to me in that manner; and added, that he was the ruler here, and that I was subordinate to him, and that whatever he should direct with respect to both Surcars, I should obey:—What business or connection had I with the disputes between Gentlemen?—He replied, “I have done you no ill; during these six months that I have been here, I had both the opportunity and the power, at all times, to deprive you of the office of Neabut;—I have kept you in office;—you will not unite with me.” I replied, that he had at all times the power, and that he might dismiss me whenever he thought proper; but that I had never been wanting in obedience to him. When he saw that I would say nothing, he again proceeded to soothe and flatter, giving to me copies of the orders, and complaints, and Coul Nameh (Vide 10, 11) which he had caused to be written by his Moonthee, and desiring me to read them with a loud voice. I read them:—He said, “Such expressions as are harsh in these papers you may alter.”—I replied, that he had told me he would write translations of the orders of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, respecting the Bundabust of this place, were those complaints also inserted therein? It was very well, he might moreover write whatever else he thought proper; but requested that he would cause the orders, and what was his pleasure, to be written separately, and the circumstances of complaint, and incapacity on my part, separately; and that I would write and deliver an answer to these circumstances of complaint and incapacity, and desired him to reflect or consider, whether they were well founded or ill founded. I added, that I had never required a Coul Naumeh from him, why did he deliver the draft of one to me?—that obedience on my part, and kindness and attention on his, were sufficient. He replied, “You must in fact take these papers home with you, and read them again.” I said, that if it was for the purpose of proving thus much, that he had written and delivered such papers to me; and that he had declared so and so, and that he might make good or prove the justness of his accusations or complaints upon me, it was unnecessary; and that if I took them, what would be the consequence? I was ready to answer to these allegations, and would give such answers to the refutation of them all, that not one of them should be fixed upon me.

He

He replied, "I speak to you in friendship, or with purity of heart; you answer me with enmity, or in resentment." I said, that he had openly caused circumstances of complaint or accusation, and of direct falsehood to be written; and yet said, "That he spoke in friendship." He replied, "I will cause it to be written as you may think proper." I answered, that I made no objections, nor would I take the accusation upon me, by the alteration of the letter of it: that at his (Hyder Beg Khawn's) desire, I altered such and such particulars; that I would write matter of fact answers in refutation of these accusations; his orders and his pleasure, whatever they were, respecting the Bundobust, he might cause to be written, and deliver them, that those I could obey; and would give such an answer as should correspond with obedience and respect to the Governor's pleasure. He said, "I will talk again upon this subject at our next interview." As it was intended that I should take the papers, I, in compliance with Mr. Bristow's importunities, brought them home. I shall now draw out the reply to and return them:—Such are the answers to every article, that with God's favour not a place shall remain for accusation to rest upon. Again he mentioned the spreading the report respecting the Governor's dismissal; saying, "Mr. Cooper told it to Major Palmer, and Major Palmer spread the report; in proof of it, Mr. Cooper wrote a note to Major Palmer, to which he returned a short answer." I asked him, what necessity there was for repeatedly renewing this conversation with me? that ten different people had been informed of it by Mr. Cooper. He said, "I have mentioned it to no one but you." I replied, that what he had mentioned to me, was known to me;—with respect to others I was uninformed whether he had mentioned it or not. He said, "The business respecting the Vizier's seal, which was done without his knowledge, is not well: If any one shall question you, why the Vizier's seal was affixed without his knowledge, what answer will you give?" I replied, That the answer would be that which I formerly gave to him in writing. He said, "Do you want to prove the accusation upon me?" I answered, That what he did he did upon reflection and deliberation, and it was well. He said, "I have answered, That I had obeyed his orders, and that he wanted to fix the fault upon me." He replied, "That we are about to be united with our lives and fortunes together, it must be our business to do away, or cover the faults of each other." I said, that I could not openly take the blame upon myself. He said, "I gave up the design of receiving the Tunkhau of the Toorksubvairs, for this reason, that the Shoccahs respecting them were written without the knowledge of the Vizier." I determined that in future, if on my requisitions the Nuvvaub gives me the Shoccahs voluntarily, so much the better, if not, I will execute the business under my own seal." Again he repeated, The aspect of affairs will now be new at Calcutta, for new Gentlemen are coming, let the correspondence to Calcutta "be dropt." I replied, that I had nothing to do with these matters. Much more in the same style passed between us, which it would be endless to relate.

NARRATIVE of a Conversation between Mr. BRISTOW and HYDER BEG KHAUN, on the First of May; written by the latter, in his own Hand.

Received May 13th, 1783.

Mr. Bristow said to me to-day, at our meeting, I told you that you should not rely on the declarations of the Majors: At length you have been deceived by them, and by their advice have caused complaints to be written by the Vizier, and have written complaints yourself against me; and they have been laid before the Board, and an answer has been received. Whatever I do, I give information beforehand. What has been obtained by these complaints? I have done no ill to you; but have kept you in office—and you gave me no information of this correspondence—at length I am informed of it. I replied, The Majors had never attempted tricks and deceptions; that every one sought his own advantage; and that when his Highness saw that he (Mr. Bristow) was not well-disposed towards him, and that disputes, and measures to deprive him of his authority were daily brought forward, without remedy he had wrote his situation to that place whence he could look for redress.—He flew instantly into a rage, and said, "What instance of deprivation of authority is there? and how has he been deprived of his authority?" I replied, That in the affairs of his household, of his servants, &c. he had reduced him to such a condition, that the Nuvvaub had intreated, implored him, for God's sake, telling him, "that he got nothing by it; that he rendered him contemptible without reason, and brought discredit on himself." That he (Mr. Bristow) refused to listen to the Nuvvaub's representations, and told him, that he would act so: That after much altercation he had promised, that upon the establishment of his authority he would represent the business to the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, in the style of a recommendation: That it was at that period that the Nuvvaub also wrote respecting his situation. He replied, "What, after all, has been got by it? The Governor is not able to turn me out, and the complaints against me have not been approved of by the Board." I said, that since the complaints had not been approved of by the Board, why was he disturbed? he ought to be happy, or pleased? that what would be the lot of his Highness, and our lot, we should hereafter see.—He said, "Give me copies of what has been written from hence." I replied, That he had said that he was long since acquainted with all that was passing, and that copies of all the letters would be sent to him by the Board: If that was the case, where was the necessity of demanding copies from me? After much fury and agitation, he said, "Still listen to reason and unite with me; for by your junction with me affairs shall be conducted." I replied, that since the complaints had been

laid before the Board, at last orders of approval or disapproval of the Nuvvaub's requisitions would arrive; that those orders would be sufficient. He answered, "I have received no letter from the Board—my friend has wrote to me, that complaints against me, and a requisition for my removal, and proposals for paying the money, have been written by the Nuvvaub—that he will pay off the whole of the Company's demands. Where is the money which he will pay? if it is forthcoming, why don't he pay it to me?" I told him, That the money which was formerly received was paid by his Highness; and by the same means that he now got it from the Nuvvaub's country, his Highness could himself pay it with ease; that the receipts of revenues from the country did not depend upon his collection of them. He replied, "Then you are not as yet acquainted with our character—that where we once obtain power, we never relinquish that power, but add to it daily." I said, that I had frequently observed to him, that there were select and chosen characters amongst all nations and people; that the Governor, from the observations I had made, was such a person, that perhaps there was none like him amongst the people of his nation; that one instance of his disposition, and of his generosity, was this—that whereas he (Mr. Bristow) had delineated the national character, by saying, "Where we have obtained power, we never relinquish it, but add to it daily;" on the contrary, the Governor, on being satisfied of the Nuvvaub's difficulties, had allowed of a diminution of the expences he laboured under, and had treated him with attention. He replied—Yes; you imagine that the Governor will support your interests—it will be known hereafter. The Governor's support will be of no avail. Say he is the Governor still—the three other Gentlemen of the Council are on my side. I answered, That since the whole Council was on his side, and that he was determined to annihilate the Nuvvaub's authority; that his Highness seeing and knowing both his own inability and the Governor's, would sit down in patience; and that when the Governor should recover his power, he would obtain his rights. He said, "The chain [of my friends] is established in Europe—the Governor has not the power to break it—it will be better that you join with me; I will unite with you with my life and property." I replied, That while he continued in the conduct of affairs here, I would not be wanting in obedience; that now there was no further room for conference on either side; whatever orders should come from the Board, those should be obeyed. He replied, "Even this shall not force me to withdraw my hand—Khaun, say that you will join with me." Again I said, that he had declared the business to be before the Board; that I would submit to such orders as should be issued by the Board. He replied, "You catch at my words—I have not received accounts from the Board of the matter being brought before them; and I tell you plainly, Hy-der Beg Khaun Sahib, that what passes verbally between you and me, is no proof; whatever has been committed to paper, that is a proof." I replied, That, by God's blessing, his verbal declarations were more respectable than writings; for what he said, he said upon reflection and deliberation: That all that had passed between us hitherto had been verbal and in private, and alone; and that he had repeatedly declared, that he never would retract from what he said, and that I gave credit to it; but if we must now commit to paper, I said, be it so. He replied, "Will you cause credit to be given also to the falsehoods written from hence by Major Palmer?" I said, That I was not acquainted with Major Palmer's correspondence; what he has communicated from me, that I know.—He continued silent: Again he said, "The altercation about the seal, &c. which may be brought forward, what shall you say on the subject? You do not consult your own interests in writing complaints against us people—we English Gentlemen, in the end, are all as one person. You have so blasted, and will blast, your reputation, that no one will confide in you." I said, To dispute with me respecting the seal was needless; that I had answered the question a hundred times, and that my answer was still the same, which I had repeatedly declared, and given in writing: That I had never betrayed or informed against any English Gentlemen, to blast my reputation (by such circumstance); and, moreover, that it was from a regard to that particular that I did not give to him the papers relating to the conduct of Colonel Hannay: That he had forced them from me: That mankind, for the obtainment of their wishes, looked towards their Creator, and in this world towards their immediate superior; that to approve or disapprove was at the discretion of that superior; that in this respect there was no betraying or informing, nor any just cause for complaint, let the matter be attended to or rejected. Again, he said, "With respect to the business of the Adalut, false reports have been unjustly circulated through the city—what business have I with these affairs?" I replied, That till yesterday it had been enjoined that the Adalut Kutcharee should not be held in the Kutcharee of the Nuvvaub's palace; that I should cause four buildings in the city to be got ready and delivered up, one for the Adalut, the second for the Kutcharee of the Persian Dewanee Duster, the third the Nuvvaub's household, and the fourth for the Treasury of the Jageerdars and Tunkhaudars, and that — had gone yesterday respecting the four buildings. He replied, "I say this now, that the buildings should be separate; to put a stop to irregularities, and murders, and house-breakings in the city of Lucknow, I proposed, and do propose, the establishment of the Adalut." I replied, that the regulations, and the police, &c. each of them, as were in use in this country, had been laid before him; that the Daurogeh of the Adalut was to pass his decision, according to the Shurra; that to go the rounds of the city, in the manner of a Cutwal, was the business of an officer of police; that these irregularities were remedied formerly, and should be now; and that the reports circulated amongst the people were owing to Mr. Cooper, who had superscribed the erzees with the Dustkhut in the style of a master or superior lord. Exceedingly offended at this observation, he replied, It is not so; he wrote on them

for [the Nuvvaub's] information only. I answered, That he might send for the erzees, and give them to any Mootasaddie, and ask him, whether that which was written, and the place where it was written, corresponded with the Duffkhut of a superior lord, or whether it was written for the purpose of giving information. He replied, "It is evident that you mean to inform against me; I am under no sort of apprehension—I have received assurances from the Board—my mind is at ease with respect to Europe—What can any one do? I will establish my authority here—if you will unite with me, it is well—if not, I am no longer under obligations." I replied, as heretofore, by declarations of obedience and submission. He answered, Much has been said on that score. At taking leave, he said, "Don't let what has passed between us to to-day be known to any one."

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAWN; written on the 29th of Jummaud ul Owul, A. H. 1197, or 2d of May, 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 30th of June, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I was informed to-day by the Mouluvvee Mahummud Mubeen, that in opposition to the contents of my letter, written the day before yesterday, you have treated him with great harshness and severity, and given orders that he should immediately hold the Adaulut Cutcharee in the Baradurree, and that you reproved the Mouluvvee for communicating the state of that place, and his own want of authority, to me; in consequence of which, the Mouluvvee's mind is filled with alarms and apprehensions, which have led him again to communicate his anxiety and uneasiness to me. Notwithstanding you formerly wrote to me, in your letter of the 26th of Jummaud ul Awul, that you would apply to his Highness respecting another place, yet to-day, which is the 29th of Jummaud ul Awul, such is the severe and harsh manner in which you have treated the Mouluvvee on this subject, it is matter of astonishment. The truth, in plain terms, is, that many people here excuse themselves from coming to see me, both by letter and by message, from their fears and apprehensions of your resentment. And it has come to my knowledge, that you, some days since, publicly declared, "that whoever should visit a certain person (thereby meaning me) should not be the better for it." You call yourself a dependant on the Company; be pleased to reflect whether such harshness and severity towards the Mouluvvee Mahummud Mubeen, and the intimidating people from holding communication with me, is proper: In my opinion this conduct is to be considered as the most pointed deficiency in your intentions, duty, and attachment to the Governor General. In transacting the affairs of the Company, and proving my attachment to his Highness's Surcar, I hope on every occasion to receive the most effectual assistance and support from you; and that the friends, well-wishers, and dependants of both Surcars being united, they may continue to exert themselves in performing their duty, and on this account, from the day of my arrival here, I have in the transaction of every business made my representations to his Highness through you; and, except the conducting of the affairs of the Surcar agreeably to orders, I have entertained no other intention towards you; with respect to the Fouzdaree Adaulut I have attended to it merely from a regard to the benefit and prosperity of mankind, and the due punishment of robberies and murders. I now write for your information, that in case any injury should be offered towards the Mouluvvee, it will be inconsistent with friendship; and that I will, at all events, protect his life and honour; and that by the non-establishment of the Fouzdaree Adaulut, I shall be freed from responsibility. And I again give you information that you must, agreeably to what I formerly wrote, fix upon a proper and convenient house, and deliver it over to the Mouluvvee. As I shall transmit all the letters which pass between us respecting the Adaulut to the Governor General, I therefore, from a principle of friendship, request of you to favour me with a full and explicit answer on the above subject.

From HYDER BEG KHAWN to Mr. BRISTOW:—Written on the 29th of Jummaud ul Awul A. H. 1197, or the 2d of May, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received your favour, and am surprized at the contents, that things should have come to this pass, that I should be daily attending you, yet that people should represent such falsehoods, and that you, without inquiry, should blame or condemn me upon them. How can I defend myself, if, in a matter in which a person asperges me without cause, I may not require an explanation from that person? In this case the fault cannot be proved upon me: It is moreover a matter of duty to acquit myself of groundless aspersions, that I should inquire into them, and represent my innocence to you.—You are pleased to say, that instead of a house, I ordered a tent for the Adaulut Cutcharee: In this instance my ignorance is positively proved upon me. The reason for proposing the tent I represented fully to you yesterday, that when his Highness was on his hunting excursion, and you gave directions about a house, sending a message by the Mouluvvee to that effect, I replied, that I had wrote an Erzee to his Highness respecting a place for the Adaulut Cutcharee;

Cutcharee; and that if there was any open place near his dwelling, I would order a tent to be pitched for the purpose of holding the Cutcharee for three or four days, until orders should arrive from the Presence: And this circumstance has been represented of me in such manner, that you construe it into culpability of conduct on my part. How is it possible that I could order a tent for the perpetual Adaulut Cutcharee in the city? When his Highness's orders respecting the place for the Adaulut Cutcharee arrived, I informed the Mouluvve; the Mouluvve, on the next day but one, told me that Mr. Cooper had directed him to bring to him a written description or plan of the place allotted for the Cutcharee. I desired the Mouluvve to go himself, and examine it: He did so, and declared that the place was convenient and spacious; and that on the first of the month Jummaud ul Sauni, he would hold the Cutcharee court therein; that there was another place adjoining, which, if it could be cleared out and allowed for his private use, would be convenient. I replied, that I would cause it to be cleared out, and given to him, i. e. the place where the Dewaun Cutcharee, &c. were formerly held. This circumstance, too, has been represented to you as a fault on my part; "that I had allotted two rooms for the Adaulut Cutcharee;" and you have repeated it in your letter. I spoke to the Mouluvve on this subject, and asked him, as he had seen the place, whether it was two small rooms, or a spacious Daulaun? He replied, that the place was spacious, and that he would hold the Cutcharee there on the first of Jummaud ul Sauni. I made these inquiries to acquit myself of the aspersions thrown upon me, as I had been blamed without cause or foundation. The attention paid to the Mouluvve is as follows.

When the execution of orders was angrily directed, the Mouluvve asked me what he would do, if, according to the law, a person should be convicted to corporal punishment? I replied, that he should execute the law without hesitation or apprehension; and moreover, that if I myself should be cited before that court on any account, to establish submission to the authority of the court, and promote the due execution of the sentence or decision of the Shunar, I would be the first to submit myself to its awards. Inquire into the truth of this circumstance from the Mouluvve, and let him answer upon oath. His Highness encouraged the Mouluvve to the full exercise of the duties of his office, by the strongest assurances of protection and support: Such being the case, be just, and decide. What blame can rest with me respecting the establishment of the Adaulut?—With regard to your requisition of a separate building, I have this day represented it to his Highness, and will personally communicate his answer to you.

In answer to your declaration, that I forbid people from the attending you, with respect to such representations, which are made by my enemies, it is both proper and just that you should favour me so far as to ascertain the truth of them. I am myself constantly attending on you with folded arms, and without evasion; why then should I forbid others from attending you? Be pleased to let us come face to face, and then inquire of the person who has communicated this circumstance to you, when it was that I made use of such expressions to any one. For these six years past, during which I have served and obeyed, and executed the commands of the English Gentlemen, I have never been wanting in duty, nor have I, on any account, suffered blame or reproach; but on the contrary have always been treated with favour and regard; and I know not now what kind of representations people make to you, that, notwithstanding a degree of obedience, duty, and submission, which has led me to execute many measures, in compliance with your orders, without the knowledge of his Highness, yet, relying on the representations of my enemies, who utter the most palpable falsehoods against me, I am blamed without inquiry or examination on your part. How is it possible for me, who am an inferior, to live upon these terms? Be pleased to order it; and I will attend day and night in an office close to your house. To the best of my knowledge I have not been, nor am deficient or evasive in submission, obedience, and duty to the extreme. The dispensations of corresponding favour and of justice depends upon your pleasure.

Mouluvve Mahummud Mubbeen has just come to me by your orders, and informed me that the Adaulut Cutcharee shall not be held in the place allotted for it in the Nuvvaub's palace. That you have ordered him not to go there; and had said, that if his Highness was to give a still more extensive building for the purpose, the Adaulut Cutcharee shall not be held in the palace; that it shall be separate from it. I replied to the Mouluvve, that I was obedient to your orders, and that he also must obey them.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN; dated 29th of Jummaud ul Awul,
A. H. 1197, or 2d May 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, July 3d 1783.

Usual introduction.

Doubtless the Mouluvve Mahummud Mubbeen, out of respect to you, and seeing that you do not effectually assist in establishing the Adaulut, but, on the contrary, reprove him with harsh and severe language, from necessity, in your presence, acquiesces in what you say; and I also, from a regard to his well-being, have told him, on no account to disobey or deviate from your orders; but

but to acquaint me with all that passes, that I may communicate the same to you, and converse with you on the subject in an amicable manner: At length wilful procrastination on your part is manifest. After a length of delay, in answer to the requisition for a commodious building, you first ordered a tent, and then two small apartments in the midst of his Highness's palace, where it is absolutely impracticable to admit the people at large, and to conduct the business of the Adaulut; without remedy I remarked the state of the case to you in plain and direct terms.—The truth is, that from the day of my arrival here to the present time, I have constantly recommended the establishment of the Adaulut to you; and you, on your part, have professed obedience, but have not, in any manner whatever, exerted yourself in carrying the measure into effect; on the contrary, with regard to the first requisite, which is the Cutcharee, you have used various evasions; nor have you as yet allotted a place for the purpose. The use of improper expressions, the falsehood of which is as evident as the sun, is to be considered as vexatious to both. I therefore demand a plain answer from you: Will you allot a commodious building within the city of Lucknow for the purpose, or will you evade it, as heretofore? With respect to your denying having intimidated people from coming to me, the names of those people, and the particular conversations, I will, in due season, make known, and prove to the Governor General: To inform you of the names of those people would be improper. You must remember your own declarations. Although at present you appear to deny, yet, be assured, sooner or later, you will find them unanswerable. It gives me great concern that things should come to such a pass, as to necessitate me, for the preservation of my own honour, to write every thing thus without palliation or disguise.

Concludes as usual.

From HYDER BEG KHAUN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated the 9th of Jummaud u' Sauni, A. H. 1197, or 12th May 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have received your favour. I have heretofore repeatedly declared, and I now declare, that I am obedient to your authority. Act in whatever manner you think proper, I make no objections. Respecting the difference between your verbal and written communications, I have not the power, or presumption, to deviate from the truth in my representations on the subject; and with regard to your observations on the period fixed on by me, is the following circumstance in your opinion true, or not?—That I was at that very period suffering under the affliction consequent to the death of my child?

With respect to the plan and the Bundobust, I make no evasions or objections; act in whatever manner you may think proper. There is one important point in the proposed plan, which is the bringing forward and employing the Rajah Soorut Sing, the abolition of the Neabut Duftur, and my expulsion, without fault on my part, from the duties of my office. I am obedient, and will continue to execute your commands as far as is in my power. This is my answer to the plan. Act as you may think proper, I am obedient, and make no objections.

Concludes as usual.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN; written on the 21st of Jummad u' Saunee, or 24th May 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, June 5th 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have on all occasions shewn the readiest obedience to the commands of the Governor General, and have conducted myself with the most profound and sincere respect towards him; and moreover, I have constantly advised and counselled you to be steadfast in your duty, obedience, and attachment to him; and at this juncture especially, when various and uncommon reports are circulating, that you should exhibit greater proofs than before of your attachment and fidelity. If I have at any time, either in writing, or verbally, expressed myself disrespectfully towards the Governor General, or have spoken depreciatingly or reflectingly of him, or have countenanced or encouraged such behaviour in others, be pleased to declare it plainly to me in writing. I some time since wrote and delivered to you certain orders received from the Governor General; and at the time when I put them into your hands, I told you plainly and unambiguously, that many incendiaries, to bias the mind of the Governor General, to ruin the affairs of the Sircar, and to destroy the friendship subsisting between you and me, have communicated, and will communicate, as mine, various calumnies which I have never uttered.

In order to remove every doubt and suspicion, on every ground, I have communicated to you, without ceremony, my real undisguised sentiments and intentions; over and above this, for your security and satisfaction in the execution of the general plan, I agreed, at your instance, to the Coulnameh, a copy of which comes inclosed. With respect to the general plan, if there are any expressions therein which appear to convey reflections or complaints against you, it is not material—point them out to me, and they shall be altered in any manner you may think proper. My object has been, by every possible means, in conjunction and in friendship with you, to carry the Governor General's commands into execution, and that no suspicions whatever should exist on either side. What is the substance of the reports which have been circulated respecting the instability of the Governor General? Be pleased to inform me. I have endeavoured to promote the continuance of the friendship subsisting between us, and in no manner whatever has there been any failure on my part; on the contrary, I have shewn great kindness to you. It is necessary that you should answer all the particulars of this letter clearly, that improper and false reports may not hereafter be circulated.

Concludes as usual.

From HYDER BEG KHAUN to Mr. BRISTOW; written on the 22d of Jummaud u' Sauni, A. H. 1197, or 25th of May 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 5th June 1783.

Your favour of yesterday, the 21st of Jummaud u' Sauni 1197, has arrived. With regard to the conversations respecting the Governor General, you have directed that I shall communicate them to you fully and particularly. I have repeatedly declared, that whenever you command me to write and commit to paper the conversations which have past on any subject, I am without remedy, and must write that which is matter of fact; notwithstanding, in writing on such matters, I am apprehensive of your anger. The reflections and censures which you have repeatedly uttered against the Governor General, together with the particulars respecting his dismissal, are well known to yourself. It must be in your remembrance, that no other person was present at these conversations, so as to leave room for suspicions of false representations by any one. I, who am a dependant on the Governor General, have for these five months past repeatedly heard from you accounts of the Governor's dismissal, and from the apprehensions produced thereby, have passed my days and my nights like one half deprived of existence; and the censures which you threw out against the Governor, during the conversations respecting his dismissal, were such as tended to increase my astonishment and confusion; and my anxieties respecting my own situation were unremitting. At this juncture a letter has arrived from the Raja Gobind Raam, with information of the Governor's being continued or confirmed by the Council of England (i. e. the Court of Proprietors) which happy intelligence I consider as the means of my future existence. I am at all times obedient to your commands, and in every respect I neither have disobeyed, nor do disobey or object to them. To mention it is inconsistent with respect; but I never required a Coulnameh from you; you, of your own accord, under the pretence of the Governor's dismissal, and the approaching arrival of other Gentlemen from Europe, proposed a Bundabust and Coulnameh after a different form. Whenever you repeated to me the intelligence of the Governor's dismissal, confounded and dismayed, and apprehensive from your temper, I was used to make no objection; my answers wore the appearance of acquiescence, and I opposed silence and procrastination to your injunctions respecting the Coulnameh. As soon as you discovered my dissimulation on this ground, you then drew out and delivered to me a copy of a Coulnameh, and the copy of a plan of arrangement different from the former: Those which you first proposed to me must undoubtedly be in your remembrance. I am in the situation of a servant, and the apprehensions I entertain from your anger are great. It would be better that these matters should remain undisclosed; it is well; that which has actually past in conversation and in correspondence, without remedy, that I relate, notwithstanding I consider it as inconsistent with the duties of subordination.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN; written on the 23d of the Month of Jummaud u' Sauni, A. H. 1197, or 26th of May 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta 7th June 1783.

Usual introduction.

Meer Mahummud Hooßein Attau Khaun waits upon you with an account of the particulars wanting to the general plan. I request that you will give orders for the necessary papers to be delivered.

Concludes as usual.

From

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN; written on the 24th of Jummaud û Sauni, A. H. 1197, or 27th of May 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 7th June 1783.

Usual introduction.

Your letter of the 22d of the month Jummaud û Sauni, in reply to mine, concerning the slanderous representations of incendiaries, who have propagated, and continue to propagate, reports absolutely contradictory to truth, has arrived—to my utter astonishment. My surprize and amazement at the contents thereof are beyond description!—That you should guide the pen of calumny, to write things which never once entered into my imagination, and relate such circumstances as these, of which I have no knowledge whatever. To reply at length to such particulars, which are totally void of foundation and existence, would be vain; except with respect to the circumstance of the Coulnameh, which you say was first proposed by me. True, I was the first proposer of this Coulnameh, and my motive for it was this;—when I saw, at the expiration of seven months, that owing to your procrastinations, none of the affairs of the Surcor were brought to a conclusion, therefore, in order to promote a perfect reconciliation on your part, I proposed the Coulnameh, purely for the purpose of carrying into execution the commands of the Governor General; that being united together, every possible means might be used by us jointly to give prosperity to the Nuvvaub's Government, and ease and happiness to the people, which are the Governor General's first objects. And at the time when I was thus endeavouring to satisfy your mind, and reconcile your heart, you, in return, and contrary to truth, by misinterpretations, fictions, and falsehoods, transmitted daily accusations and complaints against me to the Governor General.

I remember the answer which you gave to me when I proposed the Coulnameh, which was—"That it had long been the wish of your heart;" and calling me, with many praises and compliments on my understanding and generosity, your benefactor, you declared, "That your life and fortune depended on my kindness." Notwithstanding which, such are the complaints and accusations, totally devoid of truth, which you have written and transmitted! By the blessing of God such calumnies and gross falsehoods will not meet with credit any where: And notwithstanding this conduct on your part, I am ready from my heart and soul to carry into execution the general plan, agreeably to the commands of the Governor General, and the other officers of the two Surcors. I request that you will come to me to-morrow, as there are several matters of importance to be executed by us in conjunction with each other.

Concludes as usual.

From HYDER BEG KHAUN to Mr. BRISTOW; written on the 24th of Jummaud û Sauni, or 27th of May, at night.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 7th June 1783.

Your favour arrived at twelve o'clock at night: In answer to what you have said concerning your declarations respecting the Governor General, I am a servant, and you are the ruler, nor is it in my power to make false representations. You have repeatedly, in the most particular and circumstantial manner, mentioned the Governor's dismissal, and thrown out reflections against him; in this particular I have not represented any thing contrary to the truth; all that you have said with respect to me at certain times, and which I have repeated to you, with fear for my life and honour, that also I well remember. You are the ruler of the present time, and I am a servant under authority; whatever you shall command, in the plenitude of your power, with respect thereto I am without remedy. I formerly represented to you, that in relating the matter of fact, I was under apprehensions from your anger.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG KHAUN; written on the 3d of the Month Rujjub, A. H. 1197, or 4th of June 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, June 17th 1783.

Usual introduction.

Agreeably to your advice, I wrote to the Nuvvaub Vizier of the empire. A copy of the shoccah which has arrived from his Highness, in reply, comes inclosed. Before the dispatch of my Arzee to his Highness, I repeatedly heard from you, that the house of the Nuvvaub Sahu Jung had been fixed upon, with his Highness's consent, for the Foujdaree Adaulut, and that nothing remained, but to clear it of the property lodged therein: Now the case appears to be different.

That

That which was determined with respect to Mukkoo Khaun, was determined in your presence, and with your approbation; no objections, with respect to propriety or impropriety, were then made.

It is manifest and apparent, that by your regulations the establishment of the Adaulut, and the protection of the city have not been effected; but on the contrary, that the evils appear to be daily encreasing. Therefore, from an attention to the general tranquillity, to my own safety, and the safety of my dependants, I cannot neglect the means necessary to their security, as it appears, from the contents of his Highness's shoccah, that you neglect to exert yourself in the due management of these affairs, on which the safety of both life and property depend: I therefore am not answerable for the good or bad consequences thereof. I consider prolixity as productive of unnecessary trouble to us both; and from a supposition that perhaps the contents of the Governor General's letter (which I formerly inclosed to you in one from myself) may be forgotten, therefore I again inclose to you the copy of a paragraph worthy of consideration, from the letter of the Governor General.

Concludes as usual.

From the NUVVAUB VIZIER to Mr. BRISTOW.

Your letter, informing me that the year is expired, and the Bundobust for the new year about to be settled; and therefore proposing that I shall return to Lucknow, and personally put in train the affairs of the succeeding year, has arrived, has disclosed its contents, and given me satisfaction by the information of your welfare.

I understand that you are causing the house of the late Nuvvaub Shau Jung to be cleared out for the Adaulut, and that you have imprisoned Mukhou Khaun, the Cutwal of the city, on account of an attack made by banditti on the Dookhaun of Juvvauhir Mull. It is matter of great astonishment to me that my people should consider your orders as equivalent to mine, and that you, at the instigation of self-interested people, should be induced to entertain such intentions, which appear highly inconsistent with the friendship due from you. I write to you, therefore, to put a stop to the proceedings respecting the house of the Nuvvaub Shau Jung, and to make use of the place allotted by me for the Adaulut, and to set Mukhou Khaun at liberty; since Mukhou Khaun has not that number of troops and people with him as can enable him to guard and cover the city, which is of great length and extent, from robberies and the assaults of banditti; it is therefore requisite that, from regard to the friendship between us, and to justice, you set him at liberty.

With respect to what you have written concerning my return to Lucknow, in order to put the affairs of the Surcar in train, the assignment of the Tunkhaw of the English Surcor is, by God's favour, perfect and complete, nor is there any defect in it; and for the management of all the affairs of my country and Government, Hyder Beg Khaun has full authority from me, and is constantly employed in the management of those affairs. In fact, for some short time I shall not return; when my excursion is finished, and a bridge prepared, which will be shortly, I shall cross over my troops, and shall return, taking the amusement of the chace in my way.

Concludes as usual.

EXTRACT from a Letter to HYDER BEG KHAUN from the GOVERNOR GENERAL; written on the 20th October, 1782, and inclosed to Mr. BRISTOW.

I write this thus plainly to you, from two motives; the first is, to shew how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy; and of course to convince you, that I shall receive and construe every similar declaration, however made to me from the Nuvvaub, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter: The second is, that as I do not so much ascribe these artifices to you, as to the evil councils and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations upon this subject.

From HYDER BEG KHAUN to Mr. BRISTOW; written on the 3d of the Month Rujjub, A. H. 1197, or 4th of June, 1783.

Your favour has arrived—I am a servant—What can I presume to say in reply? Such is the degree of consideration in which I stand with you, that I am condemned for not performing impossibilities. In the spirit of obedience and submission to your commands, I have from an apprehension

sion for my honour, done many things without the knowledge, and contrary to the pleasure of his Highness, and am day and night employed in fulfilling your pleasure. Notwithstanding which, the only praises I have heard from you have been reproaches: Yet have I never been deficient in fulfilling your every command on every subject; and I am still, with folded arms, ready to receive them. When I look back with the minutest attention into my past conduct, I cannot discover my crimes; to the fatality of the times it must be imputed, that after six years service exerted in the affairs of the Company's Surcor, with credit and applause, I am now condemned by you without cause, and on the most trifling grounds.

You spoke to me repeatedly respecting the Bundobust for the new year, notwithstanding the present year is not near expired. In consequence of your importunities I represented to you that his Highness was the Master and Prince of the country, and that you must call him back to Lucknow. Agreeably to your desire his Highness made two marches towards this place, and is about to arrive. I have sent to you the Shoccah which came to your address.

His Highness allotted the building in which the Dewannee Cutchary, and others, were formerly held, for the Cutchary of Adaulut, and the Mouluvvee Mahummud Mubbeen approved of the place—you were pleased to forbid it; the cause of your forbidding it I cannot presume to mention. You were pleased to require the Dewaun Khauneh of the Nuvvaub Shau Jung: His Highness constantly replied, that he had allotted a place, and that the Cutchary might be held there. As soon as his Highness had taken leave of you, and proceeded on his hunting excursion, when you peremptorily ordered the Dewaun Khauneh of the Nuvvaub Shau Jung, I wrote an Erzee on the subject to his Highness, who wrote to me in reply, that property belonging to him was contained therein, and that I should desire you to let the matter be postponed till his return; to which you consented. On the day of examination respecting the robbery, you angrily directed that the Dewaun Khauneh of Nuvvaub Shau Jung should be cleared for the purpose of holding the Adaulut Cutchary therein that very day; adding, that you would listen to no excuses whatever. I represented that the property contained therein belonged to his Highness. You replied, "By my orders remove it." One of your Chobedars attended me. I sent the message to his Highness's Khaunsaumaun agreeably to your commands, and your Chobedar also communicated your orders. After this I represented to you that it was not customary to remove the property of the poorest person from his habitation, without the consent of the owner. His Highness was offended with me, demanding to know why I presumed to remove his property. And these are the angry declarations which I receive from you. "That the objections are not his Highness's, but mine." His Highness, on the other hand, reprehends me, and demands to know why I remove his property; adding, that he had appointed a place for the Cutchary, and that the Adaulut Cutchary might be held there. Do me the justice to reflect, so circumstanced, what is it in my power to do? By both parties I am reproved and reprehended, without the existence of a cause. The Adaulut Cutchary is the Adaulut Cutchary every where. With respect to what you say concerning Mukhou Khaun—on the day the Banditti attacked the house of the merchant, Mukhou Khaun, and the brother of the Mouluvva, and the Cutwaul, on the part of the Mouluvva, were in confinement before I waited upon you. On my arrival I was called to account in the language of the day of judgment. You repeatedly said that the robbery was committed with the connivance of Mukhou Khaun, and that you would put him to death; I, as corresponding with obedience and submission, had not the power to make any reply, but such as implied belief and acknowledgment.

You are pleased to say, that it is manifest and apparent that by the regulations the establishment of the Adaulut, and the security of the city, have not been effected. The just and fair state of the case is this:—By much importunity, before your arrival, I caused the Mouluvvee Mahummud Mubbeen Khaun to be appointed Daurogeh of Adaulut; which circumstance the Mouluvvee himself has repeatedly declared to you. According to the modes and forms of Adaulut agreeably to the institutions of us Mahummudans, as established in the Governments of the Princes and Ameers of Hindostan from the beginning of the world, the Daurogeh of Adaulut shall in all causes brought before him decide thereon, and pass judgment agreeably to the Shurreh; in such manner is the Mouluvvee impowered to act. Before your arrival he decided on the causes brought before him, nor has judgment been suspended or delayed in any cause decided by him, by undue influence, or from any other motive whatever. The chastisement of thefts and robberies, and the protection of the country and the city, are duties appertaining to the prince of the country; nor, according to the customs and practices of us Mahummudans, has the Daurogeh of the Adaulut any connection therewith. Such events as robberies and assaults made by Banditti, are neither new nor uncommon; such accidents have occasionally happened in all ages, and in every part of this empire. In like manner, the necessary remedies have been applied by the Princes thereof. Thus, when the late Nuvvaub Shuja u' Dowlah, with a numerous army, and a brigade of the English forces, was encamped at Shahabad, an attack was made on the Bankers of the Bazar, several of the Shroffs and people of the camp were killed and wounded. In the cantonments of the brigade at Cawnpore two similar attacks were made by Boondalekhund Banditti, from the other side of the Jumna, and several people were wounded. Such accidents as these have happened in other places, both far and near, notwithstanding the rulers thereof were, by God's favour, competent and active in the conduct of governmental affairs. The relation of similar instances would be endless, nor are such circumstances

stances to be imputed to the inattention of Government ; whenever such accidents have happened, Princes have detached troops to chastise the offenders. In this empire of Hindostan the office of Daurogeh of Adaulut has not been established for the apprehending and bringing to punishment malefactors : Here also the necessary precautions have at all times been taken. Thus, during the disturbance at Benares, his Highness, and we, the Ministers, were at Chunar ; the tranquillity of the city was then secured by the Peadas of the Sehbundee, under the direction of Raja Tikait Roy ; and this very Mukhoo Khaun was at the time present here, or in office, yet, through the favour of God, no accident whatever happened on that occasion. I have now stationed guards round the city, and am using my endeavours to repair the mischief which has happened. I have already informed you respecting the implements of robbery taken from the Banditti Zemindars, and delivered up, and I have dispatched people to chastise those villages which have been pointed out as the receptacles of theft and robbery. I have written to the Aumils to the same effect. The Zemindars of the villages, from the apprehension of punishment, have absconded, and secreted themselves ; and the people sent by me are lying in wait to apprehend them. In a few days the result of the measures taken in consequence of the late robbery shall be made known to you.

This accident is imputed to my negligence and inattention : I am a servant, and am deemed every way culpable by you ; in other words, I am condemned for not performing impossibilities. Whatever may be your pleasure, you will act agreeably thereto, no one has the power to object ; for the truth is, that you are the ruler, and his Highness, and we, the Ministers, are subject to your authority. Your intentions in the affair of the Adaulut are evident, and under this pretence you have fixed blame upon me. Your determination is to effect the object of your intentions. You are the ruler and master, and will act, in the fulness of your power, as you may think proper. The pleasure of his Highness is, that the business of the Adaulut shall be under the management of the Mouluvvee Mahummud Mubbeen, and that all matters of litigation shall be decided agreeably to the Shurreh. Your secret determinations is of a different nature. Such being the case, why do you throw blame upon us ? Act agreeably to your pleasure ; the subject of authority have no resource but submission and acquiescence. Respecting your suspicions, that the objections are not his Highness's, but mine, his Highness is at hand, be pleased to require from him an explanation upon oath ; and it will then be known whether the objections are mine, or whether they are his Highness's objections.

From Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG RHAWN ; written on the 4th of the Month of Rujjub, A. H. 1197, or 5th of June, 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, June 17th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

Your letter, in reply to mine, relating to the Adaulut, &c. has arrived ; I am made acquainted with the contents thereof. You write that, corresponding to obedience and submission, and under apprehensions for your honour, you have done many things by my directions, without the knowledge, and contrary to the pleasure of his Highness, and that you are day and night employed in fulfilling my pleasure. My friend, you have repeatedly and continually wrote to me, magnified declarations of your obedience, but I have not hitherto discovered any the least sign of its existence ; and respecting the transacting affairs without the knowledge, and contrary to the pleasure of his Highness, I have constantly forbidden, and do forbid you to do it. Thus when I obtained knowledge of your accustomed practice to apply the seal to Perwaunehs without his Highness's knowledge, I forbid it in the strongest terms, as a thing which would be productive of much mischief to you. As far as the duties of friendship extended, I have with the greatest sincerity urged to you the bad consequences of it ; but since that advice has made no impression upon you, and that you are constantly bringing this circumstance forward, you will take the consequences upon yourself. I have said, that if any urgent business should occur, such as I could not allow to be postponed or suspended, that in such case I would carry it into execution by my own authority ; but hitherto it has never come to pass that I have exercised that authority ; and by God's favour, the friendship between his Highness and the Governor General is so firmly established and cemented, that in the end every thing will be settled and concluded agreeably to the pleasure of both. If you have done many things in this way, the act is yours—I have nothing to do with it.

Respecting the frequency of robberies, which you say have happened at all periods : True—Examples of robberies are to be met with from the earliest times ; effectually to prevent and eradicate such evils is impossible, notwithstanding, except by the establishment of the Foujdaree Adaulut. It was not my intention to engage in the fruitless labour of such a long and tedious correspondence. From necessity I have briefly written thus much.

Concludes as usual.

From

From HYDER BEG KHAUN to Mr. BRISTOW, written on the 4th of Rujjub, A. H. 1197, or 5th June 1783.

Copy: Received at Calcutta, 17th June 1783.

Usual introduction.

Your favour has arrived;—you are the ruler;—all your commands, on all occasions, I have obeyed. Why do you blend or confound your preceding and subsequent orders together? as long as you continued to demand of me “why I introduced the name of his Highness?” adding, “that which I direct, you must perform, and not allow the execution thereof to depend on his Highness’s knowledge, or want of knowledge respecting it, otherwise it will not be well for you—” I agreeably to your orders did as you directed. From various causes, which to relate would be inconsistent with respect, you say, that measures must not be carried into execution without his Highness’s knowledge and approbation; I act accordingly: And on this ground also, respecting such matters which you direct to be done, and which his Highness thinks proper to disapprove of, and object to, you are pleased to express your resentment and anger against me; asserting, that these objections are not his Highness’s, but mine; this being the case, in justice reflect on these your own commands. You have said, that as soon as you was informed of my accustomed practice, you forbid it, directing that measures should not be executed without the approbation of his Highness: Be pleased to consider the nature of your own commands; and whether what has been done appertained to me, or depended on your orders; and consequently, whether the accustomed practice was mine or yours: When you have commanded any thing to be done with peremptoriness and passion, in obedience to you I have done it; whatever orders have been given at different times, the circumstances of those times are separate, or distinct from each other. What advantage could follow to me, in this business, that I should do such things without the knowledge, and contrary to the pleasure of his Highness?

It is undoubted that the Governor General has, and will continue to have, a great regard and friendship for his Highness. His Highness also is devoted to the Governor’s pleasure, nor hesitates in any manner whatever to fulfil it.

The two following Letters from Sir JOHN CUMMING having been received and circulated, are also recorded.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to inform your Honourable Board, that the depredations committed by the Seiks in his Excellency’s dominions, and the apprehensions of still greater damage, have rendered it unavoidably necessary to detach two regiments, with a proportion of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, towards Anoplsheer. The copies of the correspondence between the Resident and me, which accompany this letter, make it unnecessary to enter into particulars, as it would be only a repetition of circumstances therein contained. I am of opinion that the march of this detachment will effectually relieve the Vizier’s districts; should it prove otherwise, I propose marching with two more regiments to some convenient place on the Jumna, opposite Anoplsheer, where the smallness of the distance will render a junction easy, and to be effected, if requisite, in a few hours. In the measures I have adopted, I have not lost sight of the caution so strongly enjoined by your Honourable Board against detaching; but I think it, on the present occasion, indispensably requisite, both for the security of the Vizier’s territories, and to convince the native powers of our readiness on all occasions to support him against his enemies, whether foreign or domestic.

I hope the opinions I have given to the Vizier and Resident, and the steps I have taken, will meet with the approbation of your Honourable Board, and I wish much for the honour of having your sentiments made known to me on this occasion.

Futty Ghur,
16th March 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING.

COPY of a Letter from the Resident to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

The inclosed Persian paper is an Arzee from the Naib of Com Gunge to Almas Ali Khan, containing intelligence relative to the Seiks; the style is very confused, hardly intelligible in many parts. The inconsiderable force which has resisted the Seiks may justly flatter us with hopes that the enemy cannot be very formidable. The dissensions among the Chiefs at Delhi have furnished an opportunity to the Seiks to advance in larger bodies to the Vizier’s frontiers than they have hitherto been

been accustomed to do; and from every intelligence I can obtain, we may reasonably expect they will continue their attempts upon his Excellency's dominions. As Khoja Aineedin did, on the first appearance of the enemy, represent that he had entertained additional troops, he was immediately directed to dismiss them, and has not been allowed for their subsistence; the Minister has recommended a regiment to be stationed at such Gauts as will, by this arrangement, be left unguarded. He proposes that the troops now stationed at them may be employed in the collections. Before I advise the Vizier on the subject, I take the liberty to apprise you of the request, that you may furnish me with your opinion.

I beg leave to observe, that as the Honourable Governor General and Council highly disapprove of detachments, unless upon the most emergent occasions, I have cautiously avoided recommending them. It appears however very likely, that a detachment of the Honourable Company's troops will be necessary in Rohilcund. In such case, agreeably to my instructions, it is my duty to apply to the Commanding Officer at Chunar Ghur, to assist the Vizier with a reinforcement to join the troops under your command, that you may always remain with a respectable collected force. The Honourable Board are the more anxious on this head, as the situation of Almas Ali Khan renders it proper to awe his conduct; and I could wish you would specify the detachment you could spare for the service of Rohilcund. The Seiks have been repulsed by such inconsiderable bodies of the Vizier's troops, that a regiment is the greatest force ever mentioned to me, either by the Vizier, the Minister, or Khojah Ainuddeen, as necessary.

Almas Ali Khan is now at Lucknow: He has regularly paid the Company's assignments; but as his power will be reduced after the collections may be completed, I think it my duty to apprise you of this circumstance, in order to explain the expediency of keeping a respectable body of troops under your command at your present station, in preference to your marching to Rohilcund, according to your former proposition; it being well situated to prevent his executing any scheme prejudicial to the Vizier's interests.

I request you will inform me what number of cavalry you may deem requisite to act with the officers now stationed with the Sezawel of Ferruckabad, in case at any future period the Seiks should actually enter the neighbouring parts of the country. I request your opinion also, on the station a detachment, if you deem any necessary, should occupy on the frontiers of the province of Etajah or Furuckabad, there to remain until such time as all apprehensions of the Seiks may subside: Almas Ali Khan has pointed out some post between Anopsher and Jellaly, because it would cover his districts.

I have entered into a detail of these circumstances, that you may be enabled to act upon emergencies; and I shall heartily unite with you in every measure that appears necessary for the preservation of the peace of the Vizier's dominions. I omitted to inform you, that Quabita Khan had ceded the fort of Suhertal to the Seiks, with a view, as is suspected, of favouring their operations against his Excellency's frontiers, as also to relieve his own country from their depredations. I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have communicated the intelligence received respecting the Seiks to Colonel Morgan.

I am directed by his Excellency the Vizier to convey to you his approbation of the step you took in strengthening the detachment with the Sezawel of Ferruckabad.

You will greatly oblige me by observing secrecy in all matters relative to Almas Ali Khan.

Lucknow,
5th March 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire,
Resident, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, with some papers of intelligence inclosed; by my own intelligence I find that there are many Seiks dispersed about the country in separate bodies, but though they are formidable to the natives, they cannot be so to our troops. It is probable that as Khojah Ainuddeen Khan had entertained a body of troops to oppose them, for which he received no allowance, his representation may be much exaggerated, with a view to obtaining some allowance or abatement in revenue. It is, however, necessary for the preservation of the Vizier's dominions, and the honour of our own arms, that a stop should be put to the predatory incursions of the Seiks. I am ready therefore to take any steps which may be agreeable to the Vizier.

You

You inform me that the Minister has proposed stationing a regiment at the Gauts, I suppose he means those at present occupied by Cojah Ainuddin's troops, who are to be withdrawn and employed in the collections; you mention also that the Governor General and Council highly disapprove of detaching, for which reason you cautiously avoid recommending it. I apprehend the intention of the Board is, that a force should be always collected in readiness to oppose the sudden attempt of an enemy, who might endeavour to disturb the upper provinces, and also to preserve the discipline of the troops; at the same time they undoubtedly mean to assist the Vizier in the internal Government of his dominions, when it does not clash with more important views. I gave it you as my opinion, both in conversation and by letter, that it would be always necessary to have at least three regiments collected at this station; a force which I think equal to any that can suddenly appear on the frontiers.

I now beg leave to make two proposals, which I request you will submit to the Vizier; the one is, that a single regiment should be stationed some where near Ram Gaut, on the east side of the Ganges; I mention particularly the east side, because I think it dangerous to trust so small a force on the other side, where it would be exposed to the attacks of the Seiks; should they assemble in a large force, the rapidity of their motions would put it out of my power to afford timely relief, at so great a distance.

The other proposal is, that two regiments should be detached under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, and stationed a few coss above or below Anopsheer, on the western side of the Ganges; I should have no objection to trusting two regiments on the western side, because I think them a force equal to the largest body of cavalry the Seiks could bring, until a reinforcement could be sent from this station.

As I am sensible the Vizier will pay the utmost deference to the advice you give him, I wish you to consider these proposals with attention. Whatever may be the Vizier's determination, I shall instantly obey his orders, which I request may be express and positive.

Should the latter proposal be adopted, and it still continue necessary to assist the Sezawil of Ferruckabad, I intend to relieve the 11th regiment, which being a very good one, shall make part of the detachment. Should it happen, though I think it scarcely possible, that two regiments prove unequal to the service, I shall hold myself, with two other regiments, in readiness to march at a moment's notice, upon the first intimation from Lieutenant Colonel Knudson. In such event I should be under the necessity of withdrawing the battalion from the Sezawil, that I might be enabled to leave a regiment here; and it must readily occur to you, that under such circumstances no time ought to be lost. The delay which must attend giving notice to you and the Vizier might be productive of fatal consequences. This is an event, which, though improbable, may happen; I mention it now that you may have time to consider and judge of it.

You observe that a regiment is the greatest force mentioned to you as necessary, either by the Vizier, the Minister, or Khaja Ainudden; should one regiment only be detached, I shall have four remaining, including that with the Sezawil. If two are detached, I shall have three, a force in my opinion sufficient to prevent any bad consequences from the resentment of Almas.

You request my opinion with respect to the number of cavalry requisite to be employed with the detachment now assisting the Sezawils. If the two regiments, as proposed, march towards Anopsheer, I would recommend their being joined by whatever cavalry you may be able to obtain from the Vizier. I cannot fix any particular number. I can only observe that the more cavalry are employed on the service, the more effectually will the peace of the country be secured: You are the best judge of what number you can obtain. The necessity of cavalry is so strikingly obvious, that it is needless to state it. If any be sent, I request they may be the best the Vizier has, and not the common Indostan horse, which, instead of protecting, would plunder the country.

The opinion I have given with respect to stationing a detachment near Anopsheer, coincides with that of Almas. A detachment stationed in that vicinity, at the same time that it protects Rohilcund, will protect Almas's districts also: I repeat the opinion I have formerly given, that the effect of troops will always be felt 30 or 40 coss below their station, but not far above it.

You mention that Zebita Khan has ceded to the Seiks the fort of Sukertal, with a view to favour their operations against the Vizier's dominions, and to relieve his own country from their depredations. Sukertal, I understand, is not a fort, but was formerly an intrenched camp of the Rohillas, and of no great strength: It is about 18 coss distant from Darannugger.

I am inclined to think the cession of little importance.

In consequence of your late address to the Board, they have been pleased to prohibit my correspondence with the officers of Government. I stand utterly deprived of the means of information,
Vol. III. H h

tion, except what I obtain through common Hircarrahs, on whose reports I can place little dependance. It rests with you to furnish me with intelligence, since I can obtain it through no other channel.

March 9th, 1783,
Futty Ghur.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Col.

COPY of a Letter from the RESIDENT at the Vizier's Court to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

I had the honour to address you on the 5th instant, on the subject of the operations of the Seiks, requesting your opinion on a plan proposed by the Minister for stationing troops at such gauts as may be unguarded. Almas Ali Khan having since received letters from his Naibs at Cas Gunge, copies of which I enclose for your information, I lost no time in soliciting the Vizier's instructions for your immediately making such detachments from your corps, as you may judge necessary for covering the frontier, though I entertain little doubt but that the apprehensions expressed in these letters have greatly exaggerated the force of the enemy, as well as the mischief done to the country.

I take the liberty also to inclose you an extract of a letter, dated the 2d instant, from Major Browne at Agra on the same subject.

10th March, 1783.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to the RESIDENT at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 10th instant, with the inclosures. The Persian papers of intelligence have been translated, from which it appears that the Seiks have destroyed several villages. I apprehend, however, they are not very considerable in value and importance.

The opinion I gave you in my last letter is applicable to the present case. If two regiments, with a body of the Vizier's horse, are stationed at or near to Anopsheir, the Seiks would not venture in a large body to come lower down in the Dooab: Though they might escape the pursuit of our infantry, they would not be able to carry off any great booty, particularly grain and cattle, which are the principal things they can lay hold of. The breadth of the Dooab at Anopsheir does not exceed 20 cofs: But I would not have you and the Vizier think that it will be in the power of infantry alone to totally prevent small parties of the enemy's horse from plundering and destroying the villages. Their motions are extremely rapid, and I have been informed, that when they plundered Soorun, they marched near 30 cofs in one night.

Futty Ghur,
12th March.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Col.

COPY of a Letter from the RESIDENT at the Vizier's Court to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 9th instant. I beg leave to inform you that there are one thousand and twenty-two cavalry, and four battalions of sepoy, or two thousand and eighty-seven infantry, stationed at the gauts about Darangger.

This force has hitherto proved equal to repelling the attacks of the Seiks, and Khoja Ainudden Khan told me, upon the taking leave a few days since, without my putting the question to him, that he deemed the troops under his command equal to any service that was likely to occur. This obviates the Minister's plea, stated to you in my letter of the 5th instant, that a reinforcement would be necessary in consequence of the reductions which had been made of his troops. If the aid of the detachment under your command should be required in any part of Rohilcund, it will probably occur in the countries held by Merza Mahomed Cazym.

I shall

I shall continue to transmit to you every information that may come to my knowledge ; but in order to prevent delay, I have advised his Excellency to direct his Aumils Khojah Ainuddeen, Mirza Mahomed Cazym, Almas Ali Khan, and Mahomed Beg, to convey to Colonel Morgan and you the earliest intelligence of the motions of the Seiks. The inclosed Persian paper (No. 5) is a copy of his Excellency's orders on this subject.

I have also the pleasure to inclose (No. 2) Extracts of Papers of News transmitted to me by Col. Morgan, which correspond with those I have received. No. 3 and 4 are a letter, with the Persian paper from Major Browne, mentioned to be inclosed in it.

I shall, agreeably to your advice, endeavour as soon as possible to obtain cavalry from the Vizier to act with the troops under your command.

I have submitted your proposals to his Excellency's consideration. He approves your detaching Lieut. Col. Knudson, with two regiments of sepoys, and four six pounders, to take post a few coss either above or below Anopsheer, on the western side of the Ganges, as may be most convenient to protect Rohilcund. You have now full information of every fact before you ; and the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your judgment in these matters, and therefore leaves it at your discretion to order the detachment to march without further delay, or else altogether to stop it. In forming your determination, his Excellency requests you will consider the advantage to his dominions by the appearance of a respectable body of troops stationed on the frontiers, which will quiet the minds of his subjects, and insure the collections.

The Honourable Board's orders are so very peremptory against detachments, except in emergencies, that you will determine if the present service falls under that description—in my opinion it does ; and as you inform me the separation of the troops upon the proposed plan can be made with security, I should imagine the reasons for the measure are stronger than those against it.

The detachment will probably not be required after the setting-in of the periodical rains.

Lucknow,
14 March 1783.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of the Copy of an Arzee from AZIMOLDEEN KHAN, and SHICK KHERAMUT ULLA, addressed to ALMAS ALI KHAN, wrote the 25th of Rebailawel of the present year of the Kegera.

The day before yesterday we wrote you an account of the battle we had with the Sieks, and the victory, which, by God's grace, we gained over them. The letter was sent by an Hircarrah, and we hope you have received it. The Sieks marched yesterday from Bedorea to Kerferi, which is on the river's side, and about 4 Coss from Cals Gunge. We shall see what is the pleasure of God. We are, by the favour of God, and under the auspices of your Excellency, determined and ready ; should they return, we shall behave like good servants. Fearing that you would think we exaggerated, we wrote you in a former Arzee that there were 25,000 of the enemy's horse ; but after examination, and seeing with our own eyes, we are assured that there are 40,000 and upwards. The country is defenceless, and quite a desert ; particularly Soorun Boodreah, Beloya Kegeri, and Cals Gunge, city and village are the same ; God knows, there is not the smallest trace of goods or cattle. It is unknown whether the Rebe crop be planted or not. In this deplorable state, and the total loss of every thing, we know not what will be the event. We hope you will represent the contents of our Arzee to the Vizier and the English Gentlemen. The collections of this country are at an end, and we cannot prevent the mischief. It will be difficult even to retain possession of the country. If such be the situation of things, God is our guardian. We thought it right to represent every thing is in the utmost confusion. Cas Gunge, which was saved, by the grace of God, and under your auspices, by a battle, of which we presume you have had intelligence through other channels besides our Arzee, is the only place which remains unplundered. We shall not be in the smallest degree remiss in our exertions to defend it in future. We are ready to sacrifice our lives, but, by the blessing of God, we will not lose our reputation. To whom should we apply for chastisement on the enemy, but to God, and your servants ? The day we fought the battle the Rajah was at Ectah ; we wrote him, but as he was under the necessity of going to Shikokabad, he wrote us that he was obliged to go thither, and he proceeded accordingly. We could obtain no assistance from him. He wrote us too, that it was impossible, with our own force, without assistance from Government, to repulse the enemy ; and that those whom he wished to send to our aid, on account of the scarcity of provisions, had refused to march ; he therefore recommended to us to do the best we could. Wonderful are the times, and strange is the condition of this country, such as God has inflicted on no other !—we thought it requisite to represent. We rely on the assistance of God, and your happy influence. We shall not be wanting in our duty. Hereafter what God pleases will come to pass.—What should we represent more ?

The

The brother of Jefa Sing, Chief of the Sieks, was killed at the battle of Cas Gunge, by a ball he received as he was sitting on his elephant.

A true translation.
(Signed)

RALPH BROOME,
Persian interpreter.

TRANSLATION of the Copy of an Arzee from SHICK AZIMOLD in Khan and Khera-mut Ulla, to ALMAS ALI KHAN, under date the 29th of Rebeeilawel of the present year of the Khegeri.

We have wrote you repeatedly, of the Sieks plundering Bederia and Soorun on the 22d of this month, and the battle we fought with them, and the victory we gained over them on the 23d at Cas Gunge, and of Jeshern, one of their Sirdars, being killed on his elephant. We informed you also of their return to Soorun and Bederea, and their burning and destroying the remainder of the houses; of their marching the 24th from Soorun to Kherfara, a Talucca of Bederea; of their destroying a Talucca of Jetepore, and another of Selimpore; and all the villages belonging to the Pergunah of Bederee, Soorun, Belayah, Kergene, and of their destroying, on the 25th instant, Renepore and other places belonging to Bederee, and the adjacent villages. From all these places they have carried away every thing, except the cows, which it is not their custom to take; of bullocks and buffaloes alone, besides other goods and stock, they have taken at least 30 thousand heads. There is no trace of the crops. An immense number of the inhabitants have been killed. A thousand of our people are taken prisoners, some of them have been severely flogged, and from others money has been extorted; those who paid the sums fixed are released, and others detained prisoners. The enemy are now at Mew, a place about 15 Cofs from Cas Gunge, and 12 from Bedereeh. Five thousand of their horses attend 8,000 bullocks with Benjaries, and they have settled a price of 2 rupees upon a bullock load of grain. They dig up the earth in quest of corn, &c. wherever they come, and deliver what they find to the Benjaries, who carry it towards their own places of residence westward. They are at Mew, and we shall see what is the pleasure of God. Whatever may be the intention of the Vizier and the English Gentlemen, it is necessary to tell them, that till there be a strong detachment of horse and foot, with a complete artillery, kept here always in readiness to oppose the enemy, the country will never be cultivated, nor even remain in our possession. It is their custom to continue destroying a place, till the natives, tired out, at length submit to receive them as owners of the soil. We have stated the particulars as they really are; should you think that we exaggerate, from interested motives, send your Hircarrahs with directions to enquire into the truth of it, and to see the state of the country with their own eyes. It is at present totally uncultivated, nor will any person engage in it. Sehundra and Morara are the only places inhabited; the enemy has not been there yet, but they give out that they intend to go thither: The inhabitants are already flying. We hold it incumbent on us to represent those things to you, that we, having your orders, may act accordingly. The confusion has caused a total stop to watering the grain. Our distress is great, and we have nobody but God to relieve us from the evil; your servants are ready to oppose them, as they are in gratitude bound to do; but without a strong body of horse and foot, with proper artillery, either under the command of us, or any other Surdar, kept in constant readiness, it will be impossible to repel the enemy. It is necessary that such orders should be soon given. Bhundun Khân, and the other nephews of Cader Daoud Khân, who had left Shiohabed with a design of going to Foolgaum, their own country, hearing of the battle we had fought with the Sieks, laid aside their intention, and returned with 20 horses; and Sheik Afsur Ali Beg alone came from Shoheabad, and arrived the same day (the 26th) about nine o'clock in the evening, at Cas Gunge, and are now here. Although, by the blessing of God, and under your auspices, we obtained a victory without any body's assistance; yet the coming of Bhundun Khân and Afsur Ali, in the manner they did, was an act of bravery. We therefore represent it, in hopes that you will acknowledge their services, by honouring them with a letter on the subject.

There is not a mark remaining where the grain was planted, to distinguish where it was. The little that remains, in here and there a spot, is left unwatered, and in spite of all our endeavours must remain so. The inhabitants have deserted their homes, and crossed the Ganges:—They say, “We have no cattle left, nor grain to support ourselves; what can we do, or whence can we raise the rents due to Government?” We beseech you not to look on this representation as the effect of design and self-interest, but to represent it fully to the Vizier.

In the two foregoing Arzees, all the depredations committed by the Sieks are recapitulated, which renders a translation of some others unnecessary.

(Signed)

RALPH BROOME,
Persian Translator.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 14th instant, with the several enclosed papers.

As it seems to be the desire of the Vizier, and conformable to your opinion also, that a detachment should march to the frontiers, I shall immediately detach Lieutenant Colonel Knudson with two regiments of sepoys, with instructions to take up some convenient post within a few coss of Anopsheer; I make no doubt but this measure will effectually secure the Vizier's frontier; but should the Sieks attempt to come lower down in the Dooab, I propose marching with two regiments more, and encamping on the banks of the Jumna, nearly opposite to Anopsheer. In this event it will be necessary to leave one regiment at Futtly Ghur for the protection of this part of the country, and to guard the stores, hospital, &c. &c. And unless a regiment be sent hither from Chunar Ghur, or some other station, the recall of the detachment now with the Sezawil of Furruckabad will be unavoidable. The artillery we have is barely proportionable to the detachment, so that, should another regiment be ordered hither, it must be accompanied with its proportion of guns.

I shall write to the officer on command with the Sezawil, not to exceed the distance of twenty coss from this station, lest his detachment might suffer, before it would be in my power to assist them. I request you will signify this to the Sezawil to prevent any misunderstanding between him and the officer commanding. As the Honourable Board has expressly commanded me to have a requisition in writing for any service I am to perform, I request you will suggest to his Excellency the necessity of sending it to me as soon as possible. I shall not, however, delay the march of the troops on that account, lest any injury should be done to the country in the mean time.

You mention that the detachment will probably be required not longer than the commencement of the periodical rains. The Seiks, I am informed, usually return to their homes in May, or in the beginning of June.

Whatever cavalry you may be able to obtain from the Vizier, I request they may be ordered to join the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Knudson as soon as possible. If much delay take place the season of their acting will be over. I need not remind you, that their Sardars, or commanders, should be directed to obey the orders they may receive from me.

I beg leave to observe, that it will be impossible to make any more detachments from the force under my command until they return, or until I am reinforced from some other station. This I hope you will hint to the Vizier, that he may not make any requisition with which it would not be in my power to comply.

I am, &c.

True copies.

Ralph Broome,

Secy. to Col. Cumming.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,

Col.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to transmit you an extract from papers of intelligence received from Delhi, together with copies of letters I wrote in consequence thereof, to the Resident, and to Lieutenant Colonel Knudson.

From many other accounts I have reason to believe that the chiefs in the vicinity of Delhi are extremely jealous of the near approach of our troops to their capital, a circumstance I foresaw at the time the detachment was formed. To obviate it as much as lay in my power, I wrote the Nabob Mojedduelowlah, that nothing more was intended than the security of the Vizier's dominions from the incursions of the Seiks, who, as I informed your Honourable Board in a former letter, had committed horrid devastations in the neighbourhood of Anopsheer.

Although the accounts contained in the native intelligence should be strictly true, I am persuaded no bad consequences will ensue, as Lieutenant Colonel Knudson will no doubt take every precaution to avoid giving any offence to his Majesty or his subjects.

I am much at a loss to know what credit is due to the intelligence I transmit your Honourable Board, particularly as nothing of a similar nature has been communicated to me by Colonel Knudson: I thought it, however, incumbent on me to give you the earliest information of a circumstance, which might in its consequences be very important.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,

Colonel.

Futtly Ghur,
16th April, 1783.

VOL. III.

I i

Since

Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Colonel Knudson, informing me of the Seiks having again crossed the Jumna, without any mention of Afrasiab Khan's army, a copy of which I enclose.

(Signed) J. C.

EXTRACT from Papers of Intelligence received from Delhi, the 14th and 15th April.

It was represented (to the King) that the English army that was at Anopsheer had plundered a place called Jehangeerabad, and that Afraseab Khan's battalion, on hearing of it returned. A paper of news from Mirza Shefi's camps was laid before his Majesty. It was then mentioned that he (Mirza Shefi) was going to meet the Patteel, and Zenulabideen Khan, forbidding them to march further, because the English leaders had passed their boundary, and recommending to them to be watchful over their own places. It was represented that Zeenulabideen had intended to march further, but had deferred it on account of Mirza Shefi's letter. Afraseab Khan wrote Nasereddowla, that he had, agreeably to his (Mirza Shefi's) orders, sent Gazer Manickchund and others, with four battalions and some horse, from Khorjah to Anopsheer, and that himself with his army should remain at Khorjah. And that, should the English army march further, there would be nobody to prevent them, and that he was ignorant of their intentions. It is reported here by many people, that, should there be a want of good understanding between Nasereddowla and the English, he would engage the Seiks of his side, and that a disturbance would be the result. The Nazer was ordered to obtain daily intelligence from the English camp at Anopsheer, and to entertain fresh Hircarrahs for that purpose. It was represented that the Gentlemen at Anopsheer had determined on going to Aurungabad; although this is not believed, yet the King replied, We need not be concerned at it; if they come, they will not be disobedient to my authority. It was represented that the English Gentlemen were two cois from Arungabad, and four cois from Afrasaib Khan's army, and that Afrasaib Khan was at Khorjah: Nasereddowla wrote Afrasiab Khan, that if the English army at Anopsheer should come towards him (Nasereddowla) he should not interrupt them, and if they marched towards Delhi, he should prevent them; but if they continued within their own boundary, it was very well. The King consulted Mohammed Kooli Khan, the astrologer, with respect to the coming of the English, and the treatment he was to look for. The astrologer replied, that he had previously predicted the particulars to his Majesty—that the English leaders would come into the presence perfectly obedient to his authority, and behave well; but that some contention would be the result. The King replied, I wish they would speedily and quickly arrive, that it might prove the means of liberation to myself.

A true translation.

(Signed) RALPH BROOME,
Persian translator to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, commanding a Detachment; dated Futty Ghur, April 14th, 1783.

Sir,

In the papers of intelligence received this day from Delhi, I observe there is mention made of your detachment having plundered a place called Jehangireabad belonging to his Majesty, and also that you have passed the frontier of the Vizier's dominions. Though I have the strongest assurances within my own mind, that the intelligence is false, or misrepresented, yet I think it necessary you should know that such a report has prevailed at Delhi; should it however have happened that, though misinformation or inadvertency, you have chosen a spot for your encampment not within the Vizier's boundaries, you will be pleased immediately to remove the camp, and take up some advantageous piece of ground within the limits of his Excellency's dominions. By the accompanying paper of intelligence, you will observe that the chiefs in your neighbourhood are very jealous of your detachment, and it is probable they may send some of their own troops to encamp near you, and to observe your motions; in such event you will be particularly cautious to prevent people belonging to your camp from going into theirs. It frequently happens that very serious consequences attend the disputes of individuals, however insignificant in themselves. And in general I recommend to you to guard as much as possible against giving any cause of jealousy or uneasiness to the King, or any of the people who live under his Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Col.

P. S. Since writing the above, your letter of the 4th has been received.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Having observed in the papers of intelligence received this day from Delhi, that it has been represented to the King, that the detachment under Colonel Knudson had plundered a place called Jehangereabad, I thought it necessary to write Colonel Knudson on the subject, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal, as also an extract from the paper of news. I have ordered the detachment not to pass the Vizier's boundary, as I apprehend it might be attended with disagreeable consequences.

Futty Ghurr,
14th April, 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

To Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, commanding a Detachment.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you a duplicate of a letter I forwarded to you last night. By the papers received this day from Delhi, I am given to understand, that there is a distance of four coss only between your camp and a detachment of Affrasiab Khan's army, and that he himself is at a place called Kherjah. I have heard also that private letters from Gentlemen under your command mention the same circumstance. Though I cannot refuse credit to a report rendered so probable by concurrent intelligence received through different channels, yet I think, if it were so, you would not have omitted giving me the earliest information of it.

I must however take the liberty to remind you how absolutely necessary it is that I should be informed with all possible dispatch of the motions of any considerable body of troops, whether belonging to the Seik Chiefs, or those of Delhi. Whenever you dispatch any letters of importance, I recommend to you sending duplicates the succeeding day.

Futty Ghur,
15th April 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Col.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Last night I transmitted you copy of a letter I wrote Colonel Knudson, with an extract from papers of intelligence received from Delhi. The news of this day mentions that there is a distance of four coss only between Affrasiab Khan's army and Colonel Knudson's detachment. Private letters received from Gentlemen in camp confirm the above intelligence. I have received no letter from Colonel Knudson of a later date than the 4th instant; and I must say, I am not a little surprized at it. If it be really true that the Chiefs of Delhi are so much alarmed at the approach of our troops as has been represented, it is reasonable enough to suppose they will be very attentive to our motions. The greatest apprehensions I am under arises from the probability that some difference may be excited between the bodies of troops, by the private disputes of individuals. To prevent any mischief of this kind, and remove every cause of jealousy, I have ordered Colonel Knudson to encamp within the Vizier's dominions; and if he has passed the boundary, it was remote from my intention. Not having correct maps, or other information of the extent of his Excellency's territories on this side of the Ganges, it was not in my power to draw the line within which to confine the detachment. I therefore left it to Colonel Knudson to take any part within ten coss above or below Anoptheer, on the banks of the Ganges, he might think most commodious.

Should the commission of any act of hostility, or any other threatening appearance, make it necessary to reinforce that detachment, I intend marching with my whole remaining force to join them. In such event it may not be expedient to wait the delay of a formal requisition from the Vizier, and I must request you will take his sentiments on this subject, and communicate them to me as soon as possible.

As I have only three regiments remaining, the detachment with the Sezawil inclusive, I should be obliged to take the whole force, and it would then become necessary that a regiment from Khanpore should be ordered hither to take charge of the hospital, stores, &c.

This is an event which I hope will not happen; but as it is not impossible, nor even improbable, if my intelligence can be depended on, I thought it adviseable to communicate to you my thoughts on this subject.

As

As both the Vizier and yourself, without doubt, have the earliest and most authentic intelligence of every occurrence at Delhi and the adjacent parts, I request you will inform me whether your accounts correspond with mine, and whether you think any hostile attempt is to be apprehended from the Chiefs in that neighbourhood. I do not mean by this to insinuate that it might be advisable to withdraw the detachment; on the contrary, I think that measure would not only expose his Excellency's frontiers to the incursions of the Seiks, but be dishonourable to our arms, by giving the country powers reason to think that our own safety was the cause of our retreat.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Futty Ghur,
15th April 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

To Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, commanding a Detachment.

Sir,

In addition to the instruction you have received from me respecting the detachment under your command, I have to add, that in the event of your being attacked either by the Seiks or any other force, you do by no means pass the boundaries of the Vizier's dominions, nor permit any part of your troops to do it on any occasion whatever. I must desire you will be particularly attentive to this circumstance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Futty Ghur,
15th April 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

To Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, commanding the Frontier Station.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received intelligence of a body of Seiks having passed the Jumna under the command of one of their Sirdars, by name Jessa Sing; I have apprized Khoja Ain ul Dien, the Ameel of Rohilcund therewith, desiring him to transmit me every information he may receive of the motions of the Seiks, and the transactions of the other powers on the frontier of that country, to enable me to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of it against the incursions of the Seiks, and other freebooters.

I have the honour to remain, with respect, &c.

Jehangereabad,
12th April 1783.

(Signed)

CHRISTR. KNUDSON,
Lt. Col. commandg. a Detachment.

A true copy.

(Signed)

Ralph Broome,
Secy. to Col. Sir John Cumming.

COPY

COPY Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude and its Dependencies, and of the Reigning Family thereof; including the Charges made by Mr. HASTINGS against Mr. BRISTOW, &c. &c. &c.

Confn. 9th July.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq; Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

It was my wish and intention to have postponed any further interference, however necessary, relative to the institution of Adawlets at Lucknow, till I should be honoured with your commands, in answer to my address to you on this subject, dated the 13th instant. Unhappily, an event which occurred here yesterday has left me without an alternative; and I have been compelled once more to call upon the Minister, and again strongly to recommend the immediate establishment of a Court of Phoujedarry.

Whilst we were at supper last night, an Hircarrah entered hastily, and informed the Company that a band of robbers had beset the house of Mr. Orr, hardly distant one hundred yards from that in which we were assembled. Captain M'Leod, taking my guard along with him, instantly repaired to the spot: The banditti, however, had already quitted it, after plundering a banker's, whose dwelling house was contiguous to that of Mr. Orr. Mr. Orr himself, on the first alarm, coming out of his house, narrowly escaped being pierced by an arrow, which passed close by his head, and fixed in the door behind him. So little apprehensive were the robbers of any opposition or alarm, on the part of the Police, to interrupt or frustrate their design, that though the band consisted of at least 250 men, they marched openly, with lights, carrying scaling-ladders, smiths, carpenters, and every necessary implement for ensuring success to their enterprize. They made their attack with the most confident deliberation, a part of them lining the streets on both sides, and shutting up all the avenues, whilst the remainder entered the devoted house over the walls, and rifled it of cash and other property to the amount of 25,000 rupees.

In the course of this daring transaction, these inhuman villains indiscriminately cut down, or shot with arrows, all who came in their way. Of the unhappy victims to their cruelty, two were killed on the spot; two more are already dead of their wounds, and others are so shockingly mangled, as to leave little hope of their recovering.

It is with infinite concern, Gentlemen, I am obliged to add, that no night elapses, which is not marked by some such tragical event, and in which the miserable inhabitants of the metropolis of the Vizier's dominions are not exposed, in their property and persons, to all the horrors of plunder and assassination. Yet the Minister continues deaf to all my remonstrances, pertinaciously adhering, in spite of such fatal evidence, to his original declaration of a regular and efficient Magistracy. Surrounded night and day by a strong military guard, he may indeed safely listen, with perfect indifference, to the recurring tale of robbery and murder; yet, next after the Prince himself, Hyder Beg Khawn is the immediate and natural guardian of the lives and fortunes of his subjects.—Insensible, however, to all the feelings of humanity, no prayers or persuasion can move him to adopt one wholesome measure for their protection or defence. To my last application on the subject of the Phoujedarry, he replied (in the same language, of frivolous excuse and evasion which he has held for months past) That he only waited the return of the Nabob, to remove from the house allotted for the Court certain furniture belonging to his Excellency, which was deposited there; and that it was not polite to interfere in the œconomy of a Gentleman's household during his absence. Thus it is, Gentlemen, that this unfeeling Minister (who has never scrupled, and frequently on very unbecoming occasions, to avail himself of the controuling authority he has for years past usurped and exercised over his master) affects on a sudden, as it were in derision, a superabundant respect for him, and, in a situation of the last necessity, starts at the idea of dispensing with the most idle and impertinent forms. His determined opposition in this instance, as well as in every other wearing the slightest appearance of reformation, evinces his resolution to perpetuate the confusion, in which, with a view to his own emolument, he has purposely involved every part of the Nabob's œconomy. His attachment to the present system is very natural, since it has hitherto afforded him the means of appropriating

appropriating to himself, unquestioned, whatever part of his Excellency's revenue he might see fit, and left him at perfect liberty to squander the remainder among his worthless adherents with shameful profusion.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,

Lucknow,
March 20th 1783.

Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret
Dept.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of
the Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to transmit you a plan of arrangements framed in strict conformity to the Honourable Governor General's instructions to me, and intended to correct the prevailing and alarming abuses of the Vizier's Government. To prevent the trouble of a reference, I also take the liberty to enclose you a copy of such part of those instructions as have any relation to this subject.

The proposed regulations having been translated into the Persian language, and delivered to Hyder Beg Khawn for his consideration and opinion; after repeated excuses and delays, I could prevail on him to give no answer whatever, except on the subject of the Dewanny, which he flatly told me, in the presence of Mr. Cowper, cloaked a design to remove him from his office; nay, he has even dared to maintain the same proposition under his hand; yet this, Gentlemen, is a point absolutely insisted upon by the Governor General, and for the very best reasons. Those reasons are indeed of such force as to require no corroboration. The abuses of this department will be best understood from the accompanying memorandum of a conversation between me and Rajah Jaggernaut, the son-in-law of Rajah Soorut Sing, and the person at present in ostensible possession of the office of Dewaun; whilst every purpose of its institution is utterly destroyed by Hyder Beg's uniting in this, as in every other instance, the controuling and executive powers in his own person. In order to explain the circumstances giving rise to this conversation, it is necessary I should inform you, that Hyder Beg Khawn had uniformly treated the idea of a reform in this department as ridiculous, asserting that no office was ever conducted with greater regularity; and endeavouring to deceive me into an opinion, that the several officers of it were in the full exercise of their respective functions: When at last he perceived I was at all events determined to ascertain the truth, he shifted his ground, and had recourse to the subterfuge above alluded to. Again, Gentlemen, could any entreaties have prevailed on the Minister to co-operate with and assist me, that other most important clause of my instructions had long since been complied with, and a plan adopted to regulate and limit in future the Nabob's personal disbursements. But here again the Minister has failed in all his engagements with me. It is, however, pushing his presumption a little too far, when he affirms, that to urge the performance of a condition, expressly recommended and acceded to by the Vizier in the treaty of Chunar, is a direct insult to the person, and an usurpation of the rights of his Sovereign. He indeed well knows the reverse of this proposition is true; but it is not to be imagined that he should patiently abandon the prime instrument of his ascendancy, by which he has hitherto implicitly commanded the words and actions of the Prince his master. It requires no argument to prove, that so long as the disbursements to the Nabob's privy purse shall continue to depend upon the will, and to be furnished at the discretion, of the Minister, the Minister will preserve a power of the most dangerous and ruinous tendency over his Excellency's mind, which it is equally impossible he should escape from or contend with. Hyder Beg Khawn had too much sagacity not to be aware that the regulations I proposed would effectually baffle his policy, by making the Vizier perfectly independent of him; and he of course employed all his authority to compel his master into a resistance against the only measure which could rescue him from his present humiliating state of vassalage, and restore him to his dignity. This, however, Gentlemen, is a point, as I conceive, never to be yielded, because it is not till after this event that we can hope to see the disorder and profusion, which now pervades and disgraces the Nabob's oeconomy, corrected, or expect any wise or salutary administration of his finances.

When we find the enormous proportion of a third of the Vizier's annual income assigned to the sole purpose of securing the internal peace of his country, and the collection of the revenues, we are naturally led to conclude, the fund being so conspicuously superabundant, that the application of it would at least ensure every end of its establishment. Those, however,
who

who should so reason, in the present instance, would be much deceived, since it is only last year that all the Company's troops in the Vizier's dominions, except twelve hundred sepoys (troops solely intended for the defence of this country against foreign invasion) were employed in the business of the collection, and the subjection of refractory Zemindars; because Hyder Beg Khan kept up no establishment of the Muttynna. The compound evil arising to the public from this conduct, is too obvious to require comment or observation. Not only the positive sum of near a crore of rupees was dissipated thereby, but the several districts left destitute of defence, fell a prey to violence, and very soon exhibited a face of ruin and desolation shocking to humanity; it begot a licentiousness, which compelled people of character and property to quit a country under whose Government they derived security for neither.

From the above reasons, and from the result of all my enquiries into this establishment, I am confirmed in my opinion, that nothing less than a total reform can correct the abuses of it.—At the same time, it is much to be lamented that the nature of this evil requires the remedy should be gradual and progressive.—The farce of the Adawlut, and the horrible disorders resulting from the neglect of the indispensable institution, I have already, Gentlemen, had the honour to explain to you. I have now to add, on this unpleasant subject, that within these last three weeks near one hundred persons have lost their lives, or been wounded, either openly in broils, or privately by assassination.

The appointment of a Paymaster and Muster Masters is a mockery of the same nature with the institution of the Adawlut.

I before informed you, Gentlemen, that, with a view to promote the public service, I had neglected no opportunity (though always fruitlessly) to engage the good-will and confidence of the Minister. It was still in this idea that, together with the plan of regulations, I delivered a written engagement to Hyder Beg Khan, promising, so soon as your commands were executed, that, in my representations to the Honourable Board, I would do every justice in my power to his zeal and fidelity. The reception he has given to this fresh instance of my friendly disposition towards him, has been perfectly consistent with all his former conduct, and evinces, to demonstration, that no advances on my part will ever prevail upon him to unite with me in measures, which, however they may have the general good for their object, must still continue irreconcilable to his principles and policy; both the one and the other, being apparently and uniformly determined by his private and particular interests.

From what has been said, you will be satisfied, Gentlemen, that this unhappy country is already in a condition of oppression and misery, from which it is hardly possible it should decline. Retarded, however, as they have been by the determined contumacy of the Minister, it is not yet too late to accomplish the several great and salutary objects of my appointment; and here, Gentlemen, I pledge myself, at the risk of my character and fortune, to fulfill them all. At the time I cheerfully take upon me so serious and so heavy a responsibility, I flatter myself you will deem it equitable and expedient I should no longer be exposed to an opposition that must for ever render my exertions nugatory and abortive—an opposition, which, by long sufferance, has acquired a strength no qualifying measures can now surmount, and against which no zeal, ability, or vigilance will aught avail.

And here, Gentlemen, permit me finally to solicit the speedy and decisive interposition of your authority.—It cannot escape you how entirely this open and this avowed resistance of the Minister must destroy, among all ranks, the respect due to the person and station of your representative at the court of Oude; a respect, without which he must still want the weight and importance so necessary to the successful management of your political negotiations, as well as the credit indispensably required to answer the pecuniary demands and expectation of your Government.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect,
Gentlemen,

Lucknow,
6th June, 1783.

Your most faithful and
very obedient servant,

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Being informed by Mr. Anderson, that the great distress suffered for want of money had obliged Colonel Charles Morgan to order the Candahar horse to proceed immediately to Lucknow without waiting for the rest of the detachment; and as Abdul Rechman Cawn has applied to me, through his brother at this place, for 30,000 rupees to supply the expences of their march, I have complied

complied accordingly.—In the estimate of the Company's claim on account the Fuzully year 1190, the Nabob Vizier is charged with the sum of 3,00,000 of rupees for the support of that corps; and as Colonel Morgan cannot possibly supply them on the road, and the emergency is very great, I hope the advance of this sum will meet with the Board's approbation.

Abdul Rechman Cawn having distinguished himself in a conspicuous manner, I submit to your consideration, Gentlemen, whether it would not be an eligible measure, upon his arrival, to solicit the Nabob Vizier to have his corps attached to the brigade at Cawnpore.

Lucknow,
20th June, 1783.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Since I had last the honour to address you, I have been confined to my room by indisposition; I am now somewhat recovered, and shall not fail to expedite my reply to your commands of the 29th ultimo, which I have on this account been compelled to postpone.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Lucknow,
the 23d June, 1783.

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Sir,

Conformably to the reference of the Board, I recommend and enjoin your strictest attention to the following instructions.

1st. The balance due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, partly from the negligence and inaccuracy with which the monthly accounts were drawn out, and partly from the inattention of the late Resident, had been suffered to accumulate to an amount exceeding that at which it stood at the close of the last year, notwithstanding the special care which I myself had taken, in my agreement with the Nabob Vizier, concluded on the 19th of September, 1781, at Chunar, and my instructions delivered at the same time to the Resident, since enforced with very peremptory and repeated orders. This obliged me lately to write, in very strong and unusual terms, both to the Resident and to the Minister, and produced the effect of an immediate exertion, and consequent discharge of a part of the balance, and assurances of the speedy payment of the remainder. I do not implicitly rely on these assurances; but conclude, that on your arrival you will find either a large balance still outstanding of the last year's account, or that the whole has been paid off by encroachments on the current year's revenue. In either case, your attention will be equally required to the settlement of this year's assignment, unless it shall have been already accomplished. You will be careful to guard against fictitious estimates; and if any such shall appear in the assignment already formed, you will of course insist upon their being exchanged for others, or their jumma reduced to their real value, and others added to complete the sum of the year's demands; that is to say, the last year's arrears, the two subsidies of the current year, and the other sums for the payment of which our Government has or shall have made itself responsible; so that, at the close of the year, the whole shall be entirely and completely discharged.

2d. You will observe a very considerable difference between Mr. Middleton's account, and the corrected account delivered to him by the Accountant General, and now in the possession of your Accountant Mr. Wombwell; a difference nearly equal to thirty lacks of rupees. To the former, though made up with false calculations, gross omissions, and even balances falsely transferred from one month's account to the other, Mr. Middleton has pertinaciously adhered, affecting to call the difference a new claim upon the Nabob. I fear this may render it an unpleasant office to you to rectify his errors, as I have no doubt that the same declaration, which he has made to this Government, will have been made as a concession to the Nabob and his Minister, and of course your demand for the difference treated as unjust, and formed on

on false pretences: But the real account is so clear, and the differences are so self-apparent, that it will be impossible for the Minister to controvert or misunderstand them, however he may affect the latter.

3d. Endeavour to obtain an early and minute information of the state of the province of Owde especially, and the rest of the Nabob Vizier's dominions; and report the result of your enquiries to me, under the following heads; viz.

1st. Their Government.

2d. Their military defence, and distribution of the Nabob's forces.

3d. Revenue.

4th. Disposition and actual conduct of the Zemindars, and the means taken for restoring and preserving the quiet of the country.

5th. The character and credit of the principal Aumils.

6th. Under this general head I must also refer to your enquiry, and desire you will inform me, whether the sums lately levied, or affirmed to have been levied, and brought to the Company's credit, by Mr. Johnson, have been drawn from the revenue of the last year; or borrowed, and assignments given for the repayment, on the revenues of that year; or exacted by anticipations of the current revenue; one of which cases I very much suspect, because they must have been received at a season in which the regular collections are always at a stand.

7th. Also by what mode, and through what agents, these collections were made.

4th. Immediately on your arrival, sound the disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn.—His conduct has for some time past been highly reproachable. Till within these three months, when Mr. Johnson assumed a large portion of his authority, he possessed without controul both the unparticipated and entire administration, with all the powers annexed to that Government, the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the hands of some person, a mere cypher in his, and the sanction by which he exercised his authority; yet he has dared both to use the Nabob's name, and even his seal affixed to letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his knowledge, containing very improper demands on our Government, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's influence and interest, and even to make him assume a very unbecoming tone of refusal, reproach, and resentment, in opposition to measures recommended by me, and even to acts done by my authority in literal conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest solicitations; such as the resumption of the Jagheers, and the seizure of his father's treasures, which have been so long suffered to remain in the hands of the Begum his mother, and the other conditions of the engagement exacted from me at Chunar. On every occasion of this kind, the late Resident has been the faithful echo and support of the Minister's pretensions; I must therefore have recourse to you for the introduction of a new system in that Government. Nor can I omit, while I express my reliance upon you for this purpose, to repeat the sentiments which I expressed in the verbal instructions which I gave you at your departure, that there can be no medium in the relation between the Resident and the Minister, but either the Resident must be the slave and vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute devotion of the Resident. Much as I am displeased at the conduct of the Minister, I impute it more to the sufferance of Mr. Middleton than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his office on such conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any other man who could be nominated to his office, because he possesses abilities, and a knowledge of business.—He exists by his dependence on the influence of our Government; and, above all, because a change of Administration, in a Government so loose as that of Owde, where all the parts of it are held together by the exertion of actual power, and not by the springs of an established constitution, would be unavoidably productive of confusion and loss of revenue.—Therefore it may be advisable to try him by the mode of conciliation, in your first conversation with him; at the same time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest terms, the footing and conditions on which he shall be permitted to retain his place, with the alternative of dismissal, and a scrutiny into his past conduct if he refuses it.—In the first place, I will not receive from the Nabob as his, letters dictated by the spirit of opposition; but shall consider every such attempt as the Minister's, and as an insult on our Government. In the second place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official character but with your knowledge and participation; at the same time, the first share of the responsibility will rest with you. The other conditions will follow distinctly in their places, because I consider you as responsible for them.

5th. No Administration can be properly conducted without regular offices.—In that of Owde there is not one, the whole being engrossed by the Minister. Two are indispensably necessary: first, an Office of Collections; secondly, an Office of Treasury. I insist upon these establishments being formed immediately; and it must be your care to appoint such checks to each, that whatever sums are paid from the revenue shall be duly entered, and credit given for their exact amount in the office of collections; and, in like manner, that no sums shall pass the Treasury without a similar controul. The heads of these offices must of course be under the general direction of the Minister in all points, excepting their accounts, for the fidelity of which they must be solely responsible, and made liable to the severest punishments if they falsify them. What other offices may have been in use in the time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowla, and at this time necessary, you will enquire, and either cause them to be re-established, or not, as it shall appear to be proper.

In this last description I include the Adawluts; you will find them recommended, but conditionally, in my instructions to Mr. Middleton: It is certain that the want of them, and the universal and extreme licentiousness occasioned thereby, is one of the most disreputable defects of the Vizier's Government; yet I much doubt whether, introduced into such a state at once, and abruptly, they would not add to the mischiefs which they were intended to redress; for perhaps there is scarce an individual who would not become immediately obnoxious to their authority, and, I fear, scarce an individual capable of discharging even a small portion of their decrees; while they do not exist, every man knows the hazard which he incurs in lending his money. Their establishment might tend to deceive, by holding out the appearance of false assurances; and with respect to oppressions of every species, unless each court was armed with a strong military force, it would not be in their power to prevent or punish them; neither in that case is it certain, that they would not themselves prove the greatest instruments of oppression. The Aumils, in the first instance, and the Munduls or Chiefs of the villages ultimately, must supply this defect, if it cannot be otherwise remedied. I merely intimate this subject to you, as proper for your enquiry and consideration, but cannot give you any instructions concerning it.

6th. Great care must be taken in the choice of Aumils; I shall not descend to particulars, but enjoin one caution only as indispensably necessary—that no Aumil be appointed to a frontier station, without such pledge or other security for compelling his personal appearance whenever required, as may insure, beyond a doubt, his obedience and fidelity; and both these and others, wherever stationed, ought to have the means of self-protection, and to be trusted and supported.

8th. From the practice which the late Resident, his Deputy, and the Minister, seem to have prescribed to themselves, of withholding all official information from me, I have been under the necessity of forming my opinion of the state of the Nabob's Government upon private intelligence; but this, from its variety, from its concurrence, notwithstanding the various channels through which it has passed, and, above all, from its notoriety, comes to me with all the weight which the highest authority could give it. For some facts, I have the testimony of sworn evidence; such are the transactions of the rebel Zemindars of Goorookpoor and Bareach, in the insurrections of the last year, which had for their immediate object the destruction of Colonel Hannay, and the officers of his command, and ultimately the extirpation of the English influence and power throughout the whole of the Nabob Vizier's dominions. The Zemindars, who distinguished themselves on this occasion, were Zalim Sing, Ajeet Mull, Geenoo Roy, and Perty Pall Sing. I am well informed that these men have persevered in their rebellious conduct, without deviation, to the present time, though the Nabob's, and not our Government, is the object of it. Represent to the Nabob, and effectually, the bad policy of suffering such examples to pass with impunity; obtain his order for employing some sure means for apprehending these Zemindars; and if it shall appear, on a fair and regular enquiry, that their conduct towards the Nabob (I pass over that which regards ourselves alone) has been such as it has been reported to be, he ought, and you must insist upon it, to punish them with death, and to treat with the same rigour every Zemindar and every subject who shall be the leader in a rebellion against his authority. Severe as this injunction may appear at the first sight, it will be mercy in its effects, if the Nabob will adopt the policy, by insuring the tranquillity of his country, and saving the blood of his people; for the resolution once published, and enforced in a single instance, will make it unnecessary to prosecute it to a second example.

10th. On the information of the defection of Almas Ally Khan, of symptoms apparent of the like disposition in the Aumil of Rohilcund, and of the general anarchy which prevailed in every other part of the Nabob's dominions, the Board, though officially unapprised of these, as of every other subject requiring their knowledge of them, resolved and ordered, that a strong detachment, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, should march into the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, both for its internal defence, and for the relief of the numerous detachments which we understand, and this also from private information only, have been made by the sole authority

authority of Mr. Johnson, covered by the Nabob's formal requisition, from the army stationed at Cawnpore. You will receive an order from the Board, to notify to the commanding officer of every detachment, that its services are no longer required; which notification it will rest with your discretion to make on the instant in which you shall see that it can be done with safety; and a correspondent order will be sent to Colonel Morgan, to command the instant return of every detachment within four-and-twenty hours after the receipt of every such notification. Upon this subject I desire you to bear in mind, that the army in Cawnpore, or in whatever part of the frontier it may be stationed, is appointed for the external defence of the Nabob's dominions, and for that only; that this was its original destination, intended by the treaty of 1773, commonly known by the treaty of Benares; and that every deviation from this object, and every diminution of its force, are impolitic, and highly dangerous to our own existence, by the encouragement which it will afford to foreign invasion. I understand that at this time there are only two regiments of sepoys left, to support the small body of Europeans to which the strength of that station is now reduced. Events may hereafter arise of so sudden and urgent an emergency, as to require a temporary deviation from this maxim; but it will be with the greatest reluctance and dissatisfaction that the Board will ever hear of such a disposition, and therefore you must be careful that the exigency be such, from its urgency and necessity, as will clearly justify you in deviating from it, though but by the call of a single regiment off that station to any part of the Nabob's internal dominions; and on every such occasion you must be careful to comply with every formality enjoined by my instructions to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of September; and to transmit instant advice of it to the Board, not waiting for the detail of your reasons, which, to prevent delays, may follow as you shall have more leisure to forward them.

I must make it my particular injunction, that such a notification as I have mentioned above may be, at all events, instantly transmitted to the officer commanding the detachment sent to Furruckabad, if my information be true, that such a measure has been assumed by Mr. Johnson; for which no pretext can justify him.

14th. Study, on every occasion, to conciliate the good-will of the Nabob, and shew him every ostensible and external mark of respect. I should hope, that, with due attention, you would not find it difficult to make him himself the mover of every act necessary, whether for the advancement of his own interest, or the discharge of his debts to the Company. But this can never be effected while the Minister maintains that ascendant over him which he at present holds, by the means of a nearer and more private intercourse, and by affecting to be the vindicator of his rights, against the claims of our Government. In my late engagement with the Nabob, it was stipulated that a certain sum should be set apart monthly for his private expences, and this made a part of my private instructions to Mr. Middleton. The sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, at thirty lacks. It was my intention and direction, that this appropriation should be made before any other; and this I make my present injunction to you, requiring also, that you do make it a point of immediate and strict enquiry, whether the Nabob has hitherto received the whole, and punctual payment of the sum assigned to this account, or any part of it has been withheld from him, whether with or without his concurrence. I mentioned this, because, from some private information which I have lately received, I have reason to suspect that this is actually the case. Whatever foundation there may be for this report, let justice be done to the Nabob, and if he has been deceived, undeceive him.

15th. The Nabob has repeatedly and bitterly complained of the indignity which he suffers in his authority by the usurpation of the Company's Resident, and as repeatedly demanded, that, whenever the Company's balance shall be completely discharged, he may be freed from this vexation; that he may be permitted to pay the subsidy in ready money; and that the assignments, which have been granted to satisfy that demand, may be restored to him. I confess that I did myself give encouragement to this proposition, knowing at the same time the quarter from whence it came, I mean from Hyder Beg Khan; and, willing to exonerate this Government from the trouble and responsibility, and the Company from the disgrace, of whatever might attend the administration of the Nabob's Government, I thought too that it presented a sure prospect of the regular payment of the current demands, by the penalty which would attend the failure in the resumption of the former system of assignments, and in the personal claims which it would bring on the Minister: But his misconduct has since manifested itself in so many particular instances, besides the universal disorder of the country, and this is so alarming in its effects to our own Government, that I shall hesitate, until I have the surest and most satisfactory grounds to recommend an acquiescence in such a measure. At present, the plea on which it is grounded is probably yet at some distance; for while I am writing these instructions, fresh circumstances occur to my knowledge, which make me much suspect the real payment of the sums brought to the Nabob's credit for the last year's balance. It may not, however, be amiss to talk with the Minister on the subject; to let him know, that it is well understood to be a demand for substituting his authority in the place of the Company's, and to invest him with the sovereignty of the Nabob's dominions; to ask him, whether he shall in such case expect the Company's protection; and

and if he does, by what claim of right? and whether, in the event of his involving our Government in a new scene of hostilities, by those which his mal-administration may produce, whether internally or by invasion, in that country, he shall think himself in justice exempt from the personal vengeance which we may be disposed to exact from him. At all events, the proposition must be discouraged till a safer season for its acceptance; but the absolute rejection of it eluded with the Nabob, if he shall himself renew it.

16th. For the rest, I refer you to my instructions to Mr. Middleton, to which, in every point not revoked or qualified by these instructions, I must require your most attentive and literal obedience.

17th. I do justice to my sense of your character, in declaring my entire reliance on your prudence and integrity; and to these I trust for your deviation from any part of these instructions, at your discretion, in any instance which shall appear to you necessarily to require it; desiring, however, as a proper caution, that, as much as you can, you will leave the subject free for my correction of it, and instantly inform me, or the Board, according to the degree of its importance, that you have acted in such a manner, with your reasons for it.

Fort William,
October 23d, 1782.

A true copy.
S. Hill,

Assist. to the Resident.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

LETTER of Instructions from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the RESIDENT at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

Having on the 19th instant entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his finances of a burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other clauses, the execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith enclose an authentic copy of the same for your guidance. The Nabob, on his behalf, has subscribed and sealed an agreement in your presence, and in the presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Khan, respecting the better administration of his affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic copy.

To these papers, and to the points consequently and necessarily dependant on them, I think it necessary to add the following instructions, to which I require your most implicit obedience.

I need scarcely inform you, that my chief object, in my negotiations with the Nabob, has been to induce and assist him to bring his Government and finances into such regularity, as to prevent his alliance from being a clog instead of an aid to the Company; and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end, the most essential point is to limit and separate his personal disbursements from the public accounts. They must not, in their total annual amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last three years. This amount, in twelve equal parts, should be paid him monthly out of the first receipts; and the remainder of the net collections placed separately in a public treasury, from whence his public, military, and civil establishment must be paid, under the sole management and controul of the Ministers, with your concurrence. It is of course to be understood, that this has no connection, and is in no shape to interfere with the Company's assignment and the collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual: And as by the addition of the Jagheer lands, with their revenues, to the Nabob's regular collections, his income will, or ought to be, considerably increased, I shall expect that the whole of the excess be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debts to the Company.

After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his household, the next point that will require your exertion, towards the general arrangement of the public charges, is to reform the established Muttaiena troops, reducing them into one established corps for the whole service. If this corps should be brought to consist solely of cavalry, it would best answer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service, but what may be necessary for his body guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur from such arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and established, their pay must be issued from the public treasury: No assignments must in future be granted them, and those already issued to be recalled. To complete this,

this, all numbers above what the real service may require, or the actual net receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own commanders; but if he should nominate improper persons, such as men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or others deriving their influence from them, or of known disaffection to our Government, you are in such case to remonstrate against it; and if the Vizier shall persist in his choice, you are peremptorily, and in my name, to oppose it as a breach of the agreement.

For the management of the collections, the Ministers, with your concurrence, are to chuse all Aumils and collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility, good reputation, and known ability of the persons they elect, that changes may, as far as possible, be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the subject of the distribution of justice in the Nabob's dominions. For the present, I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be done at once, to establish courts of Adawlut throughout his districts; the Darogahs, Mowlavies, and other officers of which must be selected, as in the case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your concurrence.—The want of these courts is equally hurtful to the revenue, Government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the disturbances which the rebellious example of Rajah Chiet Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you, on the requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single application, if any case of emergency should make it needful, with such detachments as may be necessary, exclusive of the regiment of sepoy, which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This power you are not to exercise, but in case of the most urgent and manifest necessity. It is directed, that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every three months, and, during his stay there, shall act solely and exclusively under your orders.

It is finally my positive order, That you do not permit any British subjects, or others, claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the officers and soldiers of the army acting in their duty, and such persons as are officially appointed to remain there. And that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of this dominion, not falling within the description of the above exception, you give due notice in writing, that they quit the country, allowing them a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, to settle their affairs; and in case of their refusal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own authority to compel them to depart.

Chunar,
23d September, 1781.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true copy.
S. Hill,
Assist. to the Residt.

COPY of the Agreement concluded by the GOVERNOR GENERAL with the VIZIER, on the 19th of September, 1781.

The Nabob Vizier ul Mummalick Assof ul Dowlah, Assof Joh, Yeheyah Khan Behadar, having repeatedly and urgently represented, that he is unable to support the expences of the temporary brigade, cavalry, and English officers, with their battalions, as well as the Gentlemen who are now paid by him, under the denomination of Sebundy, &c. &c. and having made sundry requests to that and other purposes, and as the constancy and firmness of his alliance with the Company entitle him to every consideration and relief that may depend upon us, I Warren Hastings, Governor General, I Maud ul Dowlah Jelladit Jung Behader, &c. &c. on behalf of the Governor General and Council, have agreed to the undermentioned articles, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1781, corresponding to the last day of Ramzan, 1195 of the Hedjeree.

1st. That the temporary brigade, and three regiments of cavalry, be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year Fuffelee 1189, excepting a term of two and a half months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which, together with all former arrears, their usual pay and allowances are to be made good. Also the English officers, with their Sebundy battalions, and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, his arrears being paid up, with the addition of two months allowances. The true meaning of this being, that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob, than the number of European infantry, artillery, and sepoy, agreed for, under the title of one brigade, with the late Nabob Shujah ud Dowlah, now paid for at the rate

rate of 260,000 rupees per month, to which is now to be added, one regiment of sepoy of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, treasury, and person, of the Resident at Lucknow, the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aughun next, at the rate of rupees 25,000 per month. The regiment to be relieved every three months. The brigade to be stationed or moved whenever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizier deceased. And, finally, that whenever the Nabob Vizier shall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Carumnassa. Also, should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

2d. That, as great distress has arisen to the Nabob's Government, from the military power and dominion assumed by the Jaghierdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a reserve that all such, for the amount of whose Jagheers the Company are Guarantees, shall, in case of the resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections, through the Resident, in ready money.

3d. That, as Fyz-Oolla Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the English Government, causes, by his continuance in his present independent state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands, and pay him in money, through the Resident, the amount stipulated by treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

4th. That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

5th. That the treaties made between the English and the Nabob Shujah ud Dowlah be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above-written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others, be put upon the Nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

A true copy.
S. Hill,
Assist. to the Residt.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

COPY of the Agreement made by the VIZIER with the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Having on my behalf agreed to the requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request, which I before verbally made to him, That he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debts due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete establishments, not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the Treasury, and their number not to exceed certain means of paying them. But, as this may be difficult, without making a separation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend, that he receive into his private purse no more than a fixed monthly sum, for the expences of his person and household; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treasury, under the management of the public Ministers, and the inspection of the Resident, for the discharge of his military and civil disbursements.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments actually made, and which must be annually renewed, for the payment of the past debt, and the current demands of the Company.

Signed and sealed by the Nabob; accepting, and promising to conform to the above advice.

A true copy.
S. Hill,
Assist. to the Residt.

A true copy of an enclosure in
Mr. Bristow's letter.

E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Seeret Dept.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of Propositions for the better Settlement of his Excellency the NABOB
VIZIER's Affairs.

1st. The realizing the Company's balance is the first object. This year the bad management of many of the Aumils, and the delaying to settle their accounts in proper time, caused great confusion in many parts of the country. A balance will be the consequence. The year is now expiring; it is proper every district should be settled, the extraordinary charges curtailed, and the necessary expences be paid, that the Aumils may receive charge from the beginning of the year, make their arrangements in proper time, and have no excuse for not paying the revenue.

2d. The office of Dewan has been long held by Rajah Soorut Sing; but the Rajah possesses no authority in it; and the accounts I have required were furnished with great difficulty and delay; exclusive of which, persons who have connection with the office transact the business. It is necessary that orders should be issued to every Aumil and Soorishtedar, directing them to furnish, without delay or evasion, every account the Rajah may require. The accounts of every district and place, as well as of all the establishments, shall be deposited in the Dewan's Cutcherry, for which a proper house shall be allotted. If accounts, once delivered in, should ever be changed or altered in any particular, by any of the officers of the Dewanny, severe punishments should be inflicted on the offenders. You will be pleased to ascertain the different departments of the Dewanny from its officers, specifying the officers, the persons who hold them, and every particular separately, and favour me with an account of the whole.

3d. A Treasurer was appointed for the Vizier's personal expences, and a Paymaster for the army; provided the revenues had been remitted according to the proposed plan, the sum total of them (the Company's assignments excepted) would have been deposited in those Treasuries, and the particulars of the expenditure have been ascertained. Notwithstanding I have called for the account disbursements, and the balance of cash, on the day Takoor Dofs was appointed, I have never been able to obtain either; besides which, the said Takoor Dofs, according to the plan, ought to have been Moktar Mufshreff: He has never been put in charge, and the confidence, which was before placed in him under his Excellency's administration, he has entirely lost. In consequence of the Treasuries not being properly managed, large sums are embezzled, though necessary establishments are not provided for, whilst lacks are squandered in useless expences. It is necessary a General Treasurer should be appointed, to whom all receipts of revenue should be first paid, and afterwards distributed to the subordinate Treasuries.

4th. Funds for the regular payment of the Vizier's personal expences are the first consideration. It is necessary to do away the disgrace suffered from the distress of the Vizier's household, and irregular payment of his servants wages; and for this purpose, the sums allotted for the support of his household and servants should be paid into the hands of a separate Treasurer. That the whole sum shall be divided into twelve equal installments, paid monthly by the said Treasurer. No payments to be made, except by the Vizier's orders, attested by the acting Minister; and that no person, holding offices in the Vizier's household, shall be a farmer of revenue.

5th. Large sums would be required to satisfy the list of Jagheerdars and Tuncauhdars. Owing to his Excellency's want of money, few are paid. The distress has been so great, that the Nabob's brothers, the women belonging to the Zennanahs of the late Vizier's, and the Nabob Burhaan ul Mulk, have been in want even of the necessaries of life; some of his Excellency's brothers have sought a subsistence with other Chiefs. It is therefore necessary a separate Treasurer should be appointed for the Jaghierdars and Tuncauhdars, and their pensions be paid monthly, according to the months of the Fuffully year.

6th. It is certain that great sums are embezzled under the head of army disbursements. Many servants on the civil list enjoy considerable emoluments under this head; and there are no good troops existing; and should their services be called for, 12,000 nor even 10,000 could be assembled. The few which exist have encreasing arrears; and many, classed among the troops, have obtained service owing entirely to the favour and interest of Mutsuddies, and the civil officers of Government. They are totally unfit for service. The keeping a useless army, out of consideration to such people, is the worst of systems in Government. The cavalry have no fixed establishment. For these several reasons there is no regularity or discipline in the Vizier's army. Those persons, considered as troops, should not act under the orders of any person, except their own commanders, and should never follow in the suit of any man. When I relinquished the Tarksowar assignments, the acting Minister promised me, that their just pay should be paid them monthly, and given into the hands of each trooper. The embezzlements, the troopers riding the Vizier's horses, and other abuses in this corps, ought to have been corrected; but the pay was issued as usual, and the abuses continue. You will please to furnish me with a statement of Tipper Chund's office, specifying the particular duties of each department, and the expence attending the whole.

7th.

7th. The acting Minister has repeatedly informed me, that Muster Masters have been deputed to every district; nevertheless, the embezzlements and frauds have not been communicated to me. It is requisite that you should, through Rajah Tipper Chund, inform me of the names of the Muster Master at every station, and the result of their enquiries.

8th. The system of assignment should be abolished, except on account of the Company. The revenue to be deposited with the General Treasurer, who shall every day give a statement of the bills he may receive.

9th. Robberies and murders are committed to an excess in Lucknow; it is therefore necessary to establish the Phousdarry Adaulut upon a respectable footing.

10th. There should be an office of Aumeen established, for the trial of civil causes, disputed lands, and exactions made by Aumils.

11th. That civil and military trusts should not be united under the same persons.

12th. Whereas the above propositions are agreeable to the arrangements ordered by the Governor General, the acting Minister's office, as well as mine, depend on the execution of them.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement proposed to HYDER BEG CAWN by Mr. BRISTOW.

I engage to transact, agreeable to my instructions, the affairs of both the Viziers and the Honourable the Governor General's Administration, in participation and with the advice of the Nabob Amyr ul Dowla Hyder Beg Cawn Behader, and will never deviate in any point of secrecy or friendship, so long as the said Amyr ul Dowla Hyder Beg Cawn Behader shall abide by the conditions of our reciprocal agreement. I will act by his advice in all affairs and transactions; and after having executed the Governor General's regulations, which he has directed solely for the benefit and advantage of his Excellency's affairs, and the good of humanity, I will represent his zeal, in the assistance he may have afforded me, to the Honourable the Governor General, and obtain by every means in my power his confirmation in the office of Naib. Wherefore these few words are written in the style of an agreement.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 8th Jummady Ufflauny, Higera 1197.

On the 26th of Jemmadyulaurel I had the pleasure to deliver to you the general plan, when you promised to furnish me with an answer in two days. On the 28th of the same month I had the pleasure of seeing you, when you made enquiries concerning several points, and requested a further delay of two days. I did not see you again till the 4th instant; again you promised to deliver me your answer on the morrow. I neither saw you, however, the next day, or the day after that; to wit, the 5th or 6th instant. On the 7th (yesterday) you further postponed your answer till this day (the 8th). Thus, Sir, twelve days have elapsed. I am therefore to request that you will, in answer to this letter, be so obliging as to fix positively some one certain day to furnish me with an answer to each particular article of the above-mentioned plan.

TRANSLATION of HYDER BEG CAWN's Answer to the above, written the same day.

I have been favoured with your letter, pointing out to me the several delays which have occurred respecting my answer to your general plan. The misfortune which has lately befallen me is not unknown to you. To be exposed to such distress is the common lot of humanity.—With respect to the plan proposed to be carried into execution at the commencement of the ensuing year, there is a difference in what you have been pleased to say, and in what you have written to me on the subject. I am at your devotion.—Whatever you, Sir, have planned, begin it at any time, and in any manner; I am obedient to your orders.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 9th Jummady Ufflauny.

I have received your letter in reply to mine of yesterday, requesting you would fix on some day for furnishing me with a reply to several articles of the new plan. You inform me, that I have told you one thing, and have written to you another.—I am not, Sir, guilty of such inconsistency. I have uniformly requested of you, that such parts of the plan as could be carried

ried into execution without delay might be immediately executed, and the remainder postponed till the commencement of the new year. But it is most necessary every article should be deliberated on at this time, and every proper preparation made, and the arrangement of the several Mahals determined upon, previous to the period allotted for its execution. Agreeably to your written engagement, I was to have received as yesterday your advice and opinion upon the several articles of the written plan I delivered you. To what purpose then do you now mention to me a contradiction in my words and writings? In affairs of such consequence, procrastination is impossible.—I am therefore compelled to repeat my request, that you will positively appoint some day, and furnish me with a complete answer on the subject above-mentioned, that I may transmit it to the Honourable the Governor General.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN, in Answer to the foregoing.

I have received your letter. I have formerly represented to you, and I now repeat it, that I am at your devotion. In whatever mode shall seem best to you, commence your plan; no objection whatever will be made by me. With respect to what I mentioned of the difference between your verbal and written instructions, it would ill become me to falsify the fact. I appeal to yourself, Sir, whether the excuse I alledged for the several delays was founded or not. Relative to the plan and arrangement, I make no objection; you, Sir, will adjust in the manner most agreeable to yourself. There is one most important article in the plan you have proposed—To bring forwards Rajah Soorut Sing, and transact all affairs through him, and without a crime to abolish the Naib's office, is in reality to dispossess me of my post. I am obedient to your commands, and in every respect submit myself to your orders. My answer to the plan you have submitted to me is merely this—that you should do in it what is most agreeable to yourself, I have no objection to make.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN;
dated the 10th Jummary Ufflauny.

I have been favoured with your letter, in answer to mine, relative to the execution of the general plan heretofore submitted to your consideration. What you write, respecting your readiness to carry it into execution, is most agreeable to me; but I assure you it never entered into my imagination to dispossess you of your office, which you say is the concealed intention of abolishing the Naib's Dufar. In all ages, and in all countries where the shadow of good Government has existed, the several departments have always been kept distinct, whilst the general superintendence has been the province of the Prime Minister; and conformably to this system will your influence extend through every department.

TRANSLATION of Mr. BRISTOW's Letter to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated the 12th
of Jemmary Ufflauny.

I intended to transmit my proceedings concerning the general plan to the Governor, by this night's Dawk; but at our interview to-day, you informed me that the Dewan's office was, from the beginning, invested with authority, and you promised me an account of the particulars in writing, as an answer to the second articles of the said plan. I must trouble you to send in writing every circumstance of our conversation, respecting the Dewan's being in possession of his office. It is never my wish to make misrepresentations to the Governor; if there be any error in the second article above alluded to, candidly tell me of it.

HYDER BEG CAWN in Reply.

I have, in my former letters to you, explained my own situation, as well as the circumstances relative to the Naib's office. I to-day fully answered both your verbal and written enquiries concerning the Dewan, explaining the duties of that and the Naib's offices under this Government, during the Administration of Raja Novel Roy, and Rajah Beny Behader. As to committing the particulars to writing, there are other circumstances which I must state to you, which I shall have the pleasure of doing to-morrow, and I will, after that, comply with your commands: The matter is briefly this; I am obedient to your orders, and in whatever form or manner you may direct me, I shall conform to your pleasure, and not make any objections.

A true translation.
(Signed)

WM. COWPER.

A true copy.
E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.
N n

VOL. III.

CONVERSATION

CONVERSATION between Mr. BRISTOW and RAJAH JAGGERNAUT, Son-in-law to RAJA SOORUT SING, at which Mr. COWPER was also present.

Mr. Bristow. Have you possession of the office of Dewan ?

Rajah Jaggernaut. Rajah Soorut Sing has had the name only for some five or six years since the Administration of Hyder Beg Cawn.

B. Have the accounts been transmitted to you during that time regularly ?

J. At the end of the year regularly, of those districts farmed by Khaja ain ul Dine and Almas Ally Cawn—from some other places I may have occasionally received them ; from many I have received none.

B. To whom have the Aumils then delivered their accounts ?

J. To the Minister, and Ticket Roy.

B. If you were in full possession of your office, would not all accounts, without exception, be found in your Duffer ?

J. Certainly.

B. Will you furnish the general account, if called upon ?

J. Whatever there are, will be furnished.

B. If you were really in the execution of your office, would not the several Aumils most implicitly obey any requisition made to them by you for accounts ?

J. Certainly.

B. Would such requisition, were you to make it, be obeyed by any one Aumil ?

J. Certainly not.—I told Hyder Beg this morning, upon being asked by him if I was in charge of my office, that I was not, and had received no regular accounts.

Being questioned particularly concerning the mode in which accounts were transmitted to the office, and of the nature of them, he replied, “ That they were received entirely through “ Hyder Beg, or Raja Ticket Roy ; neither Omeid Roy nor Jellaunaut, the Dewanny Naibs, had “ authority to correct the accounts. Arrangements made with the Aumils at the beginning of “ the year, and any subsequent charges, were never specified—those accounts only, upon which the “ final adjustment took place, were deposited in the office.”

Question. Did you not tell me, at Colonel Martin's, upon my asking you, Whether you wished that Soorut Sing should be put in possession of his office, that you certainly did, and it was an old promise made to you by me ?

Answer. Do not I make the same request to you now ?

Q. Will you give me in writing the manner in which the office is regulated at present ?

A. What occasion is there to do that ?

Q. Somebody must do it :—As Dewan, you are the proper person to call upon for the accounts ; —if you cannot furnish them, you must assign sufficient reasons, or be made responsible. You will be required to explain these matters ; and can you do it ?

A. I must not be confronted with Hyder Beg Cawn.

Q. The establishment of the Dewan is expressly ordered :—It is not a contest between you and Hyder Beg Cawn :—I call upon you to be informed of the fact, whether the office be established or not.—The Dewan will be put in charge, and his life and honour will be protected, independently, by the Company, in the discharge of his duty.

A. I shall then be no longer under apprehension : Rajah Soorut Sing is certainly not in possession of the authority of his office.

Rajah Jaggernaut, during the course of the conversation, upon every occasion expressed his fears of Hyder Beg Cawn's coming to the knowledge of it.—He, Hyder Beg, would at all events ask an explanation of him;—the Rajah desired to know what pretence he should suggest for the long interview he had with me.—I said, He must avow every word he had uttered.—He replied, That he would not dare to do it.—I answered, That Mr. Cowper had been witness to every syllable, and he could not prevaricate. I repeatedly apprized him that Soorut Sing would be called upon to state the real footing upon which he held his office; and endeavoured to remove his fears with respect to Hyder Beg, holding forth protection to him, if he did his duty.—He then replied, "From the man who had been confined, and corporally punished by Elluje Cawn; who had been relieved from confinement, and his life saved by you; and who is now daily plotting and complaining against you—have I not every thing to fear?"

The Rajah was repeatedly also informed, that retrospection into Hyder Beg's conduct, or that of any other person in authority, was not intended.—Regularity in the management of the Vizier's affairs only, in time to come, was intended, and he might be satisfied of not being led into disputes.—He was told to give what account he pleased of this conversation to Hyder Beg Cawn.

The Rajah observed, That in Suja Dowlah's time, orders on the Treasury, and assignments on the Aumils, were issued from the Dewanny office.

We solemnly declare the above to be a faithful transcript of the conversation between Mr. Bristow and Rajah Jaggernaut, on the subject of the Dewan's office.

JOHN BRISTOW,
WM. COWPER.

A true copy.
E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 24th July, 1783.

Read three letters and enclosures from the Accountant General.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I herewith beg leave to submit to your inspection an account (No. 1.) stating the deficiency of a remittance made from the Resident's Treasury at Lucknow, in February, 1782, by bills of exchange on Bankers at the Presidency; and request to be honoured with your commands, whether this deficiency, C. Rs. 1,30,338. 7. 7, shall be carried to the account of profit and loss on the general books, or to what other account.—This question relates to the books now adjusting, for their close on the 30th April, 1782. But, as a matter of the same nature occurs in regard to the adjustment of the general books to be closed on the 30th ultimo, I now beg leave to state it in account No. 2, and request to be favoured with your commands respecting the disposal of this deficiency also.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

Fort William,
Acct. General's office.
12th May, 1783.

JAMES MILLER,
Actg. Acct. General.

REMITTANCE

Dr. REMITTANCE from Lucknow to the Presidency in Acct. Curr. Cr.

To Resident at the Viziers's Court.		By Treasury.	
1780. February.	To Amount of a Remittance made by him to the Presidency, in Bills, in this Month, amounting to Lucknow Sicca Rupees 20,00,000, or Oude Sicca Rs. —	Amount received into the Treasury, on acct. of the bills mentioned on the Dr. side of this acct.	
	Batta 11 per Ct. —	1782 April. Credited per Treasury Journal, this Month	9,62,800 — —
		Do. per Do. in the Month	6,26,638 11 11
		Do. Do. —	3,82,931 1 3
		By Profit and Loss, for Loss by Exchange	19,72,369 13 2
			1,30,338 7 7
		Curr. Rupees	21,02,708 4 9
			(144)

Fort William,
Account. Genl's Office,
7th May 1783.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

JAS. MILLER,
Acct. General.

Sir,

Lucknow sicca rupees 105. 9. 3. being equal to Fyzabad 16 Sun. Sa. Rs. 100—120 of the former are equal to 113. 10. 7. of the latter, which, with their proper Batta of 8. 9. 5½ per cent. are equal to curr rupees 123. 6. 8. and this last sum is equal to sicca rupees 106. 6. 4. consequently Mr. Bristow's engagement for remittances to Surat are at the rate of Calcutta sicca rupees 106. 6. 4. per 100 Surat rupees.

By the same rule, 115 Lucknow sicca rupees are equal to Fyzabad 16 Sun. sicca rupees 108. 14. 10. which, with its proper Batta of 8. 9. 5½ is equal to current rupees 118. 4. 5. and this is equal to sicca rupees 101. 15. 5. hence it appears, that the remittances procured on Braumpore cost Calcutta sicca rupees 101. 15. 5. per 100 of the rupees current there.

The first of the above exchanges I find to be only the very trifling difference of two Py... per cent. more than the exchange of 94 Surat rupees per hundred MDabab or Calcutta rupees, this being equal to 6. 6. 2. per cent.

By the Braumpore exchange it appears, that a small fraction above 98 of the rupees of that place, are receiveable for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees.

18th June, 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MILLER.

To JAMES PETER AURIOL, Esquire, Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

Sir,

In consequence of your verbal intimation, that the Honourable Board required to know the real value of the Fyzabad 16 sun sicca rupee, agreeably to the table of rates, and which I understand to mean comparative intrinsic value of the above species of rupees with the Calcutta sicca rupee—I have the honour to enclose two accounts, exhibiting the difference between the arbitrary batta, which has hitherto been assigned to the Fyzabad 16 sun rupees, and the proportionable batta which their intrinsic value admits of, when compared with the Calcutta sicca rupee reduced into current money.

The batta being reckoned at 11 per cent. neither operates to the benefit or disadvantage of either the Company or the Vizier, on all monies which are received and issued to the army, or other purposes above: But the case differs when money is remitted to the Presidency; for the proportionable batta on the intrinsic value of the Fyzabad rupee being 9. 2. 14. 1½ per cent. the difference between that and 11 per cent. is an over valuation, and therefore not chargeable thereon, either in adjusting accounts with the Vizier, or in reckoning the real value of Fyzabad rupees remitted by the Resident. This deduction being made, the remainder, when compared with the receipts on this account, shews the actual expence or loss accruing from the remittance.

Fort William,
Acct. Genl's office,
19th June, 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MILLER,
Actg. Acct. Genl.

Dr.

Cr.

REMITTANCE

Fort William,
Acc. Genl's office
17th June, 1783.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

JAMES MILLER,
Actg. Acct. Genl.

REMITTANCE from Lucknow to the Presidency in Account Current.

Dr.

Cr.

To the Resident at the Vizier's Court.		By Treasury.	
1782. Sept.	Amount remitted by him to the Presidency, this month, in bills amounting to Lucknow ficca rupees 22,67,485 2 4, or C. Rs. 21,47,674 9 10 --	Amount received into the Treasury on account of the bills mentioned on the Dr. side of this account.	
	Do. Do. 6,50,000 -- --		
Novr.	Do. Do. 6,50,000 -- --	Credited per Treasury journal this month.	6,28,333 5 1
		Do. -- -- Do. -- --	20,78,333 6 4
	Batta, 11 per cent. --	Do. -- -- Do. -- --	7,41,902 4 8
	CSa. Rs. 33,79,000 4 -- --		34,48,569 -- 1
	371,690 -- 8 3		2,34,714 4 11
	37,50,690 4 5 --		
Deduct.	Proportion of batta not chargeable on the Fyzabad 16 Sun ficca rupees, inclusive of the above 11 per cent. viz. 13. 5. 2½; the proportional batta on the Fyzabad rupee, agreeably to its intrinsic comparative value with the Calcutta ficca rupee, as determined by the Mint and Assay Masters, being no more than 9. 2. 14. 1½. per cent. --	By profit and loss, for loss by exchange	
	67,406 15 5 --		
	36,83,283 5 --		
	Current rupees --	Current rupees	36,83,283 5 --

[148]

Fort William
Account. Genl's office,
17th June, 1783.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

JAMES MILLER,
Actg. Acct. Genl.

As

As part of the difference stated in the two last accounts is only an ideal loss, proceeding from the difference between the arbitrary valuation of the Fyzabad rupee in account, at 11 per cent. better than current rupees, and the intrinsic value of the Fyzabad specie, as rated by the Assay Master's table of rates, it can form no just claim on the Vizier.

Ordered, therefore, That this difference be adjusted by writing off the amount to profit and loss; but that the Vizier's account be debited for the actual loss proceeding from the deficiency between the amount received and the sum credited the Nabob, at the standard Batta fixed by the table of assay.

Secret Confn. 24th July.

24th July 1783.

Governor General.

I complain to the Board of the disrespect which has been shewn to it, and disobedience to its commands, by Mr. Bristow. Six complete weeks have elapsed since he acknowledged the receipt of the orders of the 29th of May, which required him to reply to the charges preferred against him by the Nabob of Oude.—To these he has not yet replied, but either remains in the possession of an usurped despotism, scandalous to this Government permitting it, or treats its authority with an insolent and presuming indifference, by a silence equally culpable, whether he is innocent or guilty of the facts of which he has been accused, or of the criminality imputed to them.

Perhaps Mr. Bristow may wish to avail him of the principle, which forbids that any man should be condemned unheard, to withhold his defence until he shall either have exceeded the period which has been so repeatedly portended for the close of the present Government, or until he shall have concerted other means for eluding the effect of an enquiry.—In the mean time, the justice of the Board is liable to be arraigned by suffering such delays: It is now four months since the Nabob Vizier transmitted his grievances to me, and more than three since they were formally made known to the Board.

On these grounds, I hope the Board will agree with me in the resolution of bringing this business to a decision, without suffering it to depend longer on the pleasure of Mr. Bristow; and that they will allow me to bring it before their notice for that purpose on Monday next.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Confn. 28th July.

28th July 1783.

Governor General,

Conformably to the declaration made and recorded by me in consultation of the 24th instant, I now move, That Mr. Bristow, for disrespect to the Board, and disobedience of the orders written to him by the Board on the 29th of May, and acknowledged by him on the 13th June, in having to this time avoided or neglected to reply to the same, be removed and recalled from his station and office at Lucknow.

I also move, That as the Nabob of Oude, in his letter received on the 7th April last, and laid before the Board on the 21st of the same month, has desired that Messrs. Bristow and Cowper, the actual Resident and Deputy appointed for the transaction of the Company's affairs at his Court, may be recalled from thence; and that he may be allowed "the exercise of discretionary power" for the management of his country, and the payment of the Company's money or debt; and has engaged, that on these considerations he will pay the full amount of whatever shall be due to the Company, both of the past and growing debt, in such manner as the Board shall prescribe; the office of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, with that of the Deputy, and other subordinate parts of the same establishment, excepting the office of Accountant, be dissolved; and the Nabob of Oude, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, made jointly responsible, according to the terms of their letters, as set forth in the extracts hereto subjoined, for the payment of the sums due, and which may become due to the Company for the present and ensuing year Fulsullee, ending in September 1784.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Sec. to the Secret Dept.

VOL. III.

P p

28th

28th July 1783.

The Secretary begs leave to inform the Board, that he has within these two days received a private letter from Mr. Bristow, dated 16th instant, which mentions, that "his indisposition has prevented him from writing or answering the complaints so soon as he ought, but that his letter would be dispatched to-morrow, or next day at furthest, he hoped."

Ordered, That the Governor General's minute be sent in circulation, for the consideration of the Members of the Board.

The Governor General informs the Board, that he has also brought a continuation of the letter which he has received from the Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn, and desires that they may be sent in circulation, and copies transmitted to Mr. Bristow for his answer to them; but that they may not be considered as forming any part of the present question, being totally independent of it.

EXTRACT from a Letter of HYDER BEG CAWN's to the Honourable the Governor General. Received 7th April 1783.

Relying on your goodness, his Highness has requested the removal of Mr. Bristow, and the grant of discretionary authority to him in the management of his country, and for the payment of the Company's monies. If you should be graciously disposed to comply with his request, and, at the same time, so far to favour me as to appoint me, from yourself, to the management of affairs here, agreeably to the proposals made to you by his Highness, both respecting the sums remaining due on Teep and on Mahajin's bills, and with regard to the present year 1190 Fussulee, and for the ensuing year Fussulee 1191, in any manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in obedience to your orders, to remit the same to you, kist by kist, in bills, and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the payment of the Company's troops in this quarter, so much, on receipt of your orders, I will pay on the spot, to such commanding officer of troops as you shall please to direct. As I was originally raised from the dust by your hand, and am debtor to you for my rank and reputation, so now also, aided by your favour and protection, by your patronage and support, I shall be enabled to effect these objects. If you shall please to honour me with the appointment, as your particular and immediate dependant, with God's assistance, I will not be deficient in conducting the affairs of the Company's Surcar, or in obedience to your commands.

EXTRACT from the NAVAUB VIZIER's Letter to the Honourable the Governor General. Received 7th April 1783.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's monies. I intreat, as a favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and permit me the exercise of discretionary power for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies. I will cause payment of those monies to be made through the hands of my Ministers, in the manner hereafter mentioned:

That is to say—Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking bills from the Mahajins, for the balance of Teep for 26 lacks given by them, and has taken the Jaidauds assigned to those Mahajins into his own hands, and declared that he himself will collect the amount, and remit it to the Company's Treasury; the truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajins, who have given Teep, and who declare themselves ready to grant bills for the same, if put in possession of the Jaidauds originally assigned them. When your orders, establishing my authority for the management of my country, and the payment of the money, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper be recalled from hence, I will procure bills to be granted by those Mahajins, to the amount of the balance of those Teep, and transmit them to you; and whatever sums may remain due on the bills for 26 lacks, granted by Gopaul Doss Sahoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken by violence my Minister's Tummussook, and substituted his own in the place thereof. I will take back Mr. Bristow's Tummussook from the Gomastahs of the aforementioned Sahoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow, and for what shall remain due to the said Sahoo, I will cause such good and substantial securities to be given to his said Gomastahs on the spot, that no cause for suspicion or doubt shall remain; and with respect to the present year Fussulee 1190, and the Jaidauds for the Company's money, settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the amount of which he has taken Tummussooks from the Aumils of the Jaidauds, let him be directed to deliver up the Tummussooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever sums may remain due from the said Jaidauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same

same shall be remitted to you in bills, kist by kist, by my Ministers ; whatever sums you shall direct to be paid here from the amount thereof, for the use of the Company's troops, the same shall be paid here monthly to the Commanding Officer of those troops.

And for the ensuing year 1191 Fussulee, whatever plan or mode you shall be pleased to dictate and determine, that plan or mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received and strictly followed : I will not object to, or hesitate to fulfil your pleasure in any respect whatever. If you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and confer upon me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and for the payment of the Company's monies, with God's assistance, I will cause those monies to be furnished and remitted by Ministers, agreeably to what I have written. If any defect or deficiency shall happen, you will on the instant take whatever measures you shall think proper.

In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.—I hope, my friend, from your kindness, that I shall be delivered from these distresses, and obtain my request.

A true extract,

E. H A Y.

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, in their Secret Department, 31st July, 1783.

Considered the Governor General's motions, recorded in consultation the 28th instant.

1st. For the removal of Mr. Bristow from Lucknow ; and,

2dly, That the office of Resident, and its dependencies, except the Accountantship, be dissolved ; and the Nabob, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, be jointly responsible (according to the terms of their letters to the Governor General, for the payment of the sums due, and which may become due, to the Company for the present and ensuing year Fussulee, ending in September, 1784.

Mr. Stables.—I cannot assent to the first question, until I see what Mr. Bristow has to say in his justification. I object to the second question, and shall assign my reasons hereafter.

Mr. Macpherson.—I cannot assent either to the 1st or 2d proposition, and shall give my reasons at a future period.

The Secretary accordingly received the followingly minute from Mr. M'Pherson, which he circulated to the other members of the Board :

Mr. M'Pherson.

I cannot condemn Mr. Bristow, or any servant, till I am convinced of his delinquency. He has been ill, and he may have many and strong arguments to plead for the delay in sending his answers.

As for the proposition for removing the Residency from Oude intirely, and leaving to the Vizier and his Minister the powers which they request, it is a measure of critical magnitude, nor can I consent to it without full security for the Company's interest, and the peace of our frontiers.

Arrangements to secure both must be maturely and well concerted ; and we ought to attend particularly to the change in our situation from the re-establishment of the French in India.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following minute :

Mr. Wheler.

In a minute I delivered at the Board on the 22d May, I expressed a wish that we should enter upon an immediate enquiry into the state of the Nabob of Oude's country, for the purpose of determining how far the orders which had been given to Mr. Bristow, on his appointment to Oude in September, 1782, and which have since produced such serious consequences, are applicable to the present state of that country, as well as for the further purpose of explaining and amending such parts of these orders as, either from an alteration in circumstances, or other causes, are no longer considered to be in

in union with the interests of the Company and the Nabob. Such an enquiry into the state of Oude, and such a revision of the orders in question; I think more expedient and more necessary at this time, than when I before recommended it, as the propositions now submitted to the Board by the Governor General do not only relate to the conduct of the Resident and his assistant, but involve a great political question respecting the future connection between the Nabob and the East India Company. It appears therefore indispensably necessary, that we should receive the most complete and satisfactory information on those points, which have led the Governor General to so material and important a change in the system which has been laid down and established for the management of the Company's concerns with the Nabob Vizier.

Thus circumstanced, and now possessing information of the consequences to which Mr. Britow's removal will lead, I must beg leave to observe, that as the Resident stands charged by the Nabob and his Minister with the usurpation of an undue authority, and as he is called upon by this Government to answer those charges, it will, in my opinion, be highly improper to shift the ground of those charges to that of disrespect to this Board, for having delayed to reply to them; which I should have conceived was guarded against by his letter to the Board, dated 23d June, urging, as an excuse for not immediately answering them, his confinement to his room from illness; and by a subsequent letter to the Secretary, to the same effect.

However ill prepared I may feel myself to decide upon so momentous a question as is now, for the first time, introduced in the latter part of the Governor General's minute, I shall not scruple to venture an opinion, that if ever there was a period at which withdrawing the influence of the Company from the Nabob of Oude's court, and leaving both him and his country to the mercy of his Ministers, was attended with peculiar hazard to the interests of the Company and the Nabob, that period is the present. I cannot therefore (impressed as I am with this belief, and dreading the alarming consequences likely to follow the adoption of such a measure, from the present disordered and unsettled state of the Nabob's country, and the unfitness of his Minister to govern it) consent to accept of the proposal now offered by the Nabob for the liquidation of his actual and growing debt to the Company, or to abolish the office of Resident at his court, with that of the Deputy, and other subordinate parts of the same establishment, excepting the office of Accountant, as recommended in the Governor General's minute.

Governor General.—It is not necessary that my opinion should follow, as it is expressed in the terms of the questions which I have proposed. I shall have something to say upon the subject of Mr. Wheeler's minute.—Probably the minutes of the other members of the Board may require from me a reply: I hope not; but shall reserve what I have further to say upon them, or upon the general subject, to another occasion.

Resolved, that both questions be carried in the negative.

A true copy.

E. HAY,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 11th August, 1783.

Read the following letter from General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which I a few days since received from Colonel Sir John Cumming, informing me of his having recalled the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Knudson from Anopshire, and of his being about to dispatch, in compliance with a requisition from the Vizier, two regiments into Rohilcund, for the protection of that province.

I must observe to the Board, That I have no advice of any internal commotions in that part of the country; and there can be no apprehension of an invasion from the Seiks, or any other power, during the rains, or whilst the Ganges is unfordable; and therefore, suppose that this detachment is required to assist the Aumils in the collection of the revenues.

Fort William,
18th July, 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GT. STIBBERT.

Sir,

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you of my having recalled the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, and that they are now on their return.

In compliance with a requisition for two regiments to be stationed during the rains in Rohilcund, I have ordered thither the 9th regiment of sepoy, and 4 companies from Colonel Knudson's detachment.—The four companies are to remain there till the junction of the detachments now out on service shall enable me to complete the two regiments, as required by the Vizier.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

June 25th 1783.
Futty Ghur.

A true copy.

(Signed)

Wm. Scott,

Secy. to the Commr. in Chief.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Colonel Sir John Cumming having assented to my requisition, made conformable to the acting Minister's advice, in the absence of the Nabob Vizier, for the detaching two regiments of sepoy to canton in the province of Rohilcund, during the periodical rains, I have the honour to inform you, that the day before yesterday I received information from Major Cook, the officer commanding the detachment, of his arrival at Bareilly. My reasons for making the requisition, I shall now take the liberty to submit to your consideration.

Owing to the drought during the season for the cultivation of the Rubby crops, and the violent and oppressive administration of Khowja Ain ul Dein, the province of Rohilcund is reduced to a state of misery, which requires every exertion of the Vizier's Government to relieve. The Honourable Company's interests are closely connected in effecting this very desirable object.—The balance due on account of my assignment was sixteen lacks ninety-two thousand three hundred and thirteen rupees, three annas, and six pice; and I could not obtain any satisfaction from Khowja Ain ul Dein for the payment of it.—The Honourable Board are already in possession of sufficient facts to raise doubts of Khowja Ain ul Dein's fidelity; and it appeared to me a measure of absolute necessity to station a sufficient force in that province to secure as considerable a part as possible of the balance, and likewise to be ready to repel, or at least guard against, the attempts which he might make to involve the country in anarchy and confusion when his dismissal should take place.—It is with the utmost concern, Gentlemen, I also inform you, that the revenue of Rohilcund is reduced near half during the administration of Khowja Ain ul Dein, and I have great reason to apprehend, any measures which can now be adopted, will not admit of a greater sum being collected next year, than from thirty-five to forty lacks, when, five years ago, that province yielded sixty-four lacks. The inclosed letter from Mahomed Cazim is a corroboration of the fact.

In order to furnish your Honourable Board with just information of the distracted state of the Government, it is only a few days since three battalions of the Vizier's troops mutinied, and left their station at the Gaults of Darranegur, where they were posted for the defence of the frontier. One battalion marched to Lucknow, and the ringleaders were dismissed the service by his Highness:—The other two battalions proceeded to the neighbourhood of Bareilly; the Aumil having requested Major Cook's assistance, he quelled the mutiny, and the troops have since returned to their duty.—The cause of this commotion arose from the large arrears of pay which were due to the men.

Bareilly was recommended by the Minister for the station of the detachment, from being the residence of the Aumil, and most convenient for supporting the authority of Government, in the event of Khowja Ain ul Dein's shewing any disposition to create disturbances.

Colonel Sir John Cumming has made a reference to me concerning the building of temporary cantonments at Bareilly; he observes, that "erecting shelter will not only be of the greatest service, in saving the arms and stores from destruction or damage by the inclemency of the weather, and preserving the health of the Europeans (serjeants and artillery men) but will also be a very great saving of expence to his Excellency the Vizier. If cantonments are erected, it will no longer be necessary to continue the native troops on full Batta.—This article will be a saving of nearly seven thousand rupees a month; a sum almost equal to what will be expended in building the proposed cantonments.—On the contrary, if no buildings are erected, and the troops remain in the field, he does not see the possibility of putting them on half Batta."

VOL. III.

Q q

I returned

I returned for answer, That as the expences of his detachment did not concern my office, I had referred the matter to your Honourable Board for decision.

Lucknow,
9th July 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

TRANSLATION of the Extract of a Letter from MAHOMED CAZIM to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 20th Rujub 1197 Hegira.

I cannot, consistently with my attachment to you, conceal certain circumstances from your knowledge, and I must therefore plainly inform you, that the country of Rohilcund is ruined and desolated, and the inhabitants are in a most wretched situation. In districts where there was formerly one lack fifty thousand, there is now only ten thousand rupees collected, and even that sum the Ryots will not have the means of paying in future. If the Aumils be called upon to attend to Lucknow, and Aumeens be deputed to the spot, and there remain for a year, the reduction of the revenue and the desolation of the country will then be known. Even now, arbitrary fines are levied; corporal punishment is exercised upon those who are suspected of possessing wealth, and they are compelled to part with it. It is in no respect intended to cherish the people and improve the cultivation of the country in future. Whatever was incumbent on me, out of attachment to you, that I have represented.

On the receipt of your letter, I called together many people who were well versed in the business, and had held employments in this country, and I demanded of them to what amount could be collected in Rohilcund for the ensuing year. I understood from them, "that if it was intended at the Presence to consider the good of the people, and the cultivation of the country, that thirty-five lacks of rupees could be collected, including duties and every article of revenue. Written engagements must be entered into with the Ryots for their security. Should the largest possible sum be collected, it would not amount to forty lacks, and this even would depend upon the Aumils being immediately put in charge."

A true translation

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy of the transln.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Gentlemen
of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your commands of the 29th of May, I have now the honour to transmit you my reply to the complaints preferred against me by his Highness the Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Khan. Much hath been anticipated by my former communications to the Governor General, and to your Honourable Board, in which I stated fully and regularly the conduct I pursued in discharge of my duty, and in obedience to my instructions—a conduct which I foresaw and predicted would assuredly subject me to the resentment and to the accusations of the Minister.

Having shewn a steady determination to effect, if possible, the salutary purposes of my appointment, and, in this view, having uniformly regulated my conduct by my instructions, I submit, Gentlemen, whether it is I alone whom the Minister insults, when he characterizes me as an idiot and a madman—as planning the wildest projects, and endeavouring to accomplish them by the absurdest management.

In the course of my former communications, I have frequently had occasion to request your attention to the treaty of Chunar, to the instructions to my predecessor and myself, and to other points of record, as well in defence of the measures I had pursued, as in explanation of the intrigues and oppositions of the Minister: It is with extreme reluctance, therefore, that I venture to trouble you with a continuation of such references; but the necessity of my own vindication, and the respect I owe to you not to suffer accusations against me, for a literal obedience to your commands, to pass without the fullest refutation, will, I trust, excuse a new appeal to them here;

as also the introduction of the following extracts from the Governor General's correspondence with the late Resident Mr. Middleton, dated the 26th December 1781, and the 3d January 1782.

—"I have waited thus long in the hopes of hearing that some progress had been made in the execution of the plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last.—I do not find that any step towards it has yet taken place, though three months are elapsed; and little more than that period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential parts of it, and to have brought the whole into train.—This tardiness, and the opposition prepared to the only decided act yet undertaken, have a bad appearance.—Again I have clearly explained my intention to be, that the first receipts of the current revenues should furnish the stipulated amount of the Nabob's private expences; that the residue should be applied to the discharge of his military and civil expences; that his assignments for the Company's debt, and other charges defrayed by them, should remain as usual; and that the whole of the excesses of the Jagheers should be appropriated to the same account.—I require no more; nor can I add either explanation or comment on the instructions which have been originally given to you, that can be more clearly expressed, or more fully, than the words of the original text.—I now refer you back to the agreement concluded by me with the Nabob, and my instructions delivered to you in consequence of it.—These are to be your sole guides; nor do I mean, by any thing which I have since written, whether in this or any former letter, to revoke or change a tittle of what is written in them.—On these I ground the whole of your present responsibility, except what I have written concerning the additional claims made on the Begums, and which I consider as a virtual part of my formal instructions."—After this, Gentlemen, had I continued passive at the Court of Oude, had I failed to urge points thus strictly enjoined me by my instructions, what charge might not have been exhibited against me? To what suspicions should I not have been exposed? What censures might I not have incurred?—With respect to the measures which the Minister so loudly reprobates, no alternative was left me; I was directed in the most peremptory language to execute them; and, as I have shewn, all future reference on the subject was in a manner forbidden. Yet I did not fail uniformly to apprize the Honourable Governor General and your Board of my intentions; and these informations were submitted to you early, in the express purpose of leaving my conduct still open to your correction.—Gentlemen, you are too just not to allow the force of this observation.

My duty has already subjected me to the disagreeable task of swelling your records with representations of the mischiefs of Hyder Beg Khan's administration; it is a subject not easily exhausted, and the documents, which accompany this address, will perhaps more clearly elucidate it, than even those I have already had the honour to transmit to you. It is well worthy of remark, that many whom the wisdom and justice of Sujah Dowlah had condemned to exile and to punishment, have, since the accession of his son, been raised to the first honours and preferments. The choice of weak or flagitious characters to rule over the several districts, and command the lives and properties of the inhabitants of Owde, naturally begat terror and distrust in the minds of the people, and at length compelled many to the desperate resolution of quitting the country. Let any man travel through the Vizier's dominions, he will see villages deserted, the lands uncultivated, the little property remaining transferred from the owners to their oppressors; let him visit Rohilcund, such a scene of misery and devastation will present itself, as must satisfy all his doubts, and render further enquiry superfluous. This noble province, seven years since yielding an annual revenue of 60 lacks of rupees, is now unable to discharge the nominal jumma of 45 lacks, at which it was settled last year. The author of its ruin is Khaje Ein Uddeen, the intimate and bosom friend of Hyder Beg Khan. The other provinces are hardly in a more enviable situation. So rapid a decline is perhaps without example in the history of any country. If however we look back and reflect, we shall find no representation of grievance from the Prince, no complaint from the Minister, during the whole progress of the fall; every thing ran on to ruin quiet and uninterrupted, and, could I have been charmed to silence, might have continued to do so, till the general destruction should at once declare both cause and effect. Regardless of my duty, and your instructions, had I not opposed the Minister, in his course of rapine and oppression, I might have commanded the lavish applauses of the man who now comes forward as my accuser. Under these circumstances, far from regretting the bitter invectives, the little malice, and the endless falsehoods by which Hyder Beg Khan has attempted to asperse my character, and misrepresent my conduct, I consider them as distinctions highly honourable, and as testimonies of having, in the midst of temptation to depart from it, discharged my duty to the utmost of my power. If the situation of the Nabob of Owde were any longer equivocal, if the servile and helpless bondage in which he is held by his Minister were not generally understood, I should perhaps find myself not a little embarrassed by the declarations of a Prince, which, if founded, would leave me without a claim to the sentiments or to the manners of a Gentleman: Happily, that he is no free agent, has long ceased to be a question; and I am therefore little apprehensive of incurring the censure of your Honourable Board, for considering all the letters, all the accusations, as the production of the Minister alone, notwithstanding that some of them have the seeming sanction of his Highness's name. The unprincely style which the unhappy Assuph Addowla hath, on this occasion, been compelled to adopt, gives us indeed no idea of the dignified resentment of

of insulted sovereignty; though, considered as an act of resignation to the will of his Minister, it affords a striking example of the condition of unremitting submission and hopeless degradation, to which sometimes even Princes are reduced. To illustrate this subject yet further, I will beg leave to contrast the sentiments contained in the letters to which his Highness's seal is affixed, with the following brief history.—When the regulation of his household was first in agitation, I waited upon him, accompanied by two Gentlemen, now at Lucknow, to represent to him the expediency of the measure. I found the Vizier convinced and satisfied of the necessity of a reform; at the same time it could not escape me, that he was strongly impressed with apprehensions of the displeasure of his Minister, and, under this impression, I could only obtain from him, that he would inform me of his final resolution in three days; or, in other words, when he had learnt from Hyder Beg Khan how far he was to comply. In support of the arguments I used to convince his Highness of the mischiefs of delay, I represented to him, that with a revenue of near three crores of rupees, every department of his Government was involved in confusion and beggary; that the animals of his stables were often in want of food, his army in arrears, the pensions to his relations unpaid, and even himself not seldom associated in the distress and poverty which surrounded him. I observed to him, that this general disorder was more extraordinary, as his annual disbursements to the Company, and the monies appropriated to his immediate expences, did not exceed 140 lacks of rupees; and I requested he would do me the favour to inform me how the remainder, a sum equal to a crore and sixty lacks, was disposed. Here his Highness seemed to awake to all the ignominy of his situation; the genuine feelings of his heart prevailed, and, with great emotion, he demanded why I sought information on these subjects from a being so destitute as he was?—that I should address myself to Hyder Beg Khan, who had been for years the sovereign Lord of these countries, and had appropriated their treasures at his will. Neither does the truth of what I have here related depend upon my affirmation alone; the Gentlemen who attended me heard and can avouch it.—In short, the utmost attention to his Highness has marked all my intercourse with him. The friendly terms on which we have lived, and the evidence of the Gentlemen on the spot, as witnesses to it, are better proofs of the propriety of my conduct, and of my respect for him, than letters dictated by an artful Minister, and written under the most tyrannical influence that ever was established, by a crafty and wicked servant, over a weak and unsuspecting master. If I have endeavoured so to regulate the Vizier's economy, that he might no longer depend for his daily subsistence upon the bounty of his Minister; if, to save the lives, and secure the properties of his subjects, I wished to see the magistrates appointed, who might watch over and preserve to them those valuable blessings; if I judged it highly important not to suffer Hyder Beg Khan to hold collectively and without division, as he now does, all the offices, all the power, and all the treasures of the Nabob's dominions; and if, to correct these evils, I proposed to his Highness the remedies prescribed by my instructions—it was not that in all or in any of these instances I sought to usurp his power or insult his person; I acted in obedience to my orders, and in the fullest persuasion that nothing could establish his rights more firmly than those wise and salutary measures, so necessary for the restoration of his dignity, and the welfare of his people.—I proceed now, Gentlemen, to a regular examination of the charges themselves; in preferring which it is self-evident the Minister had in view, not only my removal, but the total annihilation of this office, the subversion of the English influence at this court, and the confirmation in perpetuity of his own pernicious power and authority.

For the sake of perspicuity, I have thought it best to recapitulate the several paragraphs of Hyder Beg Khan's address to the Governor General, and to arrange my answers to them respectively in the same order. And, to avoid as much as possible a repetition of circumstances which have been already fully discussed, I beg I may be permitted to make my letters to the Honourable Board of the 21st January, the 13th May, and the 6th of June, a part of my present defence, and to refer to them accordingly.

	I have the honour to be, with unfeigned respect,
	Gentlemen,
Lucknow,	Your most obedient, and
the 30th July, 1783.	very obedient servant,
	(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
	Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. S. In the copy of the first address from the Vizier to the Governor General, transmitted a No. in the Honourable the Board's letter, dated 29th May last, to the Resident, is the following passage and marginal reference:

“Such is my own condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the morsel from my mouth.”

It would seem (as is elsewhere the case in the same letter that the papers or extracts here referred to, should contain matter either explanatory or corroborative of the text; they are not, however, found included in any of the Nos. which I have had the honour to receive; and to this cause alone, should they comprize aught of importance, I humbly hope my silence respecting them will be attributed.

J. B.
Resident.

A true copy.
E. Hay,
Actg. Sec. to the Secret Dept.

From HYDER BEG KHAN to the Honourable the Governor General.
Received March 28th 1783.

Usual introduction.

Par. 1st. At the beginning I was raised by the hand of your favour; and from that period to the present you have uniformly protected my honour, and by your countenance conferred respectability upon me. Assisted by such patronage and support, and deeming my fidelity and attachment to the Company, and to the Nabob Vizier, as duties which admitted of no distinction or separation, I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my services for the benefit of both Sircars.

The treaty of Chunar has hitherto answered no one purpose for which it was concluded, either to the Nabob or to the Company; the several articles, without exception, being at this hour in the same forwardness, with respect to their accomplishment, as they were on the 23d of September 1781, or on the day of its ratification (a). The revenues of the Nabob have, in the course of this man's seven years Ministry, fallen one third in the annual value (b). The Honourable the Governor General has repeatedly censured his conduct in the severest terms, and threatened him with his heaviest displeasure, if he did not instantly reform it: yet Hyder Beg Khan opens his address to the Governor General in the following words: "I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my services for the benefit of both Sircars." And in using this language, he has not only made a declaration, which carries falsehood upon the face of it, but with the most unblushing confidence has appealed to the Governor General for the truth of his assertions. Having shewn so utter a contempt for truth, and so little respect for the first character in this country, I am not surprized that, on my subject, he has observed neither candour or moderation. At the same time, Gentlemen, as the ipse dixit of the Minister is the single evidence upon which, for the most part, he has rested the proof of his accusations, it is highly important to me to request your attention to a circumstance like this, which is sufficient to destroy at once all opinion of his veracity.

Par. 2d. At this period, and for some time past, various circumstances and events have come to pass, which, in consequence of strict injunctions, that no one shall presume to inform you of the state of affairs here, my apprehensions have hitherto deterred me from communicating; hoping, at the same time, that you might learn them from public report, and that the necessary remedies would be applied; or that Mr. Bristow would himself adopt more favourable

Par. 2d. This, Gentlemen, is also an assertion without proof; I crave permission to oppose it by a flat denial; and, in addition to what I have said in the preceding article, I beg it may be remembered, that I have never yet been convicted of deliberate falsehood.

Par. 3d.

(a) See Encl. No. 2.

(b) See Gov. Genl. Instrs. to Mr. Bristow, 15th Head, Nabob's Claim of Resumption of Assignment.

favourable dispositions. As neither of these events has happened, I see no remedy or expedient whatever, except in a representation to you of all that has passed; and am therefore necessitated to make this communication.

Par. 3d. In consequence of the receipt of your frequent and reiterated informations and declarations, both to his Highness and to me, by letters immediately from yourself, and also through the medium of Major Palmer, who, returning from Cawnpore, did personally, at various interviews, and repeatedly through the medium of others, communicate your sentiments respecting obedience to the directions and attention to the satisfaction of Mr. Bristow, declaring, that in the firmest reliance on his conduct, you had vested with him ample powers in the arrangement and regulation of the Nabob's affairs, and, as your chosen and selected friend, had appointed him to the execution of this office—that we should not deviate in the minutest degree from his directions, or in the smallest point neglect or disregard his pleasure—and that we should pay the same attention to his satisfaction as we would to yours. In consequence of the foregoing, as his Highness and myself regard an implicit respect and obedience to your advice and directions as the first and only objects of our attention, therefore, agreeably to your commands communicated by a letter, and by Major Palmer, I have in every particular obeyed the directions of Mr. Bristow, from the hour of his arrival down to the present moment. Papers which he demanded I have delivered, contrary to the pleasure of the Vizier. In no point whatever have I been deficient in obedience and submission. Whatever he has directed, on whatever subject, I have considered a compliance with his directions as obedience to your commands, and without difficulty or hesitation have fulfilled them. Volumes would be insufficient to contain the particulars, on this ground; to relate them circumstantially is therefore impracticable; and you must already be well and fully informed on the subject, as many of the Gentlemen residing here are perfectly acquainted with most of the circumstances. Notwithstanding this entire and implicit obedience and attendance on his will, every mark of attention, and every instance of support, which you, in your solicitude for the happiness and well-being of his Highness, and from your regard for the honour and respectability of his Ministers, have always and uniformly shewn, and which the Gentlemen heretofore appointed to this office, in obedience to your pleasure, were wont to exhibit, have been totally neglected and disregarded by Mr. Bristow.

Par. 4th. The first order that he gave on his arrival was, that I should deliver up my papers to him. He examined them, and, after an interval of some days, declared, that he was to take all the affairs of this country, all the offices,

Par. 3d. To prevail upon his Highness to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Chunar, was the chief object of my appointment.—(c) Your records, Gentlemen, will bear witness to the reality of my exertions. Had they been seriously seconded by the Minister, is it conceivable they should still prove vain and abortive?—I would ask Hyder Beg Khan, Has any separation of the Nabob's private and public funds taken place? Is the Mutteyenna reformed? Are the offices of Treasury and Collections yet established? Has any one measure, either for the distribution of criminal or civil justice, been adopted? Yet the Minister, with the most imposing gravity, asserts, "That he has complied, without difficulty or hesitation, with whatever I directed, on whatever subject, and that volumes would be insufficient to contain the particulars on this ground;" and concludes by pronouncing, with his usual decision, that he is very well assured he shall be upholden in these daring falsehoods by the testimony of the English Gentlemen at Lucknow.—I submit to the Honourable Board, whether this is not adding insult to contumacy; or whether it is possible to be guilty of a more gross or more wanton prostitution of terms.

Par. 4th. The first part of this charge is a vague unsupported assertion, marked by its absurdity, contradicted by the fact, and requiring no other refutation. The latter is absolutely false. I proposed to the Minister to assist

(c) See the Resident's Correspondence with the Board and the Gov. Gen.

fices, household establishments, &c. and all the troops in the service of his Highness, under his own immediate management, and make the disbursements to each with his own hands—That, as the military expences, those of the household, of the Jageerdars and Tuncawdars, of the Surcar, appeared to be very considerable, an addition to the ways and means would be wanting, and therefore I must give five-and-twenty lacks of rupees from my own private property, to enable him to pay the troops, the household establishments, Jageerdars, &c.—I represented to him, that from the moderate Ruffoom granted and confirmed to us, under the sign manual of his Highness, I had annually advanced more or less to the Nabob Vizier, in proportion to his necessities; and that what remained had been disbursed in defraying my own necessary expences—That the accounts respecting the Ruffoom, from my first appointment to the Neabut, were forthcoming, which he might examine.—He replied, That accounts were useless—that I had accumulated great wealth; if I would give the sum he had mentioned, it was well; if not, he would by a change in the office of Neabut, find means to procure the money.—I asked him, whether the money could be procured by making that change? He replied in the affirmative, and I returned from his presence. By one of his friends I afterwards sent him the following message:—That the Neabut, and the respectability which I possessed, were the gifts of the Governor General: That his Highness, with his usual benevolence towards his servants; had shewn me favour; and that, to the present time I had not been wanting or deficient in my duty to either Surcar: That as he, Mr. Bristow, had been induced, at the instigations of my enemies, to make the preceding declarations, if he was really and positively determined, in consequence of such advice, to dismiss me from my office, it was well; I would retire with my family to Calcutta.—His friend replied by message, That what he, Mr. Bristow, had said, had proceeded from the impulse of a violent temper, worked upon by the advice of several mischievously-disposed persons, and that it would in the end subside.—I returned for answer, that I would wait upon Mr. Bristow the next day, and never quit him, day or night, until I had succeeded in removing the idea which he entertained respecting my wealth.—With this intention I waited upon him on the following morning. What conversation had passed between him and his friend, I know not; but immediately on my arrival at his house, he sent me a message, adjuring me to lay aside all appearances of anger, as inconsistent and improper; and proposing that we should meet and confer together upon affairs as usual.—Deeming it in every respect necessary to obey, I conducted myself as he had desired, and, without entering upon the subject, delivered to him the accounts, written at large, of the receipts of Ruffoom for the last six years; observing that the country and the Aumils, both those in and those out of employment, were forthcoming,

assist Government with a loan, either from his own fortune, or upon his credit; observing, that it was particularly incumbent upon those, who derive great advantages from their public stations, to prove their zeal for the state, by uniformly exerting themselves to relieve its distresses;—that I would employ my influence with the bankers, and procure a sum equal to what it might be in his power to advance.—This most simple transaction, which had for its sole object the service of the public, the Minister, with his usual candour, explains into an attempt to rob him of 25 lacks of rupees; and, with his usual truth, imagines terrors which he did not feel, and forges messages which he did not send. Far from furnishing any proof of that violence of temper, a belief of which Hyder Beg Khan has so studiously endeavoured to impress, my correspondence is the best test of the moderation with which I acted, notwithstanding the insults and evasions I experienced from the Minister on every occasion. If, imitating the example of my predecessor, I had availed myself of the discretion allowed me by my instructions, and, when convinced, by trials often repeated, of the inefficacy of remonstrance and expostulation, had I assumed another tone, the public service would have been performed, and I should not now have every thing to regret or to apprehend from the oppression of the Minister.

ing, and that he might oppose and compare these with their accounts.—He replied, That at all events money must be raised.—I answered, That I should not have been backward, if the means had been in my possession.

Par. 5th. After the preceding affair, he brought forward the business respecting the stationing of the regiments; saying, that I must procure a Shoka to be written by his Highness on that subject.—I observed, that it would be necessary to communicate the matter to the Nabob Vizier, and obtain his consent; at first he agreed, and said he would speak to his Highness on the subject: After some days employed in conferences on this business, deeming it improper to mention it to the Nabob, he told me that it was altogether unnecessary; complained, at the same time, that on all occasions I was wont to introduce the name of the Vizier, demanding my reasons for so doing.—I replied, That every measure which was carried into execution without the Vizier's knowledge, must ultimately draw the displeasure of both parties upon me. He asserted the contrary; saying, he had it in command from the Governor General and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his measures to depend on his Highness's pleasure or displeasure; and ordered me to cause the Shoka to be written.—As I consider his Highness's well-being and prosperity to be promoted by my attachment to the Company—and esteeming it a duty, in obedience to your commands, to obey Mr. Bristow, I thought it improper to say any thing further to him on the subject; and therefore I did as he had directed, and, without the Vizier's knowledge, caused the Shoka to be written, and delivered it to Mr. Bristow.—In the same manner, from the apprehension of suffering disgrace, I was induced to write and deliver to him, by his orders, several other Shokas without his Highness's knowledge. At length the Vizier obtained information of these particulars, and I fell under his displeasure.—Still, considering my duty to the Company's Surcar, and my duty to his Highness as inseparable from each other, and looking up to you for favour and protection, I continued to exert myself as usual.

Par. 6th. The preceding was followed by an order from Mr. Bristow, to make out and deliver to him an account of the expences of the Nabob's kitchen, houses, elephants, camels, &c. &c. &c.—I represented, That he had never

Par. 5th. It is repeatedly upon record, that I have always disclaimed an unauthorized use of the Vizier's name; and I have as repeatedly declared to Hyder Beg Khan, that if any situation should occur where no discretion was left me, and it was indispensable I should act, I would make the act my own; I would issue the directions that were necessary in my own name.—That these were my sentiments, appears even from the Minister's own confession, in another part of his charge.—It is most true, Gentlemen, that the Shoka in question was written without the knowledge of the Vizier; but it is as true that it was so written by the Minister alone—not only in this instance, but also with respect to the assignment in favour of the Turkfowars. Hyder Beg Khan acquainted me, long after the orders had been expedited, that they were issued unknown to the Vizier.—When I understood this to have been the case, I severely censured his behaviour; explaining to him, withal, the abhorrence with which acts of this nature were regarded by the natives of Europe; and warning him, that, should you ever be advertised of the transactions, he would assuredly fall under your heaviest displeasure; and that my silence would depend upon his religiously observing my injunctions against a repetition of such unwarrantable conduct. The language I held on this occasion, no doubt, determined him to provide against the consequences of a future discovery—and the way in which he has thought proper to attempt this is far from being matter of surprize to me.—It is most natural that accusations originating in malice, should be uniformly supported by falsehood. You, however, Gentlemen, will judge how well this affected delicacy, with respect to the application of the Nabob's seal, accords with his having been in actual possession of it for years: At the time it was first entrusted to him, a discretionary power was also, as he pretends, freely granted him by his master, to use it as he should see fit. Under this sanction he has since reigned, with the most unbounded authority, over the territories of Asuph ud Dowla; and in commanding, he has ruined them.—Yet Asuph ud Dowla, if he will believe Hyder Beg Khan, is a Prince most jealous of his rights, and possessing great sensibility.—That such a Prince should make a voluntary surrender of the one, and a sacrifice of the other, merely to please his Minister, is a solecism in politics and in nature, which that Minister must reconcile before he will be believed.

Par. 6th. I beg leave to request your attention, Gentlemen, to the treaty of Chunar; and also, to the following extract of the Honourable the Governor General's instructions to the late Resident, Mr. Middleton, in consequence

never, during his former Residency, demanded these papers, nor had they ever been demanded by either of the Gentlemen who succeeded him; and that if I should now presume to deliver them, without his Highness's consent, he would certainly resent it.—To which Mr. Bristow replied, In every business, you still introduce the name of his Highness; it will not be well for you; I have orders to take possession of all papers. Without remedy, I delivered to him the accounts above-mentioned.—Mr. Bristow now declared, that a Treasurer and Comptroller must be appointed to the Nabob's household. This measure he at first proposed to his Highness through the medium of other persons; at last he himself visited the Nabob: As the Nabob did not acquiesce in this measure; but, on the contrary, made objections to the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, Mr. Bristow applied to and directed me to prevail upon his Highness to make those appointments.—Agreeably to his orders, I waited upon and made the necessary representations unto the Nabob; who, in reply, said, Mr. Bristow, the day before yesterday, declared to me that Hyder Beg Khan should have nothing to do in these affairs, after what manner was it possible for him to communicate this message to you? I answered, That, except by the directions of Mr. Bristow, I could not have brought the message.—His Highness commanded me to return to Mr. Bristow, and to represent to him, in terms the most forcible, that he (Mr. Bristow) could obtain no benefit by the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller; but that those appointments would reflect disgrace and contempt upon his Highness, since it would become apparent that the Vizier possessed no authority whatever, even over his household establishments, domestics, and beasts of carriage and burthen:—To ask him, why he thus persecuted and depressed him? adding, “The little which falls to my lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in peace and quietness.” This declaration was accompanied by tears of anguish.—I delivered his Highness's message to Mr. Bristow, and represented to him all that had passed, and the state of mind in which he was. Mr. Bristow replied, That with respect to the Nabob's crying, such tricks and artifices would not avail with him; that the Nabob knew him well, knew him to be that Mr. Bristow, who always did that which he had said and declared he would do; that he should do so on the present occasion: That he had laboured hard for six years; that the Gentlemen in Europe would have appointed him to a seat in the Supreme Council, but he had refused it—he had been labouring to obtain this office, the Government of this country; that all people, and all his friends, had told him he would never obtain it; yet at last he was come: He had positive orders to act, in every respect, as he should think best; that he was possessed of full and complete authority; that he should cause the Treasurer and Comptroller to be appointed this year; and from the beginning

quence of that treaty:—“I need scarcely inform you, that my chief object, in my negotiations with the Nabob, has been to induce and assist him to bring his Government and finances into such regularity, as to prevent his alliance from being a clog, instead of an aid, to the Company; and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end, the most essential point is, to limit and separate his personal disbursements from the public accounts. They must not, in their total annual amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last three years. This amount, in twelve equal parts, should be paid him monthly, out of the first receipts.”—And also, to this extract of the additional instructions from the Honourable the Governor General to me, conformably to the reference of the Board: “In my late engagement with the Nabob, it was stipulated that a certain sum should be set apart monthly for his private expences; and this made a part of my private instructions to Mr. Middleton: The sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, at thirty lacks. It was my intention and direction that this appropriation should be made before any other; and this I make my present injunction to you.”—These are the grounds, Gentlemen, upon which I recommended to the Nabob the separation of his public and private funds; and as it was self-evidently impossible that the monies which were to compose this fund, when so separated, and which the Governor General had prescribed should be paid by instalments, could be secure from embezzlement, except by the establishment of an Office of Treasury, I consequently urged the Nabob to establish such an office. Aware of the danger he should incur by a declared resistance to the execution of an article so explicitly provided for by the treaty, Hyder Beg Khan has endeavoured to palliate his opposition to it by the most malicious misrepresentation of my motives, alledging it was my purpose to reduce the Vizier to a cypher, though it was plain that the measure in question was the only one that could prevent his continuing such. It is impossible to give a more clear exposition of my own conduct, or a more decided testimony of the illiberal, disingenuous procedure of the Minister, than by a reference to the whole correspondence that passed between us on this occasion. The wretched artifice to which Hyder Beg Khan has had recourse, of garbling that correspondence, in order to give a colour to his assertions, furnishes the strongest presumptive proof that he was convinced, if truly recited and taken together, it would overturn his whole argument. With respect to the other evidence he has produced on this occasion, and which he is pleased to call “Substance of conversations respecting the appointment of a Treasurer, &c. to the Nabob's household,” I assure you, very seriously, Gentlemen, that the greater part is absolutely of the Minister's own invention; and the

ginning of the next, he would take the total Revenue or Treasury of the whole country into his own hands, and would himself issue in specie such sum as should be necessary. That such expences for elephants, horses, &c. were extravagant; that the number of domestics was immoderate; and that there was more victuals than was necessary dressed in the Nabob's kitchen;—that he would not permit or suffer such expences. I asked Mr. Bristow if I was to communicate what he had said to the Nabob? Yes, he replied; and that I should tell his Highness what he had said in plain terms; that he also would go face to face, and tell him so. Accordingly, at the end of two days, he came to the Nabob, and desired him to make the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, adding, that they were points which he would never give up: That his orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory.—His Highness replied, “If you have peremptory orders on this subject, give to me a written copy of those orders. My seal is forthcoming, take it, and do by force whatever you think proper; I will shut up the doors of my house, and there I will sit and seclude myself from all society.”—Mr. Bristow replied, That he would give him a written copy of the orders from the Gentlemen of the Council; and with regard to the seal, which he offered to send, he might send it.—For two days after the preceding conversation, the Nabob sent his seal by the Molavee, along with me, to Mr. Bristow; in consequence of which, Mr. Bristow said, That if the Nabob thought proper, he would act as he (Mr. Bristow) had desired, and in that case himself affix his seal to the shokahs; if not, he would not allow the business to depend upon the Nabob's seal; he would send letters under his own seal to the Aumils, directing them to transmit the money to him, and would keep the Treasury in his own hands. The having wrote those letters, is mentioned by Mr. Bristow in his letter to me (vide copy No. 4.); to such a degree has he depressed and degraded the Nabob. The conversations which have passed, and an account of the oppressions exercised towards his Highness, will be made known to you by his letter. When the Nabob made objections to the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, grounded on the indignity and contempt which those appointments would bring upon him, Mr. Bristow directed his suspicions towards me, and wrote me a letter; to which I replied; copies of both letters are submitted to your inspection (vide copies No. 4, and 5.); thence my culpability or innocence, together with Mr. Bristow's declarations respecting my dismissal from office, and other particulars, will be made known to you. As my letter in reply contained a matter of fact, recapitulation of all that had passed, Mr. Bristow did not reply to or contradict it.

the remainder falsified by design. Should any further explanation be thought necessary, I beg leave to appeal to my addressees to the Governor General on this subject, dated the (a) 12th of December 1782, and the 4th March 1783, as also to the Board of the 21st January last; and I trust it is by such ample and explicit testimonies as these that my intentions will be judged of, and not by the unsupported assertions, partial extracts, and fabricated conversations of the Minister.

Par. 7th.

(a) See Encl. No. 4, Page 1.

Par. 7th. This was followed by an order to write and send to him muster rolls of the troops, both the Mutteyenna and those attending the Presence. I represented to him, That he had already taken from me the whole of the revenue accounts; that a full statement of the Mutteyenna was included therein. He replied, That I must write and deliver separate muster rolls of the troops to him. I requested a respite for a few days for this purpose. He answered, No; that would be improper; that the Mootasuddies must be sent to his house, and write there. Accordingly he gave orders to Mr. Cowper to assemble them there; and they were continued, in the stile of prisoners, writing from sun-rise till nine at night, for the space of seven or eight days. When the register or muster roll was finished, Mr. Bristow ordered four thousand horse and seven thousand foot of the Mutteyenna to be discharged, saying, that if the Aumils should have occasion for more troops, he had sent for fifteen thousand stand of arms from Calcutta; he would raise sepoy; and, in lieu of the troops dismissed, he would send those sepoy, entertained by himself, to the Aumils. I replied, That he was master, and possessed of supreme power; he was to act as he thought proper. Some time after he told me, that the arms which he had sent for from Calcutta were not arrived; that at the commencement of the year he should set on foot an establishment here for the repairing and making of arms, and raise troops, as he had said before. It was now become necessary for me to approve and acquiesce, with entire submission, in every thing which he was pleased to say or direct.

Par. 8th. On this occasion, I communicated to his Highness certain arrangements, implying advice or proposals for my utter expulsion from office. To which the Nabob replied: On a former occasion I was prevailed upon, by your counsels, to adopt a conduct similar to that which you recommend, towards Mochtaum Dowleh, and afterwards you yourself stood forth to aid and protect him. What are your real intentions now? Mr. Bristow replied, That his Highness might set his heart at ease with respect to him; that he would be a surety, and would give an engagement in writing under his seal, that on this occasion no protection or assistance should be afforded to his Highness's Ministers on the part of the English; that his Highness, in changing the said Ministers, and substituting others, might take whatever steps he thought proper.

Par. 9th. The next time I waited upon him, he proposed that we should be reconciled to each other. I said, That I was obedient to his pleasure; that I had not hitherto been wanting in obedience; and, that in future I should not;—but that kindness on his part was also necessary. He replied, That reconciliation, on his part, would depend upon my not having wrote to the Governor General any information of what was passing here. I replied, That I had

Par. 7th. My former communications made your Honourable Board fully acquainted with the difficulties and delays I met with in obtaining the accounts of the Mutteyenna, as well as with the enormous and alarming abuses of that establishment. I wish I could claim the merit of having, in any degree, corrected them. Hyder Beg Khan took the alarm at the first appearance of a disposition in me to investigate this subject; he became doubly active in his resistance to the reform of an institution, which, in its present state, leaves at his disposal one third of the revenues of the country; and his efforts were, as usual, but too successful. The rest of this article, as detailed by the Minister, is an absolute romance. My plan, as I really explained it in the outline to Hyder Beg Khan, shall in due time be submitted to the Honourable Board.

Par. 8th. I am now indeed fully convinced, and I have told your Honourable Board so, that the salvation of Owde depends upon the dismissal of the Minister; to have held this language to the Nabob, would nevertheless have been very idle, and for the reasons sufficiently obvious; indeed I never held it, unless Hyder Beg Khan will maintain, as he has frequently done, that to press the points of my instructions, which I had the most positive injunctions implicitly to attend to, and which I have hitherto exerted myself, in opposition to this man, to no purpose, to effect, is equivalent to soliciting his removal. Every salutary measure, every idea of reform, he considers as the annihilation of his office, and resents accordingly.

Par. 9th. I am afraid, Gentlemen, I shall weary you, if I have not already done so, by thus continuing to examine minutely the loose invectives, and puerile details, of the Minister. If, imitating his example, I were weak enough to obtrude upon the patience of the Board the current reports of Lucknow, I should retort this charge of Hyder Beg Khan, and inform you, that he has repeatedly declared his resolution to persist, at all risques, in the conduct

had nothing to do with writing accounts of what passed here; but that those things he had done, and those which he intended to do, were known to people of all descriptions in this city; that Mirza Ismael Beg, who was his counsellor and manager, had published them to every one, and that people spoke of them without reserve to each other. Mr. Bristow answered, That he had never mentioned any thing on these subjects to Ismael Beg. I said, If that be the case, why does he presume to tell the people that you will turn out the Nabob's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of your own? Many, to whom he has made this declaration, are ready to bear witness to the truth of it. On hearing this, he coldly replied, That he had never said so; for, as Ismael Beg had propagated these reports agreeably to Mr. Bristow's inclinations, he did not think it proper to call him to any account for them.—Such is Mr. Bristow's disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my office; and then frequently denies or contradicts his own declarations. In the representation which I have made, I have not, in any one instance, deviated from the truth; and it is a positive proof of the reality of many of the particulars, that Mr Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my answer to this letter, but at our next interview assumed appearances of affability and goodwill. All persons of rank and condition, in this city, are fully acquainted with the foregoing circumstances.

Par. 10th. The absolute power assumed by Mr. Bristow, in the affairs of this Surcar, is arrived at such a pitch, that to consult the pleasure of the Nabob, or to advise with me in the conduct of affairs, are circumstances which he totally disregards. Thus, the appointment of Mahomed Beg, a trooper under Mirza Abboo Taulseb, the intimate of Mr. Johnson, to the Suzzauwulli of Furruckabad, by the removal of Mahomed Saad Khan, and through the interposition of Ismael Beg (which some time since took place) is a circumstance known to all mankind. I represented to Mr. Bristow, that his Highness did not approve of the appointment; but my representation was disregarded, and he positively obliged me to write and deliver to him a shoka, appointing Mahomed Beg. In the same manner, he has resolved and intends to send out Suzzauwuls from himself to all the Mahaluts. He moreover, on all occasions, both in private and in public, declares, and has repeatedly said the same to me, that at the commencement of the ensuing year he will turn out all the Nabob Vizier's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of his own: That he will order the whole of the revenues to be paid in to him; and, that he will issue to the Nabob, in specie, with his own hand, what he himself may think necessary for his Highness's expences; and that he will not suffer the authority of this Surcar to remain in a single Mahaul. He frequently says, Why does the Nabob keep so many elephants and horses? why are such quantities

duct he has hitherto pursued, in contempt of any commands, however positive, which he may receive from the Honourable the Governor General or Council. The utter disregard with which he still treats them, is indeed a very unequivocal test of the reality of such declaration; whilst, on the other hand, his accusations have neither fact, argument, or even probability, to support them. Not only here, but in other parts of his letter, the Minister plumes himself exceedingly, that I did not reply to his dull voluminous details, which he is pleased to call matter of fact recapitulations. I had already explained to him, in the plainest language, my intentions; which he still wilfully misunderstood, and invariably misrepresented. Having every thing of importance yet to do, I did not chuse to engage in a silly and endless war of words, or to sit down seriously to answer fables, because he chose to dignify them with the name of facts. For the rest, I am willing to flatter myself, that what I have already said will sufficiently evince, the portrait Hyder Beg Khan has here sketched, with such peculiar felicity, is a striking likeness of himself; although, at the same time, I confess I know not whether most to admire the modesty or magnanimity with which he has yielded in my favour all the honour of the resemblance.

Par. 10th. Here again, Gentlemen, Hyder Beg Khan himself proposed the measure he censures and complains of. Had I indeed listened to the insidious propositions of the Minister, my Sezawuls would at this moment have covered the face of the Vizier's dominions, and Hyder Beg Khan would have triumphed in seeing me the dupe of a policy, by which he meant to provide against a future failure of the collections, and hoped (though I had no share in the nomination of the persons who had been chosen to superintend them) to make me solely responsible for all their oppressions and mismanagement. For the detail of this transaction, I beg permission, Gentlemen, to refer you to my address of the 30th January 1782; whence it will appear, that I always considered the appointment of a Sezawul to Furruckabad as a desperate alternative; but it was the only one: I therefore acquiesced in it, when urgently recommended by the Minister, and was happy to find that acquiescence honoured and confirmed by your approbation.

quantities of provisions dressed in his kitchen? Such numbers of Domestics are unnecessary. I will curtail the whole.

Par. 11th. With respect to us, who are your dependants, and the Ministers of his Highness, our credit and executive authority in all affairs is utterly annihilated. Like the household servants of Mr. Bristow, we are day and night attending his commands; yet even by this conduct he will not be prevailed upon to govern with candour and complacency: Notwithstanding all that we do, our hours are filled with unremitting alarms for the safety of our honour.—We have no resource but in your benevolence; no prospect of address, but from your equity and justice. Impelled by the most urgent necessity, his Highness has written to you a narrative of his situation; and I, your devoted servant, have thus represented all that has passed under my observation, to the present time, without addition or diminution, that we, the Ministers, may not hereafter be deemed guilty of neglect, in withholding the necessary information of the present state of things here. The happiness and prosperity of the Nabob depend upon your favour and kindness; our honour and stability on your bounty and support. Whatever may be your determination in behalf of this Surcar, it will be received with joy and respect. Deeming it a duty to make this representation, I have thus laid it before you. It was heretofore the established custom with the Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Company's affairs at this Court, to take Jauidaads to the amount of the Company's demand, and to leave the balance of revenue, arising from the remainder of the country, at the disposal of his Highness; in consequence of which, more or less was forthcoming to the Tuncawdars, Jageerdars, and Huzzooree troops, and for the expences of the Nabob's household establishments, elephants, horses, camels, &c. In the present year, Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's Jauidaad, gave orders, that from the remainder of the revenues of this country no money should be issued to any person whatever; that, having appointed a Treasurer and Comptroller, he would call in the monies, and direct the disbursements himself. In consequence of which, to the present period, no subsistence whatever has been received by the Tuncawdars, Jagheerdars, Hindostan troops, or people employed in the offices of Government; and they are one and all calling out for redress and justice. Such is the situation of things here, that all mankind are reduced to a state of despair by the hand of Mr. Bristow.

Par. 12th. We, the Ministers, owe our present station to your bounty; his Highness also is devoted to your pleasure in all respects; and, from the interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nabob, he considers you as the brother of his father. Whatever may be your pleasure

Par. 11th. Hyder Beg Khan, unerringly instructed by the Monitor in his own breast how quickly a flourishing and happy people may be reduced to despair by the oppressive hand of a glooming unfeeling tyrant, attributes to my four months residence at Owde the most deplorable and most extensive calamities. If, however, at some future period, an answer to all or any of the following questions should be formally required from the Minister, it is as little probable that he will still persist to substitute my name for his own, as it is conceivable he should now have done so, had he not first ridiculously persuaded himself I should be dismissed without a hearing; and that he might therefore safely hazard the most incredible and impossible falsehoods.—Who has, I would ask him, for seven years past, had the intire superintendence of the Nabob's revenues, and, by his management, occasioned a decline so rapid, that they are already reduced one third in their annual value? Who has suffered a nominal army, at an annual expence of a crore of rupees, to continue for years a dead weight upon the public? Who has held for years the unparticipated and uncontrouled authority over the dominions and over the treasures of the Nabob of Owde, and has well nigh made a desert of the one, and most shamefully dissipated the other? If the improvident and wicked administration of the public money has introduced confusion and disorder into every department of the state—if the immediate dependents of the Prince partake of distresses, from which even the Prince himself is not exempted—if his court exhibits a lamentable scene of want and wretchedness—if those who are allied and united to him by the ties of consanguinity or of friendship are alike perishing, unpitied and unrelieved—who, I presume to ask, is the author of their miseries, or the object of their execrations? It is indeed most important, Gentlemen, that the real author of these complicated evils should be known; that the millions which have been squandered should be accounted for; that the treaty of Chunar should no longer be eluded; and that exemplary punishment should be inflicted upon the guilty, as well to prevent hereafter a repetition of such enormous offences, as to deter other delinquents from following the example of Hyder Beg Khan, and attempting to fix the odium of their iniquities upon the English nation.

Par. 12th. I hope, Gentlemen, what has preceded will have sufficiently explained and exposed the detestable arts the Minister has practised to establish the complaints he has preferred against me.—The tenor of this last article, as well as the whole of his address to the Honourable

pleasure in behalf of his Highness, and with respect to the well government of this country, which in a peculiar manner appertains to you, his Highness does in no respect whatever object. Whatever directions you may give, those directions he will obey.—If, from the kindness and affection which you bear towards his Highness, you shall please to confer upon him discretionary powers for the discharge of the Company's demands, whatever may be the sums stated by Mr. Bristow to you as payable, and to be paid in the course of the current year, his Highness, on receiving information of the amount, is ready and willing with such powers to discharge the same:—And we, the Ministers, in obedience to your pleasure, and strengthened and supported by you, will, at all events, raise the necessary supplies for the payment thereof, and for the ensuing year: Agreeably to such plan or system as you may determine upon for the payment of the current demand, with discretionary powers to his Highness, we will take measures for the payment of the same, in such manner that, under the favour of God, and with your protection, the sums payable to the Company's Surcar shall be punctually received.—By such a system, your fame, and the fame of the English people, shall extend throughout this empire; and due regard to your controuling power, and submission and obedience to your orders, though secretly operating, shall be so firmly established, as shall afford you ample cause for satisfaction.—The success of these proposals depends upon your favour: With you it must rest to form such a plan for the payment of the Company's demands as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of the Nabob Vizier—and whatever mode you may please to point out, with the blessing of God, agreeably thereto, your pleasure shall be fulfilled, without the smallest deviation.—Through God's favour, your knowledge and experience are celebrated among men; you are the support and protector of your friends; and affairs of every description are familiar to your penetration. It is apparent, that in case his Highness's authority shall be restored, bankers, merchants, friends, and connections, all will be filled with confidence; looking forward to future benefits, every one will consider his difficulties as objects of indifference or satisfaction. The payment of the Company's demands, and the fulfilment of your pleasure, will be the first objects of their views and wishes; no man will complain of hardships; but, in the expectation of future prosperity, one and all will with gratitude acknowledge your goodness, and cheerfully submit to every possible saving for the purpose of discharging the debt to the Company.—With respect to these arrangements, whatever may be your pleasure may be proper and just, and our obedience is unlimited. Redress and protection, in behalf of his Highness, from the hand of Mr. Bristow, under whom the most unbounded oppression is experienced, peculiarly depends upon your benevolence: Whatever may appear to you most proper, let us be favoured with your orders, and they shall be obeyed.

Honourable the Governor General, received the 7th April, are better proofs, if better can be, of the real motives which first determined him to complain, than any I have hitherto suggested.—Pretending to feel for the injured honour of his Prince, he comes forward as my accuser; but his accusation closes with a proposal, which, I conceive, must do more injury to his cause than a volume of detail refutation; it furnishes the plainest evidence: In soliciting my removal, he had in view but one object, and that object was himself.—In the letter above alluded to, he charges me with taking by violence his Tummofuk "from the Bankers, substituting my own, and declining bills upon the Mahajins."—My Tummofuk was substituted, in order to deprive Almas Ally Cawn of the additional Districts, and in strict conformity to a secret article of the Governor General's instructions.—I did not decline bills on the Mahajins;—the engagement with them could not be fulfilled, as the instalments for paying them were at too early a period to realize a sufficient sum, from the receipts of revenue, both to satisfy them, and to furnish supplies to the army. The Minister has promised me a loan of six lacks of rupees, which would have relieved me from all difficulties; but in this, as in every other instance, he forfeited his word, and I was compelled to borrow the money myself to pay the troops. So far from oppressing the Bankers, by a timely aid, I saved the house of Buckraje and Cushmanry Mull from bankruptcy.—They had all strained their credit.—This, and the reduction of the interest from two to one per cent. per month, were my reasons for not accepting more bills at that particular juncture.—It is not, surely, in the little malice of Hyder Beg Khan to give an invidious character to measures like these, either adopted as a security against rebellion, or to save the public money; and which have already been honoured with your fullest approbation.

I come

I come now, Gentlemen, to the Minister's third and last address to the Honourable the Governor General, received the 1st May 1783. In my letter to the Board of the 13th May, every thing has been said, and, I trust, every thing has been proved, on the subject of the Adawlut, as far as will be necessary to shew that there is not perhaps a syllable of truth in what Hyder Beg Khan has advanced: I shall, therefore, now limit myself to a very few additional observations. And first, Gentlemen, he has again most shamefully garbled the correspondence that passed between us on this occasion, and shewn the same contempt for truth as in the first part of his accusations. It is wonderful with what industry this man has continued to misrepresent my every action since I became Resident.—If I desire one of my assistants to consult the Minister, in my name, upon the best mode of redressing present injuries, and preventing them in future, he terms it appointing him Darogo of the Adawlut.—If such Gentleman submits his ideas to the Minister, to be adopted or rejected, as he, having considered them, shall determine, the Minister calls it issuing mandates to the Nabob, and reducing him to a Cutwal; and, because he is conscious that there is as wide a distinction between the real fact and his statement of it, as there is between the delivery of a speculative opinion, and the promulgation of a positive law, he adds falsehood to misrepresentation, and makes speeches for my assistant which he never dreamt of.—If, again, I desire my assistant, as he understands Persian, to prepare papers in that language for my signature, Hyder Beg Khan asserts I suffer my assistant to issue shokahs in his own name to the Aumils.—If I commit to him the charge of public monies, the Minister asserts I suffer him to appoint a Treasurer of his own, and, in addition, names persons as in actual possession of the office, who, for aught either of us know to the contrary, may never have existed.—In short, Gentlemen, there is no perversion of fact, no contradiction in argument, no prostitution of terms, to which he has not been driven, in his attempts to reconcile the grossest inconsistencies.—Lastly, I shall pass to his narrative addressed to the Governor General, and received the 4th of May 1783.—I have before remarked, and it will, no doubt, have struck the Honourable Board, that the proofs produced by Hyder Beg Khan, in support of his charges, are, for the most part, of such a nature as to admit but of one mode of refutation.—To an ipse dixit, what but a flat denial can be opposed? unless it happen, as is indeed generally the case of the Minister, that its own absurdity may be further pleaded against it: But this is of little moment here, since, whenever the Minister has inadvertently exposed himself to the force of reason or of evidence, the arguments I have urged, and the testimonies I have produced, have gone uniformly to prove how little credit is due to his most solemn declarations.—The above narrative will afford a striking illustration of this remark. Although the circumstances it relates are in themselves so strange and improbable, that to induce a belief of them, the most circumstantial evidence must, I should imagine, be required, yet Hyder Beg Khan has rested them, one only excepted, upon his bare affirmation, expressly, as it would seem, to give me once again an opportunity of explaining, from that one, with how much indifference he falsifies it.—He says, “I asked him what his plan for modelling the Vizier's Government was, in the execution of which he was desirous of my acting with him:” “He repeated verbally some articles. I called for pen and ink, and wrote them down as he repeated them; and then asked whether these were all, or if there was any thing more; he replied, “This plan, after this manner, is agreeable to the orders of the Governor and the Gentlemen of the Council, directed to be carried into execution; which, at the time of my coming here, they gave to me personally, and delivered to me in writing.”—The Minister, Gentlemen, did not, as he asserts, call for pen and ink, and write down, as I repeated them, the articles here mentioned; but he sat at home, and deliberately forged what he has since wickedly endeavoured to persuade the Honourable Governor General, and the Board, was my production. I only request, it may be compared with the plan I really delivered to him upon this subject, and which I have already had the honour to submit to you. After so decided a proof of his consummate treachery, is it necessary I should proceed to a formal denial of the rest of his narrative?—It is not possible that a Gentleman should be so careless of his own dignity, or so wanting in respect to the character and station of the Governor General; and I therefore feel the indecorum of offering either to deny or to apologize. At the same time, I am free to declare, that my respect alone restrains me from tendering, not only my honour, but my oath, on this occasion, in opposition to Hyder Beg Khan; who has not, from the first word of the above narrative to the last, once deviated into truth.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy of an enclosure in Mr. Bristow's letter:

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

• COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenues of the Vizier's Dominions,
between the Year 1183 and the Year 1190 Fuffullee.

D I S T R I C T S.					Revenues of the Year 1183.	Revenues of the Year 1190.
Corah and Currah	—	—	—	—	15,61,251 — —	12,78,441 11 —
Sharah	—	—	—	—	6,50,000 — —	5,75,383 14 —
Jagdiseepore, &c.	—	—	—	—	7,69,000 — —	7,31,406 11 9
Etawa	—	—	—	—	44,85,321 — —	32,71,505 — —
Rohilcund, including Latafit Ally Cawn's Jayiidaad					60,60,341 — —	45,04,194 3 4
Khyrabad	—	—	—	—	11,00,000 — —	9,82,473 — —
Syluck	—	—	—	—	2,02,968 3 3	1,56,789 10 —
Futtypore	—	—	—	—	1,04,356 9 6	40,947 13 —
Biffowah	—	—	—	—	1,42,807 13 3	1,01,031 5 3
Sudderpore	—	—	—	—	42,838 12 3	35,653 — —
Maharage Nuggur	—	—	—	—	33,998 11 —	38,968 10 9
Dimch Sundellee Milliabad	—	—	—	—	1,67,548 — —	1,67,548 8 —
Mhaumdy	—	—	—	—	2,75,000 — —	1,04,351 — —
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	10,03,218 — —	8,12,875 — —
Gonda	—	—	—	—	4,20,000 — —	6,25,000 — —
Amora	—	—	—	—	1,35,505 — —	
Bustee	—	—	—	}	1,17,000 — —	
Nuggur	—	—	—			
Muggur	—	—	—			
Munnoobaury and Mahoneh		—	—	—	1,86,694 15 9	1,40,107 — —
Coorfy	—	—	—	—	54,774 1 6	40,700 — —
Goruckpore	—	—	—	—	4,60,105 — —	4,52,903 8 3
Bairaitch	—	—	—	—	— —	3,70,344 15 9
Bulrampore	—	—	—	—	— —	81,617 8 —
Baunsee	—	—	—	—	11,40,000 — —	41,804 8 6
Akowna	—	—	—	—	— —	23,501 — —
Ruffoolpore Ghose	—	—	—	—	— —	56,409 15 6
Carried over					1,91,12,728 2 6	1,46,33,957 15 1

D I S T R I C T S.				Revenues of the Year 1183.	Revenues of the Year 1190.
Amount brought over				1,91,12,728 2 6	1,46,33,957 15 1
Azimgur and Mahole	—	—	—	6,28,163 — —	5,79,801 — —
Sultanpore	—	—	—	9,14,096 — —	6,00,001 — —
Sundellee Milliabad	—	—	—	3,60,000 — —	2,51,140 — —
Sandy Pally and Shawabad	—	—	—	3,66,000 — —	2,90,000 — —
Khyragur	—	—	—	2,00,000 — —	2,00,000 — —
Purtaubgur	—	—	}	7,67,000 — —	4,70,000 — —
Beilker	—	—			
Disgoſe	—	—			
Dullubpore	—	—			
Byfewarra	—	—	—	14,23,383 — —	14,15,579 — —
Bareilly	—	—	}	3,26,000 — —	8,47,705 — —
Dalmow	—	—			
Ruddowly	—	—	}	2,78,849 6 3	
Durriabad	—	—			
Lucknow	—	—	—	1,13,000 — —	55,280 12 3
Mohan	—	—	—	61,001 — —	49,578 — —
Ackberpore	—	—	—	4,50,001 — —	2,55,819 15 6
Amaty Rampore	—	—	—	3,26,000 — —	2,27,696 — —
The Sayer	—	—	—	3,81,960 — —	2,01,005 — —
Sundry Talooks	—	—	—	4,69,783 — —	5,34,176 15 2
Manickpore	—	—	—	1,29,847 — —	1,60,000 — —
Revenues of the Year 1190				2,63,07,811 8 9	2,07,71,740 10 —
Decrease in the Revenues of the Year 1190				55,36,070 14 9	
Decrease as above				—	55,36,070 14 9
As far as I can judge from the present state of the collections, there will accrue a balance upon the whole of the Vizier's revenues, a sum not less than				—	35,00,000 — —
Carried over				—	90,36,070 14 9

Brought over — 90,36,070 44 9

Another actual deficiency, though it does not appear as such upon the face of the public accounts, is included in the immense charges of collections and military establishments. When the districts are let to farm at the beginning of the year, it has been a great object with the Minister to prevent the decrease appearing. If an Aumil, when treating for the farm of a country, should object to the Minister's demands, the matter is compromised by allowing him nominal charges under the different heads of Nanker, &c. Seybundy, and every particular described as Ekrajaut, Mehall, and Mottayenna. These are increased proportionable to the increase of the revenue. Thus the whole becomes a fiction.—From the scrutiny I have made into these matters, if nominal charges were struck off, I am persuaded the revenue would fall short, at the lowest calculation, a sum not less than

10,00,000 —

1,00,36,070 14 9

The above assertion, relative to nominal charges, will be more particularly explained from a comparative state of the revenues, with the charges collection, amounting to a third part of the gross sum. The thing speaks for itself: It cannot be urged, as a reason, that the troops stationed at Lucknow are paid through the channel of assignments; they are allowed for separately. One might suppose that the small body of the Mottayenna, or the military, attached to the Aumils which do exist, would be well paid: But this is not the case; the whole are many months in arrears, and mutinies frequently happen on this account. The following is a comparative statement, which only comprehends the Mottayenna and Ekrajaut Mehall. The Nankar I have omitted, because I have been unable to obtain a correct account of it.

A true copy.

E. HAY,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT between the Revenues of the Vizier's Dominion, and the Charges Mehal and Mootayenna, for the Fussullee Year 1190.

D I S T R I C T S.	Jummah of the Revenues.	Charges Mehal and Mottayenna.
Corah, Etawa, Sharah, and Jagdiseepore —	58,56,737 4 9	18,54,885 3 6
Rohilcund, including Lataufit Ally Cawn's Jayudaad —	45,04,194 3 4	11,51,125 1 1
Khyrabad and Mhaumdy —	10,86,824 — —	3,21,391 8 —
Syluck —	1,56,789 10 —	1,06,362 4 3
Biffowah, Sudderpore, Maharaje Nuggur, and Aimeh —		
Suddellee Milliabad —	3,43,201 8 —	68,359 6 —
Allahabad —	8,12,875 — —	2,95,983 9 —
Gonda Amora Buftee, Nuggur, and Muggur —	6,25,000 — —	2,60,435 8 —
Munnoobaury and Mahoneh —	1,40,107 — —	29,609 10 —
Goruckpore, Bairaitch Bulrampore Baunsee, Akowna, and Ruffoolpore Ghose —	10,26,581 8 —	5,63,056 6 —
Azimgur and Mahole —	5,79,801 — —	4,86,644 11 6
Sultanpore —	6,00,001 — —	3,98,418 6 —
Sundeleer Milliabad —	2,51,140 — —	1,42,059 8 —
Sandee Paullee and Shawabad —	2,90,000 — —	1,02,133 — —
Khyragur —	2,00,000 — —	5,018 — —
Purtawbgur Beilker, Dingose, and Dullubpore —	4,70,000 — —	1,48,142 8 —
Byfewarrah —	14,15,579 — —	1,70,125 15 —
Bareilly Dalmow, Buddowly, and Durniabad —	8,47,705 — —	2,41,449 1 —
Lucknow —	55,280 12 3	25,820 1 6
Mohan —	49 578 — —	8,782 10 —
Ackberpore —	2,55,819 15 6	2,13,166 — —
Amati Rampore —	2,27,696 — —	1,79,938 8 —
The Sayer —	2,01,005 — —	30,182 8 —
Sundry Talooks —	1,99,95,915 13 10	68,03,089 5 —
Manickpore —	5,34,176 15 2	
Futtypore —	1,60,000 — —	I have hitherto been unable to obtain any particulars of these districts, or the charges of them
Coorfy —	40,947 13 —	
	40,700 — —	
	2,07,71,740 10 —	

In my observations I have omitted the Jaghyres and Furruckabad, not being sufficiently informed concerning them.

Errors excepted,
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE of Conversation between Mr. BRISTOW and HYDER BEG KHAUN:
written by Hyder Beg Khaun.—Copy received the 4th May 1783.

Mr. Bristow came in the evening. His first conversation turned upon affairs in Europe; that other Gentlemen were coming, in consequence of the dismissal of the Governor and others; that the person who was coming in the place of the Governor, who was a Chief of high rank, was related to Mr. Cowper; that the idea, which lately existed, that by the appointment of a former Minister, who was the friend of the Governor, the Governor's stability would be secured, was at length known to be erroneous, for that the Governor's misconduct was now plainly proved and ascertained in Europe; "therefore," he said, "it is my wish, that you and I should enter into mutual engagements, for, by acting in consort with each other, affairs will be effectually conducted. I have been recommended in Europe to those Gentlemen who are coming, and my heart is every way at rest with respect to my own affairs."

I asked him for what particular purposes it was that he required such securities from me? He replied, "For the well modelling the Vizier's Government; and furthermore, that you shall not enter into engagements with any one but me."

I asked him, What his plan for modelling the Vizier's Government was, in the execution of which he was desirous of my acting with him? He repeated verbally some articles. I called for pen and ink, and wrote them down as he repeated them (vide articles, No. 5.); and then asked whether these were all, or if there was any thing more? He replied, "This plan, after this manner, is agreeable to the orders of the Governor and the Gentlemen of the Council, directed to be carried into execution; which, at the time of my coming here, they gave to me personally, and delivered to me in writing. Their orders for the establishment of the Persian Duffur have been lately written, and received by me; and I have written to the Gentlemen of the Council, that the settlement for the present year was made before my arrival, but that I will carry it into execution at the beginning of the next."

I said, "Since such a plan is to be carried into execution by the order of the Governor General, I will not in any manner hesitate to obey his orders; but your disposition is so doubting and suspicious, that the sincerity and uprightness of my intentions have been useless, and of no avail." That respecting his directions (declared by him to be the orders of the Governor) that such things were not to depend upon the Nawaub's being informed of them, from an apprehension of my honour, as he had said that any evasions or objections that might arise would not be the Nawaub's, but mine, I had executed them; "that now, from the introduction of the present plan, the authority of his Highness would be annihilated altogether; if the Nawaub should hesitate to consent to this plan, what were his intentions in that case?"

He replied, I will not suffer it to depend on the Nawaub's compliance or non-compliance; I will carry it into execution. I answered, that I would not, in any manner whatever, dispute the Governor's commands, for that I was declaredly a dependant on him, and was satisfied that whatever he should order must be right in every respect; but desired that in case I should, agreeable to his (Mr. Bristow's) orders, execute the business in opposition to the inclinations of the Nawaub, he would procure, for my security and satisfaction, a letter from the Governor directed to me, importing that I must act agreeably to whatever he (Mr. Bristow) might direct; and that I must not suffer my compliance to depend on assent or dissent on the part of his Highness; as in that case, if his Highness should be offended, I shall on this side be sure of protection and support; nay, that it appeared necessary, moreover, that these articles should be written and transmitted to me.

He replied, "I tell you that the Governor is dismissed; of what use is it then to require letters from thence?" I answered, that I was a dependant on the Governor; as long as he continued at Calcutta, I would act in obedience to his pleasure; and whenever the period for his departure should arrive, I would go to him, and would then do as he should direct.

He replied, "All this labour and trouble is unnecessary: I offer you the securities necessary; being perfectly satisfied and secure myself, with respect to the Gentlemen who are coming. I will give you a Coulnamah, binding myself to support and promote your interests both in Calcutta and in Europe."

I answered, That he must not consider my declarations of dependance on the Governor as a matter of profession only; but be assured, to a certainty, that whenever positive information should be received that he was about to depart for Europe, I would wait upon him, and in whatever manner he should direct, so I would act.

"It appears then," he said, "that you will withdraw yourself from the management of affairs here." I replied, that I executed the duties of my office, in fact, through the influence of the Governor's support; when he was gone to Europe, through the influence of whose protection was I to manage affairs?—that I would not continue.

He was offended at this declaration, and replied, I am every way ready to give you security and satisfaction. Such confidence in the disposition of the Governor, or in his intimate dependants, is idle and ill-founded; it is impossible to place dependance on the Governor's word or declarations.—I said, that hitherto from the beginning his kindness towards me had been always increasing; I had never experienced any deficiency or alteration in his disposition towards me; and that "Human nature is the slave of kindness," was among us a proverb.—Much conversation of this sort passed between us; after that he said, "I will cause the orders I have received respecting the modelling of this Government to be translated into Persian by my Moonshiee, who is a trust-worthy person, and deliver it to you; you will do well to follow the example of Mokhtaur ul Dowla, and enter into a written engagement and agreement with me."

In order to know of what nature Mokhtaur ul Dowla's Coul Namah was, I proposed to him to give me a copy of it, that I might consider it; but added, that security on the part of the Governor was absolutely necessary in the first instance: That, he (Mr. Bristow) asserted that the Governor was undoubtedly dismissed; in consequence of which my faculties and understanding were no longer in the state necessary to do business.

He encouraged me by assurances of his own stability, and said, "The day after to-morrow I shall go to Putturree Gaud; there I shall have leisure; I will remain there two days; I will cause the translation of the orders for the modelling and arranging of affairs here to be written, and give it to you on my return."

Considering a respite for three or four days as an advantage gained, I expressed the greatest approbation: Again I repeated the question on this point, whether these were the orders, "That, whether his Highness should be satisfied or dissatisfied, at all events the business must be done?"—He said "Yes—the orders are absolute: If his Highness should prove obstinate, I will not advance any thing for the expences of his Sircar; I will suspend the payment of his stipend—when he shall be distressed for his necessary expences, he will acquiesce of his own accord."

He then opened to me the real object of yesterday's conversation; saying, there were certain points on which, on the arrival of the new Gentlemen, caution would be necessary.—I asked him, on what points? He said, "Such as the business of Colonel Cumming, in which a Shoka was written without the Vizier's knowledge; and others of the like nature which may have taken place: This circumstance has proved highly disagreeable to the Gentlemen of the Council: Whenever his Highness shall assert that these things have been done without his knowledge, blame will fall upon you."

I replied, that in obedience to him I had caused it to be done; that he had repeatedly asked me, "why I introduced the name of the Vizier?" That I must act as he directed; that especially, on the business of the Shoka to Colonel Cumming, he had importuned me for three days, and that, from a regard to the preservation of my honour, I have caused it to be written without the Vizier's knowledge; that the same had been done with respect to the Tuncaw of the Turkswars, and other matters.

He replied—"It is on this account I say to you, that now you and I are about to be united, you must consider any thing injurious to my reputation, which shall befall me, as befalling to yourself; and thus any thing of that sort, happening to you, I shall consider as happening to me. You replied angrily to my letter, that by my desire you had affixed the seal of the Vizier, without his knowledge, to the Shokas, and delivered them."

I replied, that this was not written in anger; that he had accused me of disobeying the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and his pleasure; that I, in reply, had inserted the particulars which I had done in obedience to the orders communicated by him, and to his pleasure; that, if I had not inserted them, I should have appeared guilty of the disobedience charged upon me: that if I had written any thing not founded on fact, he would have accused me of it at the time, or he could do it then, and demand my reasons for such and such false assertions.

He replied, "The things which you write are of such a nature, that a fair and direct answer cannot be given; but in certain affairs, which may prove the subjects of inquiry and accusation against me, it will be better to keep silence."—I answered, That, with respect to what he said to me verbally, I would act agreeably to his pleasure; but that when he thought proper to put his sentiments upon paper, and give them in writing, if I did not answer them faithfully and fully, I myself should be subject to accusations.

He answered, " I will be careful in this respect for the future, and not write : Silence, however, on this subject, is necessary on your part, that it may not be known to the Gentlemen who are coming, that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to papers and Shokas without his knowledge."— I said, That when the new Gentlemen should arrive, and I should continue here in the management of affairs, I would act in whatever manner he should please to direct.

His object is, that it may not now be discovered that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to Shokas without his knowledge; he did not plainly and directly say it, but obliquely and secretly he hinted as much; and said, The complaints and reflections which have been lately exhibited against me at the Board, have been disapproved, and that which I have written has met with approbation; but such matters must not be known to the new Gentlemen."

Much more he said, containing reflections on the Gentlemen in the Governor's confidence, advice respecting the execution of the plan and the deceiving of the Vizier, so that by throwing him off his guard, the business might be effected; adding, " When it is once done, how will his Highness be able to remedy it?—Thus it was that Mokhtar ul Dowla and I, in concert, carried our points, by representing matters as trivial or advantageous, or by holding out temptations of various descriptions, to the Vizier; and when the business was once executed he was silent, nor knew or foresaw the ultimate consequences which would follow.—In the same manner you must now advise the Nawaub, as I shall direct you; and having by artifice obtained his approbation, carry into execution."

This conversation he spun out to a prodigious length; to attempt to write it would be endless.—I said thus much in reply, That, with respect to the execution of measures contrary to the inclinations of the Vizier, as intended by him, that I should not hesitate to obey the Governor's orders communicated to me as such; but that to procure a letter of assurance from the Governor, to the purport already mentioned, was absolutely necessary, that I might be secure from the consequences of the Nawaub's resentment.

He replied, " I will cause a Persian translation of the orders to be made, and give it to you; and we will after that talk again: Assurance of security from the Governor is unnecessary, since in a short time he will set out for Europe."—I repeated my former answer. It remains to be seen hereafter what the next conversation will produce.

Account of the Articles for the Regulation of the Country, and Habitation of his Highness, which Mr. BRISTOW caused to be written, as transmitted by HYDER BEG CAWN to the Governor General.

Propositions for the better Settlement of his Excellency the NABOB VIZIER's affairs, really made, and delivered to HYDER BEG KAWN in Writing, for his Consideration, by Mr. BRISTOW. Transmitted to the Board in the Resident's Letter of the . . . June, 1783.

Having appointed a new Treasurer, I will establish the General Treasury of the country in two places; one for the Sircar of the Company; the other for the expences of the Nawaub's household, and household establishments for the Tuncaw and Jaghyrdars. What shall be necessary for the Nawaub's expences, &c. I will issue in money.

1st. The realizing the Company's balance is the first object. This year the bad management of many of the Aumils, and the delaying to settle their accounts in proper time, caused great confusion in many parts of the country. A balance will be the consequence. The year is now expiring; it is proper every district should be settled, the extraordinary charges curtailed, and the necessary expences be paid, that the Aumils may receive charge in the beginning of the year, make their arrangements in proper time, and have no excuse for not paying the revenue

I will keep the Persian Duffer of the governmental officers and the Mutta Suddies, and will appoint a Dewan to superintend the same.

Having dismissed the Aumils appointed by his Highness, I will appoint other Aumils.

2d. The office of Dewan has been long held by Rajah Soorut Sing, but the Rajah possesses no authority in it, and the accounts I have required were furnished with great difficulty and delay; exclusive of which, persons who have no connection with the office transact the business. It is necessary that orders should be issued to every Aumil and Surrishtadar, directing them to furnish without delay or evasion, every account the Rajah may require. The accounts of every district and place, as well as for all the establishments, shall be deposited in the Dewan's Chattri.

I will keep the cavalry and the infantry under my own authority; and what other troops may be necessary, I will raise them also by my own authority.

will

I will keep the business of the Adawlut under my own authority.

Such expences for superfluous elephants and horses in the Nawaub's Dowaub, and for provisions dressed, are unnecessary; let him diminish them.

I will take the old Dufters and papers which are in the Sircar of his Highness.

Having dismissed the great Aumils, I will appoint separate inferior Aumils in their places.

cherry, for which a proper house shall be allotted. If accounts once delivered in should ever be changed or altered in any particular, by any officers of the Dewanny, severe punishment should be inflicted on the offenders. You will be pleased to ascertain the different departments of the Dewanny from its officers, specifying the offices, the persons who hold them, and every particular separately, and favour me with an account of the whole.

3d. A Treasurer was appointed for the Vizier's personal expences, and a Paymaster for the army. Provided the revenues had been remitted according to the proposed plan, the sum total of them (the Company's assignments excepted) would have been deposited in those Treasuries, and the particulars of the expenditure have been ascertained. Notwithstanding I have called for the account disbursements, and the balance of cash, on the day Facoor Doss was appointed, I have never been able to obtain either; besides which, the said Facoor Doss, according to the plan, ought to have been Controller, Mokhtar Mushruff: He has never been put in charge; and the trust and confidence which were before placed in him, under his Excellency's administration, he has entirely lost.

In consequence of the Treasuries not being properly managed, large sums are embezzled, the necessary establishments are not provided for, whilst lacks are squandered in useless expences. It is necessary a General Treasurer should be appointed, to whom all receipts of revenue should be first paid; and afterwards distributed to the subordinate Treasuries.

4th. Funds for the regular payment of the Vizier's personal expences are the first consideration. It is necessary to do away the disgrace suffered from the distress of the Vizier's household, and the irregular payment of his servants wages; and for this purpose the sums allotted for the support of his household and servants should be paid into the hands of a separate Treasurer. That the whole sum shall be divided into twelve equal installments, paid monthly by the said Treasurer; no payments to be made, except by the Vizier's orders, attested by the acting Minister; and that no person holding offices in the Vizier's household shall be a farmer of revenue.

5th. Large sums would be required to satisfy the list of Jaghyrdars and Tuncadars; owing to his Excellency's want of money, few are paid. The distress has been so great, that the Nabob's brothers, the women belonging to the Zennannahs of the late Vizier, and the Nawaub Burhaun ul Mullick, have been in want even of the necessities of life. Some of his Excellency's brothers have sought a subsistence with other Chiefs; it is therefore necessary a separate Treasurer should be appointed for the Jaghyrdars and Tuncadars, and their pensions be paid monthly, according to the months of the Fussullee year:

6th. It is certain that great sums are embezzled under the head of army disbursements. Many servants on the civil list enjoy considerable emoluments under this head; and there are no good troops existing. Should their services be called for, 12,000, nor even 10,000, could be assembled. The few which exist have increasing arrears; and many classed among the troops have obtained service, owing entirely to the favour

and

and interest of Muttasuddies, and the civil officers of Government: They are totally unfit for service: The keeping a useless army out of consideration to such a people, is the worst of systems in Government. The cavalry have no fixed establishment. For these several reasons, there is no regularity or discipline in the Vizier's army. Those persons considered as troops should not act under the orders of any person, except their own commanders, and should never follow in the suite of any man.

When I relinquished the Turkswarrh assignments, the acting Minister promised me, that their just pay should be paid them monthly, and given into the hands of each trooper. The embezzlements, the troopers riding the Vizier's horses, and abuses in this corps, ought to have been corrected; but the pay was issued as usual, and the abuses continue.

You will be pleased to furnish me with a statement of Tipperchund's office, specifying the particular duties of each department, and the expence attending the whole.

7th. The acting Minister has repeatedly informed me, that Muster Masters have been deputed to every district; nevertheless the embezzlements and frauds have not been communicated to me. It is requisite that you should, through Rajah Tipper Chund, inform me of the names of the Muster Masters at every station, and the result of their enquiries.

8th. The system of assignment should be abolished, except on account of the Company. The revenue to be deposited with the General Treasurer, who shall every day give a statement of the bills he may receive.

9th. Robberies and murders are committed to an excess at Lucknow; it is therefore necessary to establish the Phouzedarry Adawlut upon a respectable footing.

10th. There should be an office of Aumeen established for the trial of civil causes, disputed lands, and exactions made by Aumils.

11th. That civil and military trusts should not be united in the same persons.

12th. Whereas the above propositions are agreeable to the arrangements ordered by the Governor General; the acting Minister's office, as well as mine, depends on the execution of them.

True copies.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assitant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

True copies.
E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at Owde, to the Honourable Governor General and Council, Fort William. Dated the 30th December 1781.

I shall take such steps as the means in my power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob orders to each Aumil to pay his gross revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the pay of their troops, being reduced into regular mustered establishments, from the general Treasury; and

and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that purpose, as I did in a former instance, when the Nabob refused his Perwannahs for the resumption of the Jagheers; and shall further enforce the execution against each disobeying Aumil, by marching against him, and displacing him. These three points complete the heads of your recommendations to the Nabob. The fourth article, which was the separation and limitation of his own disbursement to the medium of his receipts for the last three years, having already taken place, and then no assignments will remain upon the country, but those of the Company, as expressed in the treaty.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at Owde, to the Honourable the Governor General, dated the 20th March 1782.

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of some mismanagements having again intruded in the mint of Lucknow, I have been under the necessity of appointing a Sezauwul on my own behalf, to check and examine every rupee that may be issued from it.

I hope this unavoidable interference with the Vizier's officers will meet your approbation, as the preservation of the standard here is extremely material to the interest and convenience of the Honourable Company.

In order to complete the check you have directed over the Mooteyannah and their payment, I have been necessitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the collections of Letafut Ally Cawn's Jaidaads, the net amount of which I have pledged myself to send him; and to prevent the misapplication of those funds, which he heretofore so notoriously was guilty of, I have appointed a Muster Master and Pay Master to his corps at Delhy.

True extracts

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Affistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Act. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable Governor General and Council, dated Lucknow, 30th January 1783.

In my address of the 1st ultimo, I also represented the improbability of my realizing the Honourable Company's assignment on Furuckabad; and I am sorry to inform you, the negligence and inactivity of Mahomed Saaied Cawn, the Vizier's Sezawal, obliged the Minister to advise his dismissal from that trust; and Myrza Mahomed Beg, a man of good character, has been appointed in his place. The Nabob Mozuffer Jung deputed agents to Lucknow to complain of the great distress he suffered, and solicited, in the most urgent manner, that a part of the collections should be appropriated for his subsistence. Three lacks of rupees per annum is the sum which the Minister recommended to the Vizier, to be paid the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, in proportion to the actual receipts. Mahomed Beg was authorized to settle this matter, and make the payments, but I have not yet heard whether the proposition has been agreed to.

The confusion which had occurred in the administration of the affairs of Furuckabad, and the repeated solicitations of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, have induced me to unite with the Minister in the late arrangements, as appearing to me the best that could be adopted under the circumstances which existed. The season was so far advanced, as to render the removal of the Sezawal an improper measure, if there had been any probability of the business being well conducted by him; but, by every information I could collect, it left me no alternative, but of risking a very considerable loss to the Vizier, or acquiescing in and supporting the new measure.

The Nabob Mozuffer Jung complained that Mahomed Saaied Cawn had seized upon the tombs and gardens of his ancestors, and sequestered the revenues appropriated for their support. The sum was trifling; and the act disgusted the people, and hurt the Vizier's reputation. I advised the relinquishing any appendage of this nature; and that the new Sezawal should be instructed, by every means in his power, to conciliate the Nabob Mozuffer Jung.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 3d March 1783.

We approve of your conduct with respect to the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the transaction at Furrockabad.

True extracts.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy of an enclosure in Mr. Bristow's letter.

E. Hay,
Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

From the NABOB VIZIER to the Honourable the Governor General; received 7th April 1783.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, dated 4th November 1782.

Usual introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the persecutions and indignities which I have suffered from the hands of Mr. Bristow. The contumely and deprivation of authority which I experience at his hands is redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your pleasure. The payment of the Company's demands, I consider as an object superior to all others; and I wish to discharge them in preference to every other approbation.

I entreat you by enquiry to make yourself acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Bristow.—The measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into execution, cannot, I am certain, correspond with your sentiments and intention towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this country is his by right, for that he has brought orders or authority from Europe; that he will take the entire management of it into his own hands, and with his own hand give what is to be given.—It is his intention to reduce me to the state of a servant, dependent upon him.—I am oppressed to the last extremity, and my life is become a burden to me.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's monies.—I intreat, as a favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper; and permit me the exercise of discretionary power for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies. I will cause payment of those monies to be made through the hands of my Ministers in the manner thereafter mentioned; that is to say, Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking bills upon the Mahajins for the balance of teep, for 26 lacks given by them, and has taken the Jasidands assigned to those Mahajins into his own hands, and declared that he himself will collect the amount, and remit it to the Company's Treasury; the truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajins, who have given teep, and who declare themselves ready to grant bills for the same, if put in

I have issued the Vizier's Perwannas to the Aumils and Phoudars, on whom the Honourable Company's assignments are granted, and exerted myself in endeavouring to secure the funds for the speedy liquidation of the claims on his Excellency. I am, however, much embarrassed by the engagements made with the bankers on account of their deposit of teeps and bills of exchange on the Presidency. Mr. Middleton informed you of those engagements in his letters of the 7th September last; and a difficulty will arise in supporting the bankers in the recovery of sums they may advance, and at the same time my realizing the Honourable Company's current assignments.—I shall submit the particulars of these matters to your consideration in due course of time.

I have strongly recommended the reduction of Almas's Ally Cawn's power; and it is with great satisfaction I acquaint you, that by my advice he was deprived of the charge of countries yielding a revenue of sixty lacks a year, in addition of those he has actual possession of. The Perwannas to the Aumils in possession, apprising them of their removal, had been prepared four days before my arrival; upon consideration, however, Almas deferred dispatching his Naibs until I should take charge of the Presidency. About two months ago he had consented to farm Corah, Etaya, Sharah, &c. The power he acquires from these extensive districts, renders him a dangerous subject; and, if it had been practicable at this advanced season of the year, I would not have scrupled to have recommended the depriving him of any trust under the Vizier's Government. I had not time to form a certain judgment how far a defection of his people could have been effected; I am told it is possible to succeed in this point, which would doubtless have been the safest mode of acting; but had I failed, by precipitately involving the Vizier in a measure of this delicate nature, or had a considerable loss of revenue been the consequence, I should have been justly exposed to censure.

Extract

in possession of the Janidauds originally assigned to them, when your orders, establishing my authority for the management of my country and the payment of my monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper be recalled from hence; I will procure bills to be granted by those Mahajins to the amount of the balance of the teep, and transmit them to you, and whatever sums may remain due on the bills for 26 lacks granted by Gopaul Dofs Sahoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken by violence my Minister's tummuffook, and substituted his own in the place thereof. I will take back Mr. Bristow's tummuffook from the Gomastahs of the aforementioned Sahoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow; and for what shall remain due to the said Sahoo, I will cause such good and substantial securities to be given to his said Gomastahs on the spot, that no cause for suspicion or doubt shall remain; and with respect to the present year Fuffullee 1190, and the Janidauds for the Company's money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the amount of which he has taken tummuffooks from the Aumils of the said Janidauds, let him be directed to deliver up the Tummufooks, of the said Aumils to me; and whatever sums may remain due from the said Janidauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in bills, kist by kist, by my Ministers; and whatever sums you shall direct to be paid here from the amount hereof for the use of the Company's troops, the same shall be paid here monthly, to the commanding officer of those troops.

And for the ensuing year 1191 Fuffullee, whatever plan or mode you shall please to dictate and determine, that plan or mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received and strictly followed. I will not object to, nor hesitate to fulfil, your pleasure, in any respect whatever. If you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and confer upon me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies, with God's assistance I will cause those monies to be furnished and remitted by my Minister, agreeably to what I have written. If any defect or deficiency shall happen, you will on the instant take whatever measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

In the Nabob Vizier's own hand.

I hope, my friend, from your kindness, that I shall be delivered from these distresses, and obtain my request.

A true copy.
(Signed) J. P. AURIOL,
Secy.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, dated 22d November 1782.

We have received your letters of the 2d and 4th instant.—We approve of the different parts of your conduct, which are stated to us by these letters. The bills inclosed in the first, together with those previously received from Mr. Middleton, have been presented for acceptance; and we ascribe the honour paid them to the arrangements made by you for securing the claims of the Shroffs, which, as they had the sanction of a formal agreement, you did right to confirm.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to the Honourable Governor General and Council, dated 2d January 1783.

I take the liberty to inclose you papers and account, agreeable to the inclosed list; to which I beg leave to refer for a full explanation of the amount of the claims on the Nabob Vizier.

Immediately after my arrival, I urged the acting Minister to advise and recommend arrangements for the complete discharge of the balance at the conclusion of the year. To relieve myself from censure, in case of failure in this essential point, it is necessary I should explain the transaction with the bankers: The balance at the end of last year was not in fact paid, but transferred to the bankers, and increased by the load of a very high interest. There were two distinct engagements; one for bills on the Presidency for — 22,67,485 2 4

Received in cash — 3,82,514 13 8
26,50,000 — —

Another for Teeps, promising bills to be delivered by instalments, at the following periods, and in the following proportions, viz.

Bahadoon 1189	} Asexplained in Mr.	— 6,50,000
Coaur 1190		6,50,000
Cautick —	} Middleton's separate letter to me, No. 2.	6,50,000
Aughun —		6,50,000
		26,00,000 — —

52,50,000 — —
Paid them from the balance of 1189 — — 2,91,116 — —

By

From HYDER BEG KHAN to the Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, received 7th April, 1783.

Usual introduction.

I formerly represented to you the particulars of the persecutions exercised towards his Highness by Mr. Bristow, and the unhappiness and distress of mind under which his Highness laboured. A repetition of the same circumstances must also have reached your ears thro' other channels, inasmuch as they have come to pass in so public a manner, as to be known almost to every body.

Relying on your goodness, his Highness has requested the removal of Mr. Bristow, and the grant of discretionary authority to him in the management of his country, and for the payment of the Company's monies. If you should be graciously disposed to comply with his request, and at the same time so far to favour me, as to appoint me from yourself to the management of affairs here, agreeably to the proposal made to you by his Highness, both respecting the sums remaining due on Teep and on Mahajim bills, and with regard to the present year 1190 Fussullee, and for the ensuing year Fussullee 1191, in any manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in obedience to your orders, to remit the same to you, kist by kist, in bills; and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the payment of the Company's troops in this quarter, so much, on receipt of your orders, I will pay on the spot to such Commanding Officer of troops as you shall be pleased to direct. As I was originally raised from the dust by your hand, and am debtor to you for my rank and reputation, so now also, aided by your favour and protection, by your patronage and support, I shall be enabled to effect these objects. If you shall please to honour me with this appointment, as your particular and immediate dependent, with God's assistance, I will not be deficient in conducting the affairs of the Company's Sarcar, or in obedience to your commands.

Concludes as usual.

A true copy.
(Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secy.

Memorandum :

Hyder Beg Khan has been obliged to make his offer of becoming security for the payment of the Company's demands in general; because it is necessary to know the modes and times, in which the Board would desire the kists to be stated and discharged, before he can be particular, and these, as the yearly estimates. The Vizier and he submit entirely to their decision; and when that decision is made, the Minister will formally make himself responsible, in such manner,

By this statement you will observe the revenues of the present year has been anticipated in the sum of — 49,58,834 —

bearing an interest of two per cent. per mensem. The whole demand upon the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the Bankers, will this year amount to the sum of one crore forty-one lacks two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight rupees (1,41,02,578). Mr. Middleton gave the bond to the Bankers, on account the first engagement for rupees 26,50,000, engaging to see them repaid their money. The revenues of certain districts were assigned to him on account of the Bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a negociation was set on foot to transfer the security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few days before my arrival. The bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional districts, proposed to have been entrusted to Almas, were part of those assigned to the Bankers; and the Vizier's order, and other documents, had passed for putting him in possession a few days before my arrival. I was so soon expected, that Almas of his own accord deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you, until the measure, through me, receive your sanction.

When I considered the power possessed by Almas, I did not hesitate to reject every idea of extending his authority. A difficulty occurred about the bond he had granted, and a payment he had made to the Bankers of three lacks seventy-five thousand rupees (Rs. 3,75,000). The latter part was easily settled, by giving him credit for that sum on account the revenues of Etawa, Corah, &c. but the Bankers refused any security, except mine, in lieu of the bond. The bills of exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in course of payment. To have annulled the engagement, would have disappointed you of a resource, and hurt our credit with the Bankers. It was absolutely necessary that Almas's bond should be returned to him: I was therefore induced to take the engagement upon myself; and I am happy to find, by your commands of the 22d ultimo, that my conduct has been approved of.

Although my attention has been principally directed to the liquidation of the balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure assignments equal to the amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and, before I can conclude a fair engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged, in every instance, to separate fictitious from just estimates, which takes up time, and is the cause of my not sending the accounts of the Vizier's revenues, which are

ner, and upon such securities, as they shall pre-
scribe.

are now copying, and will be forwarded in the
course of a very few days.

A true copy.
(Signed) J. P. AURIOL,
Secy.

The Bankers, upon my arrival, claimed my protection in realizing their demands; and, on maturely considering the matter, it appeared to me most adviseable to blend the Honourable Company's and their claims under one head. Unless I had done this, there would have been a perpetual interference in the collection of the assignments; and in case the Bankers should have failed in realizing their monies, they would have fallen proportionally short in their payments at the Precedency. These were the reasons which induced me to unite the two accounts; and I hope they will meet with your approbation.

There remains a sum of thirteen lacks, on account of the teeps, for which bills of exchange on the Presidency are now due. I took charge of my office without any cash in the Treasury, and a sum of near 30,09,000 rupees due to the Bankers. I afterwards, under date the 2d November, transmitted you bills of exchange for 6,50,000 rupees, which (as my receipts at that period were very inconsiderable) accumulated the debt to near 36,59,000; the whole bearing an interest at two per cent. per mensem. The Bankers were disinclined to give any more bills, until part of this balance was liquidated. The season of the heavy collections being so near at hand, it appeared to be most adviseable to delay transmitting you other bills, until such time as I might be able to pay the balance due to them, and I could receive further monies, and give them cash for their bills; by which the Vizier would derive the additional advantage of saving the interest; and the difference to the Company would have been the delay of perhaps three months only in the receipt of the remaining sum of the above-mentioned thirteen lacks, remaining to be remitted to the Presidency on account of the Teeps.

All sums hitherto collected have been paid to the Bankers. In order to supply the demands of the Paymasters to the troops in the field, I have borrowed a sum of Fydz. 16 Sun Sa. Rs. 3,59,670. 4. 4. For this the Vizier is to pay an interest of 1 per cent. per mensem only; whereby a saving of as much more will arise on the interest; and was the reason why I preferred a loan to stopping that amount from the receipt of the Bankers.

My time has of late been principally employed in urging the Minister to supply funds for the current disbursements of the Vizier's Government, and the complete discharge of the balance due to the Honourable Company. My endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish an object, which I know will render such essential service to the Company's affairs at the present juncture. The proposed retrenchments will be very considerable, and I shall shortly submit them to your consideration.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. MIDDLETON to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 23d October 1782.

The most material object I have to claim your attention to, is the collateral agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the House of Gopaul Dofs Law, and others, for their security and reimbursement in the advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the credit and faith of this office, for the liquidation of his Excellency's debts to the Company; and which subject you will find stated in my address to the Board of the 7th ultimo.

The advance for which the House of Gopaul Dofs singly and exclusively engaged, was 26,00,000 rs. which included the balance of the Vizier's account current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional claim lately made out by the Accomptant General at the Presidency, and sundry Ary debts of his Excellency, for which, as they were an excess upon the original estimate formed at the commencement of the year, no provision had been made. The other sum of 2,600,000, for which teeps were granted in partnerships by Gopaul Dofs, Butch Rauge Fukeer Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by instalments, as expressed in the teeps, was intended as a deposit in the hands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, for the liquidation of such part of the additional claim of 26,48,571. 3. 8. made out by the Accomptant General, and transmitted to this office, in October last, as the Board, after taking into consideration the counter claims and expectations

of the Vizier, should deem equitable. For further information on this head, permit me to refer you to the contents of my address to the Honourable Board, of the 7th September, to which I have received no reply. For both these sums the Vizier has passed his separate obligations to the respective parties, and has granted assignments upon his revenues for the repayment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone a very little way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a property in the Nabob's funds, had not the faith of our Government also been pledged for their collateral security, which has been done by the strongest verbal assurances it was in my power to give them, in my official capacity; and in the case of Gopaul Dofs Saw, who is much deeper concerned than any of the others, a written engagement to support him to the utmost of my power in the recovery of his debt, for which Almas Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusively responsible. He has already paid him to the amount of nine lacks, promising four more in the course of fifteen or twenty days; and the remaining thirteen lacks he agrees to make good in equal kists, in the ensuing three months of Aughun, Poofe, and Maug, which I have not a doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the assurances I have given, and yield your influence to the support of them; which I persuade myself you will see the propriety of, as well from a principle of common justice, as an inducement to similar future exertions, should the exigency of the Honourable Company's affairs at any time call for them. The other advance of twenty-six lacks being secured by assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little fear of its being realized, without giving you any further trouble than that of giving your sanction to the measure, and occasionally making use of the influence of your station to expedite the payment of the kists, when the Aumils may shew a disposition to be tardy.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. MIDDLETON to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 23d October 1782.

Herewith I have the honour to deliver you the teeps mentioned in my Treasury account and public letter of this date, for 26,00,000, viz.

One teep of Monferam, in behalf of Gopaul Dofs, for 13,00,000, payable as follows:

In Bawdon 1189	—	3,25,000
Kaur 1190	—	3,25,000
Kautic —	—	3,25,000
Aughun —	—	3,25,000
		13,00,000

One teep, in the name of Butchrauge Fukur Chund and Kissen Chund, payable as follows:

In Baudon 1189	—	3,25,000
Kaar 1190	—	3,25,000
Caulice —	—	3,25,000
Aughun —	—	3,25,000

I have to inform you, that the first instalment of the above teep has been paid, and remitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as you will perceive by my Treasury account.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to the Honourable Governor General and Council, dated the 3d June 1783.

Agreeable to your orders of the 12th ult. I have transmitted bills of exchange for three lacks of Surat rupees on Surat, and for two lacks on Berhampore of the rupee current at that place, in favour of Col. Cha. Morgan, or the officer commanding the detachment, and forwarded them to Mr. Anderson, with a request to transmit them by the most expeditious conveyance. The exchange I have procured on Surat is 120 lw. fas. for 100 Surat Sicca rupees, and on Berhampore 115 lw. fas. for 100 of the currency of that place, which, upon a calculation, is, I understand, about 7 as. 2 pc. per ct. higher than the remittances to Gen. Goddard. The bankers assert, that the cash to answer the said bills must be conveyed in specie; that the insurance upon the transportation of it amounts to between 8 and 9 per ct. to Surat, and between 7 and 8 per ct. to Berhampore; and also, that an improvement of 2 or 3 per ct. in the coin of Surat has lately taken place. These circumstances considered, I hope it will appear that the remittance has been made upon as reasonable terms as could be expected.

I request

I request the favour of knowing if any further sums will be required by Colonel Morgan, as I am making the arrangements for the ensuing year, and would wish to have timely notice of every demand.

It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you, Gentlemen, that I have concluded an agreement with the House of Gopaul Doss for 15 lacks of rupees, payable at the Presidency, with a reduction of 1 per cent. per month in the interest, and 4 per ct. in the exchange, making 16 per ct. per annum upon the remittance of last year. I expect to receive the bills in the course of two or three days, when I shall commence another negotiation for 15 lacks more, and so on, until I obtain as large a sum as I am able, to supply the Company's demands at the Presidency. I did not chuse to inform the bankers of the sum total I might require, as they would have exacted higher terms than I should think it justifiable to grant. The plan I propose for the re-payment of the bankers is, to engage that, after supplying the disbursements of the troops under the command of Colonel Morgan and Colonel Sir John Cumming, and the expences of the Residents, all surplus receipts shall be paid to them; the Nabob to be charged with the interest. I request the favour of your commands, whether you authorize my granting bonds in the Honourable Company's name, as a security for these engagements. My Accountant is employed in making out an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements, and it is my intention to procure you a remittance of the whole balance. I have avoided perplexing this transaction by mortgages of the Nabob Vizier's revenue, or any nominal transfer of the debt; the matter is simply a loan from the bankers at 16 per ct. saving to Government, upon the engagement of last year.

COPY of a Letter from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, dated the 16th June 1783.

We have received your letter of the 3d instant, informing us of the remittance which you had made, in compliance with our orders, to Colonel Charles Morgan.

If we find it necessary to increase the supply to his detachment from your station, we shall give you information of it before you can have made any material progress in the arrangement you speak of, to prevent.

We approve of the agreement which you have made with the House of Gopaul Doss, for the immediate remittance of 15 lacks of rupees, by bills to the Presidency, at a saving of 16 per cent. upon the exchange of last year; and of your intention to persevere in this mode, until the whole balance due from the Vizier to the Company shall be completely paid off.

True copies and extracts.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy of an enclosure in Mr. Bristow's letter.

E. Hay,
Actg. Sec. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 11th August 1783.

From HYDER BEG KHAN to the Honourable the Governor General.—Received 1st May 1783.

Usual introduction.

The situation of affairs here, from the behaviour and conduct of Mr. Bristow, I formerly represented to you. What has since occurred is as follows:

His Highness, last year, appointed Moulurri Moubeen, a man learned in the laws, to preside over the Court of Adawlut; and, from that period, all suits between contending parties have been determined by him agreeably to the Shurra, and the diary of such suits and decisions thereon by him is forthcoming. To establish his authority over every department of Government, and to annihilate that of his Highness, are the objects of Mr. Bristow. He has appointed Mr. Cowper Dorogah of the Adawlut; and Mr. Cowper, with the authority of a superior Lord or Master, has wrote his Awards or Dufkhut on the petitions of complainants, such as concerned the Aumils to execute, to them; and such as belonged to the city of Lucknow, to the Vizier; and

and these petitions, thus superscribed by him, he sent to me, directing me to cause the seal of the Nabob to be affixed to them. I answered, That I would represent the matter to his Highness. I represented it accordingly, and shewed him the petitions superscribed by Mr. Cowper. His Highness said, That they were evidently instruments of his dishonour, and of the extinction of his authority, inasmuch as he had superscribed the petitions of the country complainants with his Dufkhut, directed to the Aumils, and of those of the inhabitants of the city, to him, as if he were the Cutwal of the city of Lucknow, and that he would never submit to it; desiring that these circumstances might be written to you, that whatever might be your pleasure in his behalf, you might act agreeably thereto. I waited on Mr. Bristow, but did not inform him of my representation to the Vizier; I only told him, that such petitions, so superscribed by the Dufkhut of Mr. Cowper, had been received, and that Mr. Cowper had required the Nabob's seal to be affixed to them; adding, that if he ordered me so to do, I would represent the business to the Nabob. He replied, That it was not in fact necessary to inform the Vizier; whenever he should settle and arrange the plan of the Adawlut, I might represent it to him. After this he asked me if I had received any intelligence from Calcutta. I replied in the negative. He then spoke of affairs in Europe; that the Governor General, and other Gentlemen of the Council, were dismissed: And he then proceeded to reflect on your conduct in such a manner, that neither at the time had I the power to endure his reflections, nor have I now the heart or hand to write them. I said on this occasion what my tongue enabled me to say, respecting your qualities; observing, that owing to you, appearances were supported and kept up towards the Chiefs of Hindostan; and that if, which God forbid, you should go to Europe, even those appearances would remain no longer, and that a world would be involved in ruin. Mr. Bristow was offended at this observation: He said, that he had not spoke of the Governor but at the time when he was dismissed; if he had not been dismissed, he should not have mentioned these things. He then proceeded to say, that in the same manner as the Government at Calcutta had been new modelled, in the same manner the Government here should be new modelled; adding, "Enter into engagements with me; I also, on my part, will give a Coul Naumeh to you under my hand, and we will jointly new model this Government." I demanded to know in what manner; he replied, "I will send out other Aumils over the Nabob's country—Soorat Sing, the Dewan of the Surcar, is grown old—I will appoint a new Dewan—I will take the Duffer account of the revenues of the Surcar with my own hands—I will have the whole military establishment, by the forming of new troops under my own authority—I will appoint another Treasurer, and keep up the public Treasury in a separate building, under the charge of my own people; and I will issue to the Vizier, in specie, as much as be actually necessary for his expences. When I shall request it, you shall advance ten or twelve lacks of rupees, to defray expences, from your private property; and you must engage not to write on affairs here to Calcutta. We English Gentlemen are all united together, as one person; and in the end it will not be well for you so to do. If you will enter into engagements with me, agreeably to these conditions, so much the better; we will act in concert in the management of affairs: If not, I will, on the strength of my own power, do as I have declared; and you must not again complain that I have deprived you of the exclusive powers of your office." I, who was stricken dumb and confounded by what he had said respecting you, replied, That I would return home; and, having weighed and considered the business, would reply to every particular. At my two succeeding visits to Mr. Bristow, he again renewed the proposal respecting the Coul Naumeh; to which I replied, That I was subordinate to him; that with respect to the management of the affairs of Government in concert, I would, in subordination to him, and to the utmost of my power, fulfil his commands—that no other engagements, but those of obedience, ought to be entered into by an inferior with his superior. He was offended at this answer. At this juncture his Highness took leave of Mr. Bristow, and went on an excursion to hunt. Mr. Cowper again sent me a message, importing that, his Highness being absent from Lucknow, I should affix my own seal to the petitions which he had superscribed, that the awards might be carried into execution. I waited on Mr. Bristow, and represented these circumstances, relative to the execution of the business of the Adawlut, &c. Mr. Bristow made me no answer. Two days after, he wrote me a letter, to which I replied; I have sent copies of both; they attend your perusal. He tells me his Highness has no knowledge in these matters; but all these evasions come from me. Mr. Cowper issues his Dufkhuts to the Nabob, as to an Aumil, or the Cutwal of the city; in addition to which he says, "What does the Nabob know of these matters? you must enforce them without his knowledge." His Highness deeming it derogatory to his honour, and subversive of his authority, refused to comply. I have been raised from the earth to rank and honour by you, and am every way prepared to fulfil your pleasure. Mr. Bristow is determined in his resolutions respecting Mr. Cowper's authority over the Adawlut; the appointment of a Dewan to these Soubahs; the taking possession of the Duffer accounts of his Highness's Surcar; and the appointment of a new Treasurer, that he may have the General Treasury of the whole country under his distinct and separate authority. Whatever may be your orders with respect to these affairs, those I will obey: I will not evade compliance with your demands. Such is the conduct of Mr. Bristow. He says, that whatever measures he directs, I must execute, without regard to the necessity of informing the Vizier; otherwise he, of his own authority, will execute them. His Highness,

from

from a regard to the preservation of his honour and authority, refuses his consent. Thus circumstanced, whatever shall be your orders, those I will obey, requesting permission to represent them on your part to his Highness, who considers his prosperity and well-being to depend upon you.

Concludes as usual.

A true copy.
(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

From the NUVVAUB VIZIER, to the Honourable the Governor General.—Received March 28th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

From the commencement of the friendship between the late Nauvaub and you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this side, there has been no deficiency. In consequence of the interchange of turbans between you and the late Nauvaub, I look up to you, as to the brother of my father.—My country and my dwelling are yours.—I have on all occasions studied your pleasure, and the satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council. You, on your part, have still acted in a manner corresponding with the duties of friendship and affection, and I feel and acknowledge the obligation.

The disposition and conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the number of your chosen and select friends; you had sent him here. And Major Palmer, agreeably to instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to advise and encourage me; this he did, recommending attention and regard to the inclinations and satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his first interviews, assumed the disguise of affability and kindness. His first proposal was, that I should entrust him with the management of my household; if I would, he said, he would conduct the business of that department in such a manner, as should give me infinite satisfaction. I replied, That for the interest of the Company's Circar, he had full public powers, and that I approved of them from my heart, as the means of confirming and strengthening the friendship between the Company and me, and that I would comply with every thing he might propose for the benefit of the Company's Surcar; but that in my household concerns, there was not any thing of such importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few days, he assumed a line of conduct correspondent to his disposition. To attempt a particular and minute account of it, would be vain and fruitless: Not one circumstance which could be productive of indignity, contempt, or the annihilation of my authority, has he left unperformed.—Shokas, respecting the regiments and other matters, he has caused to be written, through Hyder Beg Cawn, without my knowledge*.—He has sent a Suzzawal to Furruckabad contrary to my inclinations, and is preparing to send Suzzawuls to other places.—He has strictly forbid my Ministers from writing to you on the state of things; declaring, that if any one presumed to write a single circumstance of the transactions here to Calcutta, he would call him to a severe account.—He sent a message to me, directing me to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller of his choosing; that the monies from the Mahaluts, assigned for the expences of my household establishments and domesticks, should be paid to the above-mentioned Treasurer † and Comptroller, and kept in a separate house allotted to that purpose; that people sent by him should be stationed there for its protection; and that what was necessary should be expended with his knowledge, and under his direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the direction of his own household establishments and domesticks; and desired to know, whether he would deprive me of that authority also?—He answered, That such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them.—I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible terms, by message, that this measure would be of no benefit to him, but that it would cover me with indignity and dishonour in the eyes of all mankind; that it would be

* Vide Instructions to Mr. Bristow, No. 13. Section 11th.

† Vide Instructions to Mr. Bristow, No. 13. Sec. 5.

said, the Nuvvaub Vizier was so completely divested of all power and authority, that, by the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, he had no longer any command over his household establishment and domestick servants.—This message had no effect.—He came to visit me, and asked, why I entertained apprehensions from the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller? that he proposed it with a view to the regulation of my affairs.—He had said at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any concern in the appointments of the Treasurer and Comptroller, but that I should appoint whom I thought proper. I replied, that the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller to my household would be a disgrace to me.—After that, he proposed that I myself should take upon me the management of all my affairs, and that the Ministers should be dismissed.—As I knew that this proposal for the dismissal of the Ministers was made with a secret view to the full establishment of his own authority, in order to sound his intentions, I observed, that in the time of Muktar ul Dowla similar conversations had passed between us; and that, when I wanted to do it, he himself protected him.—He replied, That I might now do whatever I thought proper with respect to the Ministers; that he would give it under his hand and seal, that they should not receive protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council *.—I said, that the Ministers had hitherto committed no crime worthy of dismissal; but that I wished he would give up the intended appointments of the Comptroller and Treasurer.—He replied, That he had orders to that purport, and that it was not in his power.—Here the conversation ended, and he retired.

Again he repeated the message for the appointment of the Treasurer and Comptroller. I said, in answer, that the Jaghyres of my parents, my relations, my friends, and my officers, were all sequestered; that they had no means of subsistence; and that it was my wish to admit them all to a participation in the little which remained to me; but that he would not permit even that: That he threw a cord about my neck, to prevent me eating any morsel in ease and comfort; that the miseries of my friends, relations, and Jagheerdars filled me with the deepest distress: To that he added these disquietudes; and I entreated him, for God's sake, to leave me at rest.

He again visited me in person, saying, I desire you to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller, your Highness refuses to acquiesce to-day. I tell you plainly that my orders are peremptory: that, whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will at all events appoint a Comptroller and a Treasurer, will call in the money from the Janidauds, and will issue it under my own authority for the expences of your household.—I replied, In whatever you may propose for the benefit of the Company's Sircar, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an arrangement of my household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree. I will not consent to be deprived of my proper authority, and to receive from your hand the subsistence for my domestic servants, and the animals of my household. If your orders are peremptory, give to me a copy of the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council. My seal is forthcoming; I will send it to you, and you may do by violence whatever you may think proper. I will shut up the doors of my house; there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society.—He replied, it was well; he would give me a written copy of the orders from the Gentlemen of the Council. I might send my seal; he would at all events execute the measure.—He then rose and retired.

For two days repeatedly I sent my seal to him by the Moulavee, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my seal voluntarily, my seal was unnecessary. He would send letters under his own seal, and would himself appoint a Treasurer; to which I returned no answer.—Accordingly the Tunkhaw monies, which came in, he delivered to Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Cowper appointed a man, named Dechait, to the office of Treasurer.

Whatever he chooses to have written to any one, he causes drafts of Shokas to be made out by his own Mounshee, and sends them by Sheick Shuffer Ullah. Sheicks Shuffer Ullah's Khedmutgar causes them to be written by my Mounshee; and, having caused my seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a judgment of the extent of my authority, and of that of my Ministers.

He brought forward, and carried into execution, a reduction of the troops; and that too without consulting me, even as a common Sura-rishtedar. He threatens my Ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their offices. The Ministers, influenced by the terror of this menace, obey him; and this he construes into the management of affairs, with the advice and approbation of the Ministers of my Sircar.

The whole city, and many of the Gentlemen here, are acquainted with the indignities I suffer. My situation, my friend, although I am every way devoted to your pleasure, is wretched beyond

* Vide instructions, to Mr. Bristow, section 4th.

measure; my friends and my relations, the Jagheerdars, and the officers of my Government, are starving. By inquiry inform yourself of the actual situations of those people. Such is my own condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the morsel from my mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this conduct of Mr. Bristow. If you will give me leave, and write to me to that purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this country, where we have lived for three generations in honour and prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no complaint; either to do this, or deliver me from the hand of this man. I am devoted to your pleasure; I will not object to any thing; whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my prosperity, confer upon me discretionary power over my country, and for the payment of the monies to the Company. By heaping these miseries and indignities upon me, Mr. Bristow has engaged for the payment of certain sums, after obtaining a perfect knowledge of my situation. Whatever may be the mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the monies to be paid to you through the hands of my Ministers. If any deficiency or default of payment shall arise, do on the instant whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these indignities, you will procure a lasting reputation to yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.

My distresses and unhappiness, my friend, exceed all bounds. This is the time for kindness and generous affection. I entreat that I either may obtain my request, or that you will call me to you.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at
the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 12th December, 1782.

I have endeavoured to conciliate the Vizier, and never undertaken any measure but under the sanction of his orders. Hyder Beg Cawn did, upon my first entering upon the business, mention his Excellency's objections to the mode of receiving the Company's claims, by assignments on the country; and sounded me, whether it would not be practicable to induce you to make an alteration in the system; he even told me, the Vizier expressed his disapprobation of the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming. His Excellency had agreed to defray the expence of four regiments, previous to my arrival; but he wished the troops might not be stationed in his dominions. Of this transaction you may have received information. The Nabob told me, at my second interview, that his country was in peace, and he did not require any further military aid from the Company. This language corresponded with what I had reason to expect from your explanation. I candidly told Hyder Beg Cawn, I considered it dictated by him. When I afterwards furnished him with the estimate of claims upon the Vizier, he assented to the amount, and assured me of his entire conviction of the necessity of the detachment, and that the Vizier would approve of its being stationed in his dominions. Since this conversation, Hyder Beg has not pleaded any objection by the Vizier, as obstacles to my measures; but has obtained his sanction on every occasion, that I have found it necessary in the execution of my duty.

Hyder Beg Cawn confesses to me, that funds to the amount of forty-nine lacks of rupees were last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences: From this sum he was to defray not only the charge of his household, but the pensions of the Tuncowdars and Jaghurdars, whose Jagheers were resumed. The nature of the disbursements you will understand from the statements.

I think the sums charged could not have been applied to the services for which they were allotted; the persons entrusted with the great offices about his Excellency's person must have abused the confidence reposed in them, as large arrears are due to the Nabob's servants. To ascertain the fact, will require time. I have recommended, that the plan you have thought proper

per to direct, in regard to the Vizier's expences, be carried into execution; and shall, in due time, communicate the intended arrangements for your approbation. Notwithstanding the language occasionally held by the Vizier, I have every reason to believe he is sensible of the advantages he derives from his alliance with the Company, and of his inability to support himself without it. You are so fully acquainted with his character and disposition, that I shall not presume to trouble you with any particulars of his conduct; I only hope, in compliance with your directions, so long as I may have the honour to hold my present station, that I shall be able to obtain his confidence, and prevent expostulations, which might interrupt the confidence and cordiality that ought to subsist between his Excellency and your Government.

I believe the principal object of the Vizier's expostulations was, to prevent any interference in the Government of his dominions, and to remove his apprehensions of the Company's placing him in the same situation as the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowla. He one day expressed himself to me, on this head, in very strong terms. I assured his Excellency, nothing of the kind was intended. I recommended it to him, on no account, to credit reports of this nature; and entreated him to withhold his confidence from persons, who might endeavour, by such insidious representations, to alarm his mind. He had always, I added, received strong proofs of the respect and regard you personally entertained for him; and the steadiness of his conduct had tended to confirm and perpetuate the friendship and alliance subsisting between his Excellency and the Honourable Company. I beg leave, before I conclude this head, to inform you, an opinion had prevailed of their being divisions in the Councils of your Government. I hope I have done my duty in representing, both to the Vizier and the Ministers, that the whole is a palpable falsehood.

It has been my study to render, as public as possible, my testimony of unanimity in the members of administration, that the shadow of a hope of evading or protracting the execution of your measures may not exist.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st January 1783.

I beg leave to inform you, the allowances, on account of the Jagheers and Tuncaws, were recorded upon the Vizier's books at the following annual account; viz.

The Jagheers	—	—	—	—	39,38,054 4 6
The Tuncaws	—	—	—	—	17,19,610 — —
The proposed allowances on account the Jaghyres, agreeable to the Statement No. 2.	—	—	—	22,68,671 — —	
The proposed allowances on account the Tuncaws, agreeable to the Statement No. 1.	—	—	—	10,25,214 — —	
					<u>32,93,885 12 —</u>
Reduction per annum	—	—	—		Rupees <u>23,63 779 8 6</u>

Even in the present reduced state, the amount is very high; but, considering the persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's relations, the old dependants of his family, or the servants of Government, it would be difficult to make further reductions, particularly as most of them were persons living in great affluence, and now depending solely upon the bounty of the Vizier for a subsistence.

The funds for the payment of these allowances can only be procured by the savings and reductions of useless and unnecessary expences. In all arrangements, however, the Vizier's personal charges, the army, and the Honourable Company's claims, will be first provided for.

The Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions at Chunar Gur, dated the 23d September 1781, directed the late Resident to carry into execution the stipulation the Vizier had entered into for the regulation of his personal expences. No measures have yet been taken in this business; and I now beg leave to submit to your consideration the heads of the plan which I have recommended to the Vizier; viz.

1st. That the sums appropriated for defraying the wages and allowances of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of the household, should be deposited under the charge of a Treasurer.

2d. That the monthly expences of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his household, should be fixed, and paid by the said Treasurer, without fees or deduction.

3d. That no monies should be issued, except by the Vizier's warrant, and the official attestation of the acting Minister.

4th. That persons holding the great offices of the Vizier's household should not be entrusted with other employments, or be farmers of, or any way concerned in, the collection of the revenue.

In explanation of the 1st head, I beg leave to inform you, the Vizier's servants have constantly suffered great distress from the irregular payment of their wages and allowances. Arrears of many months are due to the greater part of them; a few only have received their right, and they are principally the persons at the head of the departments. Money is often procured with difficulty for the stables, kitchen, elephants, buildings, and other current disbursements. The acting Minister asserts, that upwards of forty-nine lacks was last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences. Out of this were paid not only the charges of his household, but part of the allowances to his Excellency's relations, compensations to persons whose Jagheers were resumed, and also pensions to the dependants of the Vizier's family, many of which originated in the reign of the late Nabob Suza ul Dowla. In proposing that funds, on account of the Vizier's household, "shall be deposited under charge of the Treasurer," I mean in a public chest, agreeable to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions; and that one key should be kept by the Treasurer, and one by the acting Minister, or any great officer of state to whom you may direct me to advise the Vizier to entrust so important a charge. The second head entirely conforms to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions; and needs no explanation. On the third head, I would submit to your consideration, whether an officer, in the character of Aumeen, should not be appointed, to see the establishments were not encroached upon; and, on his stating objections, that payments might be stopped until the Vizier's pleasure should be known; and if his Excellency, on consideration, repeated his orders for his warrant passing the Treasury, it should then be valid.

The evil, which the fourth head proposes to correct, is the principal cause of the mal-administration of the affairs of the Vizier's household. The same men being farmers of revenue, or Aumils, and Superintendents of departments about his Excellency's person, makes a confusion of accounts, and gives them an opportunity of withholding payment, and often appropriating the funds to the support of expences, which are not to be considered as requiring the first supplies. For instance, I think buildings, matters which relate merely to state, such as kelauts, &c. should be provided for after the payment of the servants wages, stables, and other particulars, which may be stated in the light of necessities.

This is the outline of the plan I have proposed for regulating the Vizier's household; and I entertain great hopes, that from a less sum than has hitherto been appropriated on that account, every department will be amply furnished. Probably a saving may accumulate at the end of the year from the introduction of regularity into the mode of issuing the disbursements, now estimated at the sum of thirty-two lacks of rupees.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the Governor General; dated 21st January 1783.

I have this day transmitted to the Board statements of the Vizier's receipts and disbursements; in explanation of which I beg leave to trouble you, No. 1. and 2. with the particulars of the reduction on account the Jaghyredars and Tuncawdars. Your long administration of the Honourable Company's affairs will have furnished you with an intimate knowledge of the characters and connections of the principal persons at this Court, and may make it presumption for me to trouble you with any further detail, than to explain the principles upon which the reductions are proposed.

The Vizier's relations, the old servants and dependants of his Excellency's Government, were considered as entitled to pensions. In many instances, persons have been put upon the list, who were never paid even a small part of the sum granted them. Without any real pretension to the Vizier's bounty, they obtained these pensions, which were, in a manner, at the time considered as nominal; though the granting them was sufficiently impolitic, and established a plea for future claims. The list, in its present state, was formed at the recommendation of Hyder

Beg Cawn, who urged the distresses of the persons retained upon it; that if their pensions should be struck off, they had no possible means of procuring a subsistence; and many of them had been granted allowances by the late Nabob Suja ul Dowla.

The Jaghgudars enjoyed a more certain income than the Tuncawdars, and were, in general, persons of high rank, or in the confidence of the Vizier. Many of the persons, whose Jaghyers have been resumed, will be thrown entirely upon his Excellency's bounty for subsistence, particularly the Orderlies, who are none of them continued upon either of the lists. It was the Minister that recommended the sum of thirty-two lacks for the Vizier's personal expences, though thirty only were mentioned in your instructions to me, as having been formerly settled. I did not object, because he gave, as the reason, that he would be answerable that the Vizier would be satisfied with it. I have no doubt but a considerable saving will accrue; and every exertion in my power shall be made to realize the balance, and accomplish the points you have so strictly enjoined. I think it my duty, in the course of the execution of the reform, to explain the particulars; that, in case the proposed plan should not meet with your approbation, I may receive your commands.

I hope the intended arrangements will establish in these provinces a greater force, for less expence, than has hitherto existed.

COPY STATEMENT of Allowances proposed to be granted in lieu of the resumed Jaghyers, for the Fussullee Year 1190.

	Allowances.	Proposed Deductions.	Proposed to be paid.
The Newab Begum	1,91,222 — —	91,222 — —	1,00,000 — —
His Excellency the Vizier's Affuf ul Dowla's mother	5,84,816 — —	5,84,816 — —	
His Excellency the Vizier's Begum	48,450 — —		48,450 — —
Nawab Salar Jung, his Excellency's uncle	4,64,666 10 —	2,64,666 10 —	2,00,000 — —
The family of the late Mirza Ally, do.	1,52,000 — —	52,000 — —	1,00,000 — —
The sons of do.	1,70,000 — —	85,000 — —	85,000 — —
The sons of Bund Ally Cawn	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
The Nawab Mudder ul Dowla	60,000 — —	30,000 — —	30,000 — —
Nawab Imanmul Deen Cawn	12,000 — —		12,000 — —
Hussein Reza Cawn	24,699 13 6	24,699 13 6	
Nawab Fyzoola Cawn	15,00,000 — —		15,00,000 — —
Nudjuffabaden Jaguere, the late Nudjef Khan, now in the name of his sister	14,500 — —		14,500 — —
Meer Khyzulla	14,000 — —	7,000 — —	7,000 — —
Mirza Hussein	21,000 — —	15,000 — —	6,000 — —
Rajah Joa Loll	48,000 — —	48,000 — —	
Teppoo Chund	10,000 — —	5,000 — —	5,000 — —
Govind Ram	17,000 — —		17,000 — —
Bishun Sing	10,000 — —	10,000 — —	
Almas Ally Cawn	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Amber Ally Cawn	30,000 — —	15,000 — —	15,000 — —
Khufh Nagur Ally Cawn	12,000 — —	6,000 — —	6,000 — —
Affrun Ally Cawn	40,000 — —	20,000 — —	20,000 — —
Meer Suddick	10,000 — —	10,000 — —	
Raja Bowanny Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Mooby Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Nudder Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Holafs Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Sobah Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Newaz Sing	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	
Rudderam Shoogul	28,185 14 6	28,185 14 6	
Roy Hoolafs Roy	12,500 — —	9,000 — —	3,500 — —
Mirza Fuzfull Ally	13,100 13 —	7,100 13 —	6,000 — —
Furkand Ally Cawn	10,000 — —	4,000 — —	6,000 — —
Suforr Ally Cawn	3,451 — —	1,751 — —	1,700 — —
Mirza Hussein Ally	2,263 — —		2,263 — —
Ally Ackber Cawn	8,630 — —	2,630 — —	6,000 — —
Khain Cawn and Hingan Cawn	55,293 5 6	37,293 5 6	18,000 — —
Heckmut Hussein Cawn	6,000 — —	6,000 — —	
Mahomed Rear Cawn	6,000 — —	6,000 — —	
Hubbee Beg	12,000 — —		12,000 — —
Mungoo Beg	10,000 — —		10,000 — —
Selaum Ulla Cawn	6,000 — —		6,000 — —
Nander Hussein Cawn	6,000 — —		6,000 — —
Meer Zeah Deen	6,000 — —	6,000 — —	
Burr Gear Sing	6,000 — —	6,000 — —	
Carried forward	38,65,778 8 6	16,22,365 8 6	22,43,413 — —

Brought forward	—	38,65,778	8	6	16,22,365	8	6	22,43,413	—	—
Bustam Ally	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Mohun Sing	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Behadre Sing	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Gholaum Cawn	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Mahommed Ghose	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Sey Fulla	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Meer Umjud	—	8,051	—	—	8,051	—	—	4,000	—	—
Gofulph Cawn, Father of Abdal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khamun Khan	—	4,015	—	—	—	—	—	4,015	—	—
Khanjah Nemaul Ulla	—	4,031	13	—	2,031	13	—	2,000	—	—
Huffein Atta Cawn	—	5,668	—	—	—	—	—	5,668	—	—
Moonsee Bassel	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
The family of the late Mahomed Ally, Commandant, who was killed on service	—	2,134	—	—	—	—	—	2,134	—	—
Mahomed Wudjee	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—
Mahomed Suffer	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—
The family of the late Khamut Ally	—	1,808	15	—	908	15	—	900	—	—
Mahommed Ally	—	2,135	—	—	1,050	—	—	1,085	—	—
Buffunt Ally Cawn	—	2,637	—	—	—	—	—	2,637	—	—
Mirza Ruffee Soada	—	2,370	—	—	2,370	—	—	—	—	—
Mudder Buxch	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	—
Meer Mahsoah	—	1,211	—	—	606	—	—	605	—	—
Mahommed Fazel	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
		29,38,054	4	6	16,69,383	4	6	22,68,671	—	—

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 11th of Rubbu ul Owai 1197, 14th February, 1783.

A list of the Purwannahs issued by the Nabob Vizier to the respective Aumils, on account of the Junkhan monies for the expences of the household, together with a statement of the particular sums, accompany this letter; but I have kept the Purwannahs in my own hands, as they have not yet received the signature and seal of the Vizier.

If, by another effort, you can bring this business to a conclusion agreeably to my wishes, so much the better; if not, it will be necessary that letters, agreeably to the inclosed draft, be written by me, and by you, and transmitted to the Aumils. In case his Highness should refuse his assent, you will write the letters from yourself, corresponding with the inclosed draft, and bring them with you, as I shall send them off to-morrow with my own letters, which are now ready, and written to the same purport, to the Aumils.

The Governor General is at all events determined on the improvement of the Nabob's affairs.—From my reliance on you, I have been led to postpone this matter during a long period; but, as I consider the further procrastination of it as a breach of the Governor General's orders, and as the cause of the disarrangement of all public business, therefore, from an attention to the regulation of affairs in general, it is out of my power to defer it any longer.—Thus, in consequence of my friendship for you, I have not, down to the present time (which includes a period of three or four months) communicated the accompanying extract from the Governor General's letters, having still relied on you for the accomplishment of this business. Now, from absolute necessity, I write you plainly, to reflect and meditate with attention on the mischiefs which must follow (to you) from delay in such matters as these; such delay being the cause of the disorder and disarrangement of all affairs.

In short, you say that his Highness refuses to listen to your representations in this business. This, too, is full of danger, with respect to you. You are the Nabob's Deputy, possessing unlimited authority; yet you represent and lay before him measures of importance, and are unable to obtain his assent to them: Whenever the confidence of the Nabob Vizier is withdrawn from you, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end. I am every way disposed to countenance and support you; but I cannot deviate from the orders of the Governor General. It is proper that you do not postpone this business, or the Muster of the Turfowars, beyond our meeting to-morrow morning.

Let no one but you and I obtain a knowledge of the contents of this letter.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to HYDER BEG, inclosed to him in the preceding Letter by Mr. BRISTOW.

The first is this : To shew how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy, and of course to convince you, that I shall receive and construe every declaration, however made to me, from the Nabob, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter. The second is, That as I do not so much ascribe these artifices to you, as to the evil counsels and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you.—For the rest, I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations, upon this subject.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I have received your favour : Agreeably to your commands, I will make the representation to his Highness, and will communicate to you, in person, what he may please to say in reply. The letters to the Aumils, I will write, and deliver to you, agreeably to your orders. You are pleased to say, that from your reliance on me you have refrained hitherto : That if, possessing an entire authority “ in the Sircar of the Vizier, I declare that he refuses to attend to my representations, “ the worst consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me ; inasmuch as I am the “ Deputy of the Nabob, possessing unlimited authority, yet represent and lay before him “ measures of importance, and am unable to obtain his assent to them : That whenever the “ confidence of the Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary measures can no longer be carried “ into execution, the business is at an end.”—Although to reply to these particulars of your pleasure, is to deviate from the respect due from the obedient ; yet when, without cause and without fault, the hour of crimination arrives, to represent the real state of things becomes unavoidable.—My power and authority in the Sircar of his Highness, is the gift of the Governor General ; and I have hitherto received the support and assistance of the Gentlemen in power here. Regardless of the enmity of the people at this court, and continuing their animosity, I have continued to do my duty ; and, in return for faithful services, I have been included in the object of the Governor General’s favour.—From you I hope for an increase of support and assistance, of credit and of power. It must have proceeded from a change in my own fortune, and not from any deficiency of favour on your part, that my representations, by the efforts of enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the moment of your arrival, I have not, in any manner whatever, been deficient in obedience ; but have in every business, and without hesitation, fulfilled your commands, of whatever nature they might be. As in the important business respecting the regiments at Futty Gurr, the execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by attention to the Nabob’s permission, or by the necessity of informing him thereof, in the same manner, in every business whatever on which I have received your orders, at whatever time received, and whatever the nature of them, I have paid the most implicit obedience to those orders on the instant. From my first appointment to the Niabut, I have been enabled to conduct the affairs of both Sircars, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the assistance and support of the Gentlemen here ; and have, on all occasions, acted in obedience to their directions : And thus I have repeatedly represented to you, that on condition of support and assistance, I would execute all your commands ; and that, in the affairs of the Company, I was ready to fulfil the commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your pleasure without hesitation or evasion, at the hazard of my life ; inasmuch did I consider my own interest and prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the Turksowars and the household establishment of the Nabob Vizier, I then informed you that I never had any concern in the management of those establishments ; that this circumstance was known to the whole world ; that they were under the direction of the Vizier’s own people, and that he never would voluntarily consent to the measure. You told me, in reply, “ That the Governor General’s orders were to be obeyed, and “ so I must inform the Nabob.”

I, on my part, told his Highness, in the most pointed terms, that there was a necessity for his compliance with whatever proposals you should make, by the Governor’s order, for the improvement of his affairs. But other people, at the same time, carried messages from you to the Nabob, importing that, whatever his pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto ; nay, you even went so far as to recommend in person to the Nabob, that I should not be employed in

in these affairs, but that he should conduct them as he thought proper himself. Other expressions dropt from you, with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat; for such I never could have expected from you. This being the case, in justice consider, that, having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what authority or influence, or respectability, can remain with me? The conduct of this business did not depend upon me, and therefore the delay cannot have arisen from neglect on my part. Several people have been employed in conferences on this subject with the Nabob Vizier, by your orders.—Now that, from motives of kindness and favour, you have directed me to forward this business, and added declarations respecting support and assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey. To whatever you shall please to command, I shall never object; and I am every way ready to obey your orders in the execution of affairs, independent of the inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, if you will assure me of support and protection, in case of his displeasure: I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the increase of my respectability and influence depends upon your favour toward me, and their diminution proceeds from opposite causes. Thus I have ever acted; and this I have repeatedly declared, and I now repeat, that in the affair of both Sircars I am ready to obey the orders of the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and yours, at the hazard of my life, and without evasion or excuse. The delay which has hitherto come to pass in this business, has not in any manner proceeded from neglect on my part; the negotiation of this affair did not depend upon me. Whenever I spoke to his Highness on the subject, he always replied, “Mr. Bristow has told me that you must have nothing to do in these affairs; why then do you talk to me on the subject?—Leave it to me and “Mr. Bristow.” This particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from motives of kindness, you have favoured me with your commands, I am ready to obey them; I will act agreeably to your directions: If you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed; no delays would have intervened. I wished, the day before yesterday, to lay the representation of the state of things before you, but was deterred by my apprehensions of your aptness to anger. As I entertain the fullest hopes from your favour, I have at length ventured on this communication of my situation.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated 11th Rubby ul Owul 1197, 14th February, 1783.

I am informed his Highness is impressed with suspicions at the appointment of a Treasurer, lest it should be the means of my assuming the controul of his expences; and, in like manner, the officers about his person apprehend a retrospection into their accounts. The sole object of it is this: That all disbursements may be made agreeable to his Highness's own warrants, attested and signed by you: Retrospection was never thought of or intended.—I write these circumstances for your information. As such matters do not fall within my province, I must trouble you to represent the particulars to his Highness, and impress them on his mind.

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I have received your favour. I will represent every circumstance to his Highness, and, when I wait on you, communicate his commands to you. Your information may be true, but the foundation of his Highness's disapprobation proceeds from the causes I have assigned. I will attend on you early to-morrow, and again represent the circumstances to you.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 12th Rubby ul Ewul 1197, 15th February, 1783.

(a) I request you will inform me what has been settled with his Highness, concerning the Comptroller and Treasurer.

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

His Highness has agreed, that Lolla Takoor Daws shall be Comptroller; Dooarka Daws, Treasurer; and Raja Tepper Chund, Paymaster to the Turksawars, &c.—and has ordered them

(a) The reason for writing this letter, was in consequence of an interview which had taken place between the Resident and the Minister, the morning of the day it is dated; and at which every thing was amicably settled, agreeably to the Nabob's express command, as explained by the Minister.

to be mustered. Drafts of Shokas, to the purport which I explained to you, by his Highness's orders (b), and which you approved, I will present to you to-morrow; and, agreeable to your injunctions, cause them to be written.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 16th Rubby ul Ewul, 19th February 1783.

(c) The message you sent, relative to the Nabob's having deferred the business of the Treasury, was delivered to me by Raja Tecket Roy.—If this business could be finally settled to-day, it were better; at all events let it be finished to-morrow, by the appointment of a Treasurer, as all the arrangements are at a stand, and numberless inconveniences must result from any delay. With respect to his Highness's commands, that I should write to the Governor for his consent to postpone this arrangement, I shall not fail, in obedience to them, to state very fully every circumstance concerning it. In conformity to the Governor's express orders, and from motives of respect and attachment to his Highness, it is, that the prosperity and regulation of his Highness's affairs are the objects ever present to my thoughts, and for the happy accomplishment of which I am particularly solicitous.

On a separate paper, inclosed in the above.

S. S. In my letter to you of the 11th, wherein I explained myself to you very fully, you will certainly recollect an observation I made to you, that every evasion and impediment, on the part of the Nabob, would, by the Governor, be attributed to you alone. You should reflect on the force of this observation—That professions of duty and attachment, unless verified by a correspondent conduct, were vain and idle; and that the test, both of the one and the other, required by the Governor and the Nabob, was the immediate execution of the orders which had been repeatedly enjoined you, and were still unperformed.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated the 16th of Rubbee ul Owul 1197, 19th February 1783.

I have received your letter, telling me, "that my message, through Raja Tecket Roy, of his Highness's having delayed the matter of the Treasurer, was communicated to you."—Whatever the Vizier may have commanded on this subject, I told you; and whatever you have directed me, that I have represented to his Highness. This day he repeated the same sentiments as before. The particulars I stated to you through Raja Tecket Roy, that when I informed his Highness of your commands regarding the appointment of a Treasurer and Mushruff, for the good of his affairs, agreeable to the orders of the Governor General, I found people had created new doubts in his mind. You demanded an explanation of these doubts. I endeavoured in your behalf, as also in compliance with my duty to the Governor General, to cause them to subside. His Highness was pleased to say, that notwithstanding the appointment of a Treasurer threw a slight upon him, as he should no longer preserve any authority over his household, he was helpless, and would consent upon this condition—"That you would afterwards intercede with the Governor General to set aside the appointment, and return the Tuncaws on account of the Turksowars, for which a separate treasury had been established under the charge of Mr. Cowper: His Highness requested their pay might be issued by himself, or, as usual, by Raja Tipper Chund."—You returned for answer, "My object is to do the business; it did not signify: I agree."—In conformity to your order, I represented to his Highness your readiness to intercede with the Governor, and return the assignments on account of the Turksowars, after the Treasurer and Mushruff should be appointed. The following day, I presented you with the draft of the letters. "You approved those on account of the household, and rejected those on account of the Turksowars, saying they were unnecessary; whatever had been done before in that respect should remain. The money should be paid to Mr. Cowper: When the pay was to be issued, you would send it to his Highness, that, if it was his pleasure, he might have it paid to the troops through Raja Tipper Chund. A shoka addressed to you, to this effect, would suffice."—At all times I yield implicit obedience to your commands. This day I presented the letter relative to the household for his Highness's signature: He ordered those which had been written on account of the Turksowars to be brought to him. I first solicited his Highness to sign the shoka on account of the household, which I should carry to you; and the day after I would bring those concerning the Turksowars.—His Highness earnestly requested that the whole might be made out at one time. I then represented to him, that altering the Tuncaws respecting the Turksowars was unnecessary;

(b) The foregoing note is proved from the tenor of this letter.

(c) This letter was written in consequence of the Minister's engagements having, as usual, ended in evasion and delay.

a letter

a letter to you, directing you to send him the money, when the pay was to be issued, would suffice. His Highness expressed his displeasure; charged me with having, without his knowledge, blended the Company's and the Turkwars assignments; and now, that it had been agreed to return them, "I had not done it." His Highness would not consent to sign the letters on account of the household: He said he would do what had been settled; and he supposed, after what had passed, that, when the Treasurer was once appointed, you would not intercede with the Governor. I replied, his Highness might depend upon your intercession. He answered, it was evidently intended to dispossess him of all power, and disgrace him, as you would not alter the assignments on account the Turkwars, agreeable to your promise. What more could you do against him?—I repeated my representation to his Highness without effect, and sent you information of all that had passed, through Raja Ticket Roy; assigning the true reason for the delay in the appointment of the Treasurer. Agreeable to your orders, I shall, early to-morrow, present your letter to his Highness, and inform you of his commands.

You inform me, in a separate paper, that you had written to me fully on the 11th instant, from which I could not fail to be convinced, "That the Governor will consider every evasion on the part of his Excellency solely as my act; that I should consider the force of this observation, "That professions of duty and attachment are in themselves vain, and must be supported by facts and real service. It rests with me to prove the sincerity of my professions, by carrying into execution the orders which have been repeatedly enjoined, though they are still unperformed: "That it is by this test alone that the Governor and the Nabob will now be decided as to the reality of my duty and attachment." The day I received the letter, I did myself the honour to represent to you my situation, my want of power, &c. as also that my duty and attachment had, from the first moment of your arrival, led me to conform, on all occasions, in the most important as well as trivial matters, to your pleasure, with or without the participation of his Highness. I further fully explained to you, at the same time, the reasons which had induced a delay in certain affairs. In proof of the sincerity of my intentions, I beg leave to observe, that notwithstanding the Nabob repeatedly expressed his resentment, that I should issue any shokas without previously acquainting him, I, on this occasion, furnished you, unknown to him, with shokas, on account of the Turkwars Tuncows, which I had drawn out agreeably to the mode you had thought proper to prescribe. I several times informed you of the Nabob's displeasure on this head; and your commands were, that I should take no heed of it, since the business must be settled as you had ordained. In your letter of the 14th instant, you directed me to write letters; and I accordingly wrote them, and have kept them in readiness: Now also they are ready. I observed, in my letter, that I must depend upon your protection, to shield me from the Nabob's resentment in this respect. Notwithstanding all these written testimonies, you observe, that no dependance is to be placed in professions of duty and attachment, unless supported by correspondent conduct. I have never hitherto deviated in the slightest degree from my duty, and even now I am ready. You repeatedly gave me to understand, that you was resolved to admit of no delay in this affair, and that it did not depend upon the consent or non-consent of his Highness; wherefore do you demur about it? If ever I disobey your directions, in conformity to the Governor General's orders, then charge me with a crime. Had I intended to delay the dispatch of the business, why did I write the letters? I prepared them that very day you ordered them, and kept them by me ever since. You accuse me of an offence of which I am not guilty. What can I say to you, except that it is so? In fact, I have not been to blame; nor, by the grace of God, shall I ever be to blame. I have not departed a hair's breadth from the duties of obedience, nor shall I ever do it. I am ready to sacrifice my life in the discharge of my duty to the Governor General, and in obedience to your orders.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the Governor General, dated the 4th March 1783.

I now beg leave to inform you of my transactions in the execution of your orders, relative to the institution of public offices. I have met with great opposition; but as your commands left me no discretion, and a strict obedience became my indispensable duty, I deferred addressing you until I could state the matter in a clear point of view.

The funds allotted for the Vizier's personal expences were administered in a most shameful manner; for, notwithstanding the large sums hitherto appropriated on this account, you will doubtless have been advised, from the report of every individual who has resided in this country, as well as from my communications to you, of the distress in the Vizier's household; particular departments having been left totally unprovided for, and the servants kept many months in arrears. In my opinion, thirty-two lacks, the sum fixed at his Excellency's particular request, is much more than can be fairly expended: But it was urged to me, that the resumption of the Jaghyres and reduction of pensions might cause great distress; and it would be pleasing to the Vizier to have the means of providing for part of his family and dependants entrusted to his own

own bounty: And further, that forty-nine lacks had last year been left to his Excellency's disposal; and the difference, amounting to seventeen lacks, was in itself a considerable reduction.

I had furnished Hyder Beg Cawn, above two months since, with the plans; and entertained hopes that, by his address and influence with the Vizier, I might avoid the opposition that a public declaration of your intentions would create. Above a month elapsed, during which time no progress was made in the business.

The fact is, whilst the revenues were managed solely by Hyder Beg Cawn, he held in his own person the offices of Collection and Treasury; the Vizier was on all occasions compelled to apply to him for the daily supply of the current disbursements of his household.—The Nabob had thus become entirely dependant upon the Minister, and a dangerous influence was assumed over his Excellency's mind: He was compelled to speak the sentiments of his Minister, or exposed to the danger of having his income withheld. Hyder Beg Cawn disclaims holding any controul in these matters; but this is an assertion without proof; and I may safely affirm, that he has hitherto had the entire disposal of the Vizier's treasures.

Had the immense sums appropriated to the Vizier's personal expences been applied to any useful public service, either in a provision for his family, in pensions to deserving servants of the Government, or to the pay of any part of the army, I should not be so anxious to represent the necessity of a reform. The whole is dissipated among the Orderlies; a set of men of low birth, and no pretensions, who are a burthen to the state; living in affluence, whilst the army and every useful member of society are left in want of the necessaries of life.—A striking instance of the peculation that exists in the Vizier's personal expences has occurred within these few days, in Jao Loll, the superintendent of his buildings, who has promised a payment of sixty-three thousand rupees to the Vizier, for frauds committed in his office. His Excellency is at this time employed in a scrutiny of a familiar nature, into the accounts of every superintendent of the different departments, from each of whom he will most probably exact restitution, and, as usual, receive the offender again into favour.

I was told by Hyder Beg Cawn, the Vizier peremptorily rejected my propositions, pleading, that he should no longer be an independent sovereign, if the Company's agents interfered in his personal expences.—This answer was repeatedly returned, through different persons, whom his Excellency selected to convey his sentiments to me. Hyder Beg Cawn charges me with employing agents with the Vizier, which caused the loss of his authority, and occasioned his failure in the points I had recommended.—I returned answers to all his Excellency's messages, but I never employed any persons on my own behalf. The substance of my representations was uniformly the same, That I only had in view the prosperity of his affairs, which could not be effected by any other means than establishing regularity in the administration of his finances, and in this I would consult his pleasure. I objected to any mediation, and requested the matter might be debated by the Nabob and myself. I maintained that your intentions had been misrepresented to him, that it was your wish his income should be entirely at his own disposal, and not squandered away without his knowledge or assent. In conformity thereto, I recommended a Treasurer and a Mushruff, for the department of his household, and that the revenue, as collected, should be paid into a public chest, from whence the disbursements should be issued agreeable to his warrants; but, upon the present system, his treasure was appropriated to purposes he never intended; that general distress had prevailed, and must continue, till regularity should be established. When the Treasurer for the household was first proposed, I recommended that Rajah Tipper Chund should hold the office. Hyder Beg Cawn objected, upon the plea of his being in a declared opposition to him, and that his appointment would in fact be depriving him of the Niabut. I yielded to his objections, declaring it a matter of indifference to me who the man might be, so that a Treasurer was appointed. The Nabob afterwards, in an interview with me, of himself proposed Tipper Chund, of which I informed the Minister, who then affected to have conquered his objections, provided I would give him assurances of support; I acquiesced, and took it for granted all difficulties were adjusted; but, to my great surprize, the next time I paid my respects to the Vizier, he had changed his mind, and would have no Treasurer. Hyder Beg Cawn, after several days altercation, informed me that the Vizier had at last assented to the appointment of a Treasurer, but he now insisted that Tipper Chund should not be the man; I returned for answer, it was certainly in his Excellency's breast to appoint whom he pleased; and a Banker of the name of Dooarkar Dofs was the person he finally nominated to the office. The intended Mushruff Tâcoor Dofs is a dependant of his Excellency's Government, and a person whom I have no knowledge of, except by character.

When Tipper Chund was set aside, the Vizier informed me he had no objection to my having minute accounts of his disbursements, only he wished to preserve his dignity, and appoint his own servants. He considered Tipper Chund already in the charge of the office of Military Paymaster General; and it was not his pleasure to make him Treasurer of the household. I am persuaded these reasons could only have been suggested by Hyder Beg Cawn, as the Vizier had

privately sent messages to Tipper Chund, information of which he himself communicated to me, requesting he would undertake the office.

I readily agreed to the nomination of Dooarkar Dofs, that the Vizier might be convinced there was no design, concealed under a specious appearance, of leading him into a dependance on the Company's agents for the funds of his household. In regard to Tipper Chund, he certainly holds the appointment of Military Paymaster General; but Hyder Beg Cawn has hitherto possessed the actual power of that office, and the accounts are prepared by his agents.

I made a further trial of Hyder Beg Cawn's disposition. The plan of your new system was left, as I said above, upwards of a month in his possession, without my once touching upon the subject with the Vizier, during which time he amused me with daily hopes of obtaining his Excellency's approbation. When I at length experienced his disinclination to move in the business, my only alternative was to insist on a compliance; which suggested the idea to Hyder Beg Cawn that he had lost his influence, of which he took advantage, to make excuses for further delays. It was his advice to me to hold very peremptory language to the Vizier; but this I declined, as I did not chuse to incur his Excellency's displeasure, and thus establish a confidence in Hyder Beg Cawn's attachment, upon the ruin of my own influence. I was directed, and my own inclination prompted me, to treat the Nabob with the highest respect; his disposition was well known to me, and I was sensible, if it should be necessary, that I could conduct the business without agents or mediators: I wished the act might appear voluntary on the part of the Vizier, and his consequence and authority be preserved entire in the eyes of the natives. The fact, in my opinion, is, that Hyder Beg Cawn, sensible the institution of offices will check and controul his conduct, has purposely protracted the business, in hopes that an appeal to you might move a change.

In proof of his wish to protract the business he repeatedly advised me to appoint my own Munchy to the office of Treasurer, which I deemed highly improper, and he must have been highly sensible of it himself: I declined suffering any of my own servants or dependants to hold offices of trust and emoluments.

The necessary orders are issued to put the Treasurer of the household in charge of his office, upon the plan proposed in the inclosed letter to Hyder Beg Cawn; the appearance of the Vizier's dignity and authority is preserved, and I will endeavour to see that the disbursements in future be made agreeable to your commands.

The Turkfowârs, though part of the best cavalry in the Vizier's service, have been most shamefully neglected; there are now ten months of arrears of pay due to them; they would have mutinied if it had not been for my interference: Three months will be issued to-morrow, and the balance secured to them. Shortly after my arrival I solicited, out of an unappropriated balance of eleven lacks, set against Almas Ally Cawn, that nine lacks should be allotted for the support of the Turkfowârs. The Minister, under various pretences, evaded compliance; at last the assignment was granted; and then it appeared, that five out of the eleven lacks had been paid by Almas Ally Cawn, agreeable to prior orders which he had received, and of which Hyder Beg Cawn never apprized me. I procured all together six lacks and eight thousand rupees on Almas, and about two lacks on other Aumils. His Excellency remonstrated against this assignment going in my name; to which I answered, as I had uniformly done, That it was a matter of total indifference to me through whom the pay to the army was issued; I did not wish these people to be under my authority, and my having asked him for the assignments was the effect of necessity; I would readily relinquish them upon the appointment of a proper officer; that in future the troops might be paid in money, agreeable to the commands with which you have pleased to honour me. I have not scrupled being very explicit with Hyder Beg Cawn, and have now taken the liberty to submit, in the most unreserved manner, to your consideration, the particulars of my transactions with him, on two of the most material points of your new system. I have given authority and consequence to Hyder Beg Cawn's office, and propose leaving him in the general controul of every other department; but, as nothing can relieve the country from the distress in which it is involved, but the most rigid execution of your orders, I shall not suffer it to be any longer impeded by the intrigues of individuals, however high in rank. I have, in obedience to your commands, employed Hyder Beg Cawn; his professions are fair; but, until I determined on executing, by my own authority, the measures which the Vizier had rejected, I could not get any business of importance settled.

The conduct of Hyder Beg Cawn was to be expected; it can hardly be hoped, that men should willingly become the instruments to reduce their own influence and advantages. I have endeavoured to impress upon his mind your unalterable determination of executing the new system; and he had to make the choice, whether to obey your commands, or expose himself to your displeasure.

Your

You can only decide, whether my suspicions of his secretly counteracting my representations are well founded. I consider a disunion between us as likely to affect the public business, especially as Almas Ally Cawn and Khoja un ul Dien were upon the spot, and a combination might have been formed between the three, to interrupt the collections; I have therefore come to an accommodation with him. As the basis of it is implicit obedience to your orders, I hope no future cause of differences can arise between us; I shall, on my part, most cautiously avoid them.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 20th Rubbee ul Owai, 23d February 1783.

(a) For the better regulation of the Vizier's household, I proposed to his Excellency that he should direct the amount of the Dowab assignment, &c. to be paid in specie at the Huzzoor, and appoint a Treasurer and Mushruff to take charge of it, and to make the disbursements regularly, agreeably to his Excellency's pleasure, and by his orders. His Excellency appointed Dewarkur Dofs Treasurer, and Fakoor Dofs Mushruff of the household, and Raja Tipper Chund Paymaster of the Turkfowars, which I was happy to acquiesce in, from my attachment to the Nabob; and the Nabob directs that the Treasurer should be placed under charge of his officers at Punjunahal, and that I should return the shokas issued relative to the Turkfowars Tuncows.—I conform to his Excellency's commands in both respects: That the treasure should be committed to the charge of his officers at Punjemahal; the Dewaub assignments, &c. to be publicly disbursed, agreeably to his Excellency's warrants, bearing his own signature, and the counter sign of the Minister, by the Treasurer Dewarkur Dofs, and the knowledge of Mahomed Husein, ostensible Mushruff, with the consent of Takoor Dofs; that Raja Tipper Chund should disburse from his treasure the amount of the Turkfowar assignments: Secondly, That the shokas heretofore issued, relative to the above assignment, shall be sent back.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 27th of Rubbee ul Owai 1197, 2d March 1783.

I understand that Mirza Husein has placed a man in the Treasury Office, which was put under the charge of Raja Tipper Chund, agreeable to the plans settled between us. Whereas the said Mirza has nothing to do in this matter, his interference is very improper: It is requisite he should withdraw his man. You will please to inform me of the sum deposited in the Treasury on the 20th instant, the day Lalla Takoor Dofs was appointed.

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

Agreeably to your orders, I represented to his Highness that Mirza Mahomed Husein had nothing to do with the pay of the Turkfowars, and that the money should be deposited under the charge of Raja Tipper Chund: His Highness will undoubtedly comply with your injunctions. For some days that I have been indisposed, I have not attended the Presence: I will to-morrow wait upon his Highness; and, on ascertaining the balance on account of the household, call upon and inform you of the particulars.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 5th Rubbee ul Sany 1197, 9th March 1783.

A considerable sum is allotted for the support of the Vizier's brothers. I understand they have not received a Hubba for these two years past: I therefore trouble you, at all events, to pay them. You will please to let me have a statement of their account, that the balance due may be discharged, as they are in great distress.

(a) This letter was dictated by the Minister, agreeable to the original draft, in the Resident's possession, when every thing was finally concluded upon the most amicable terms.

HYDER

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I have received your favour.—Owing to the negociation concerning the Treasurer and Comptroller, the payment of allowances due to the Vizier's brothers has been suspended, and very little has been paid to them: They will now receive their stipends regularly. Last year this business depended, agreeable to the Vizier's orders, upon the Molovy; having ascertained the particulars from him, I will represent them to you. The pensioners receive their stipends according to the Mahomedan year, which commences four months before the Fully year: The whole added together will make a period of sixteen months, and is the cause of the distress they suffer.—This difference between the two years is a circumstance of which I have repeatedly apprised you.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier's Brothers, MYRZA HYDER ALLY, MIRZA JUNIAT ALLY, MYRZA SYFE ALLY, to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court. Received the 9th March 1783.

The manly and generous conduct of the English Gentlemen towards all nations, is as clear as the sun at noon day. So well known is the favour shewn by the Company, the Governor, and you, to our late father, and our whole house, that it is unnecessary to write the particulars. We before this communicated to you, through Mirza Ismael Beg, some general circumstances concerning our distress; to which you returned for answer, That you would cause two thousand rupees a month to be paid to each of us, and ask us to visit you. It is some time since we received this message; and we go on without any means of subsistence, and in the utmost misery, entirely upon the hopes of your friendship. Apparently, from the multiplicity of business on your hands, you have forgot your promise. Our situation is not fit to be represented. For two years we have not received a Hubba on account of our Tuncow, though the Ministers have annually charged a lack of rupees, and never paid us any thing. After all, we are the sons of Suja ul Dowla. It is surprising, having such a friend as you, our situation is arrived at that pass, that we should be in distress for dry bread and clothes. Whereas you have done many generous acts, be pleased so to shew us your favour, that by some means we may receive our allowances from the Company's Treasury, and not be obliged to depend upon, and solicit, others for it. We hope you will grant us your friendship, and return us a favourable answer through Mr. Cowper.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from MIRZA HYDER ALLY, MERZA ALLY, and MERZA SEFE ALLY, to Mr. COWPER. Received 10th March 1783.

We have, through your favour, received Mr. Bristow's answer: It has been thousands of a thousand causes of satisfaction to us. May the everlasting God, in the purity of his glory, preserve health to you, who have shewn us all this favour. Our pens fail in expressing our gratitude. We are now perfectly satisfied, that from your favour we shall receive our allowances, month by month. For instance, the Gomasta of Raja Tecket Roy sent us an order on the house of Lalla Buchraje for the sum of two thousand rupees each. We hope you will apply in our names to the Resident, that our pensions may be granted us from the Company's Treasury, in the same manner as that of our brother Seadut Ally: We also represented this matter to the Resident.—Whereas the person who brought your letter to us was a Bengally, and spies from the Presence watch us; likewise, we are under great fear of the Nabob Vizier, and the people in his Court, lest they should be informed of our having any dependance on the English Gentlemen, whereby an injury might be done us; we therefore request, if you have an Hindostan Munchy, as undoubtedly will be the case, he may be employed in our negotiations. Hindostannies passing will not be regarded, and nobody will be informed thereby. As you have favoured us with your friendship, you will shew it by not disclosing our secret until we may have an interview with the Resident, and oblige us by delivering the inclosed letter to him.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 5th Rubby ul Sany 1197, 9th March 1783.

I have received your letter, informing me, that "the negociation concerning the Treasurer and Comptroller prevented the payment of the allowances of the Vizier's brothers, and very little was paid to them; but they should receive their stipends regularly in future: And that last year this matter depended, according to the Vizier's orders, upon the Molovy, from whom you would ascertain the particulars, and represent them to me."—My friend, notwithstanding
a paper

a paper containing four articles were delivered to you, I am uninformed if the contents of it have been executed. According to the said paper, it is proper the Vizier's personal expences should be disbursed, agreeable to the Kistbundee accompanying this letter. There appears by it a balance due to the Vizier's brothers of eighty-five thousand rupees, until the end of the month of Maug, and not a Hubba has yet been paid to them. You will please to inform me of the balance of cash on the day the Treasurer and Accomptant were appointed, as also of the subsequent receipts. It is requisite that there should be issued three months pay to the Turkso-wars; and all delays in this business are improper. I beg you will inform me of the sums received by Raja Tipper Chund since he was put in charge of his office. I wished to have spoke to you concerning these matters; but your indisposition, at which I feel concern, prevented me.

I beg you will let me know the state of your health; and, if sufficiently recovered, I shall be glad to see you to-morrow, when I will particularly explain to you certain urgent affairs.

KISTBUNDEE of the NABOB's Personal Expences.

[illegible]

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply; dated the 6th Rubby ul Sany, 10th March, 1783.

I have received your favour. You speak of urgent affairs, and the four separate articles. I always attend your commands, and I never excused myself from obeying any orders you gave; and now even I am ready. I will execute all matters in the way you may direct. I have been employed in the most important, as well as the most trivial, transactions between his Highness and you. You now speak, in general terms, "of the four written articles delivered to me, as if it were unknown to you whether they were fulfilled or not." What answer shall I give you? I am subservient and obedient to you; whatever you direct, that I will do. The Jayidaads, on account of the household, the Vizier's brother's, &c. are in charge of the Aumils: No person has kept possession of them. The Aumils will account for what they have paid to the officers of Government; and at the present time they are enjoined to make their payments in money at the presence, that in like manner it may be distributed among the proper people. Twenty-two thousand rupees have been given to the Vizier's brothers: As the collections are made, more will be paid them. When I wait upon you, I will inform you concerning the balance. Owing to indisposition I could not attend on you. To-morrow I will be with you, and remain there day and night, that I may represent whatever you may at any time require of me, as it is impossible to state every circumstance concerning the current business in a letter. His Highness has ordered three months pay to be issued to the Turkish wars.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 20th Rubbee-ul Jany 1197, 24th March, 1783.

(a) I request to be informed of the amount of cash which has been paid to, and expended by, the Treasurer since his appointment. You will oblige me with the accounts.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 6th June, 1783.

I submitted my proceedings, regarding the Vizier's personal expences, to your consideration, in my address of the 4th of March; I have however, to my great mortification, been unable to accomplish the desirable effects thereby proposed. I have repeatedly called upon Hyder Beg Cawn by letter, and verbally, for the statement of the balance of cash paid into the hands of the Treasurer, on the day of his being nominated to the office, and demanded the reason why the plan was not executed. He has constantly evaded giving me any satisfactory answer; and the fact is, that Hyder Beg continues to exercise the functions of Treasurer, Accomptant, and Comptroller of the Vizier's personal expences, in the same extent as formerly; and I am apprized of his determination to contest this point to the last.

I think it my duty to observe, that Hyder Beg Cawn's conduct has in no instance evinced a serious intention of correcting any abuses. He gave me the most solemn assurances, that the plans explained to you, in my address above alluded to, should be strictly executed; that the sums allotted for his Excellency's personal expences should be paid into the Treasury, divided into twelve equal parts, and distributed among the different departments of the household monthly; and that the Treasurer, Accomptant, and Comptroller should have actual possession of their offices: But in none of these particulars has he fulfilled his engagements.

You may be satisfied, Sir, that the power, derived from an entire controul over the Vizier's finances, of distressing, or occasionally with a sparing hand relieving, the necessities of his Master, must be a most dangerous weapon in the hand of a designing Minister; it is indeed the spring of Hyder Beg Cawn's usurped and hitherto absolute dominion over his Excellency's mind.

The appointment of Rajah Tippa Chund to the office of Paymaster to the Vizier's troops, mentioned likewise in my address of the 4th March, has been rendered equally nominal with the foregoing.

(a) To this letter Hyder Beg Cawn promised an answer, on waiting upon Mr. Bristow, but he never gave it.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL and Council, dated 6th June, 1783.

Again Gentlemen, could any entreaties have prevailed on the Minister to co-operate with and assist me, that other most important clause of my instructions had long since been complied with, and a plan adopted to regulate and limit in future the Nabob's personal disbursements: But here again the Minister has failed in all his engagements with me. It is, however, pushing his presumption a little too far; when he affirms that, to urge the performance of a condition, expressly recommended and acceded to by the Vizier in the treaty of Chunar, is a direct insult to the person, and an usurpation of the rights, of his sovereign. He indeed well knows the reverse of his proposition is true; but it is not to be imagined that he should patiently abandon the prime instrument of his ascendancy, by which he has hitherto implicitly commanded the words and actions of the Prince his master. It requires no argument to prove, that so long as the disbursements to the Nabob's privy purse shall continue to depend upon the will, and to be furnished at the discretion of the Minister, the Minister will preserve a power of the most dangerous and ruinous tendency over his Excellency's mind, which it is equally impossible he should escape from or contend with. Hyder Beg Cawn had too much sagacity not to be aware that the regulations I proposed would effectually baffle his policy, by making the Vizier perfectly independent of him; and he of course employed all his authority to compel his master into a resistance against the only measure which could rescue him from his present humiliating state of vassalage, and restore him to his dignity. This, however, Gentlemen, is a point, as I conceive, never to be yielded, because it is not till after this event that we can hope to see the disorder and profusion, which now pervades and disgraces the Nabob's œconomy, corrected, or expect any wise and salutary administration of his finances.

EXTRACTS of Propositions for the better Settlement of his Excellency the NABOB VIZIER's affairs.

3d. A Treasurer was appointed for the Vizier's personal expences, and a Paymaster for the army. Provided the revenues had been remitted according to the proposed plan, the sum total of them (the Company's assignments excepted) would have been deposited in those Treasuries, and the particulars of the expenditure have been ascertained. Notwithstanding I have called for the account, disbursements, and the balance of cash on the day Tookar Dofs was appointed, I have not been able to obtain either: Besides which, the said Takoar Dofs, according to the plan, ought to have been Comptroller (Moctar Mashraff); he has never been put in a charge, and the trust and confidence, which were before placed in him under his Excellency's administration, he has entirely lost.

In consequence of the Treasury's not being properly managed, large sums are embezzled, the necessary establishments are not provided for, whilst lacks are squandered in useless expences. It is necessary a general Treasurer should be appointed, to whom all receipts of revenue should be first paid, and afterwards distributed to the subordinate Treasuries.

4th. Funds for the necessary payment of the Vizier's personal expences are the first consideration. It is necessary to do away the disgrace suffered from the distress of the Vizier's household, and irregular payment of the servants wages; and for this purpose, the sums allowed for the support of his household and servants should be paid into the hands of a separate Treasurer; the whole sum shall be divided into twelve equal instalments, paid monthly by the said Treasurer. No payment to be made except by the Vizier's orders, attested by the acting Minister; and that no person holding offices in the Vizier's household shall be a farmer of revenue.

5th. Large sums would be required to satisfy the list of Jagheerdars and Tuncawdars; owing to his Excellency's want of money, few are paid. The distress has been so great, that the Nabob's brothers, the women belonging to the Zenanahs of the late Vizier, and the Nabob Buchaun ul Mulk, have been in want even of the necessities of life. Some of his Excellency's brothers have sought a subsistence with other Chiefs; it is therefore necessary a separate Treasurer should be appointed for the Jagheerdars and Tuncawdars, and their pensions to be paid monthly, according to the months of the Fulsullée year.

COPY of Letter from Captain JAKUES to Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, dated Fyzabad, the 6th March, 1782.

The women belonging to the Khord Mehul complain of their being in want of every necessary of life; and are at last drove to that desperation, that they at night get on the top of the Zenanah, make a great disturbance; and last night not only abused the centinels posted in the garden, but threw dirt at them. They threaten to throw themselves from the walls of the Zenanah, and also to break out of it.

Humanity obliges me to acquaint you with this matter, and to request to know if you have any directions to give me concerning it.

I also beg leave to acquaint you, I sent for Letaffit Ally Cawn, the Cojah who has the charge of them, who informs me that their complaint is well grounded; that they have sold every thing they had, even to the clothes from their backs, and now have no means of existing. Inclosed I transmit you a letter from Mandall on the subject.

COPY of a Letter from Captain JAKUES to Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, dated Fyzabad, 7th March, 1782.

I beg leave to address you again concerning the women in the Khord Mehul. Their behaviour last night was so furious, that there seemed the greatest probability of their proceeding to the utmost extremities, and that they would either throw themselves from the walls, or force the doors of the Zenanah. I have made every enquiry concerning the cause of their complaints, and find, from Letaffit Ally Cawn, that they are all in a starving condition, having sold all their clothes and necessaries, and now have not wherewithal to support nature; and, as my instructions are quite silent on this head, should be glad to know how to proceed, in case they were to force the doors of the Zenanah, as I suspect it will happen, should no subsistence be very quickly sent to them.

COPY of a Letter from Major GILPIN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 30th October, 1782.

Last night, about eight o'clock, the women in the Khord Mehul Zenanah, under the charge of Letaffit Ally Cawn, assembled on the tops of the buildings, crying in a most lamentable manner for food; that for the last four days they had got but a very scanty allowance, and that yesterday they got none.

The melancholy cries of famine are more easily imagined than described; and, from their representation, I fear the Nabob's agents for that business are very inattentive. I therefore think it requisite to make you acquainted with the circumstance, that his Excellency the Nabob may cause his agents to be more circumspect in their conduct towards those poor unhappy women.

COPY of a Letter from Major GILPIN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 15th November, 1782.

The repeated cries of the women of the Khord Mehul Zenanah for subsistence has been truly melancholy.

They beg most piteously for liberty, that they may earn their daily bread by laborious servitude, or be relieved from their misery by immediate death.

In consequence of their unhappy situation, I have this day taken the liberty to draw on you in favour of Ramnarain (at ten days sight) for twenty-five Korah rupees, ten thousand, which I have paid to Cojah Letaffit Ally Cawn, under whose care that Zenanah is (a).

(a) The Resident applied to the Minister, to furnish the Khord Mehul with the amount of the allowances granted for its support; and some part was accordingly paid.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from LETAFFIT ALLY CAWN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.—Received the 5th July, 1783.

All the sons and daughters, and the ladies of the Zenanah, of the late Vizier, are offering up daily prayers, and counting their beads in the sincerity of their hearts, for your long life, prosperity, and greatness, as their existence depends upon the permanence of your power. May the Almighty God long preserve and cherish such goodness (b).

EXTRACTS from the Honourable the Governor General's Instructions to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated October 23d, 1782.

Immediately on your arrival found the disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn: His conduct has for some time past been highly reproachable, till within these three months, when Mr. Johnson assumed a large portion of his authority. He possessed, without controul, both the unparticipated and entire administration, with all the powers annexed to that Government; the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the hands of some person, a mere cypher in his, and the sanction by which he exercised his authority; yet he has dared both to use the Nabob's name, and even his seal, affixed to letters either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his knowledge, containing very improper demands on our Governments, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's influence and interest, and even to make him assume a very unbecoming tone of refusal, reproach, and resentment, in opposition to measures recommended by me; and even to acts done by my authority, in literal conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest solicitation, such as the resumption of the Jagheers, and the seizure of his father's treasures, which had been so long suffered to remain in the hands of the Begum his mother, and the other conditions of the engagement exacted from me at Chunar. On every occasion of this kind, the late Resident has been the faithful echo and support of the Minister's pretensions. I must, therefore, have recourse to you for the introduction of a new system in that Government; nor can I omit, while I express my reliance upon you for this purpose, to repeat the sentiments which I expressed in the verbal instructions which I gave you at your departure, "that there can be no medium in the relation between the Resident and the Minister; but either the Resident must be the slave and vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute devotion of the Resident." Much as I am displeased at the conduct of the Minister, I impute it more to the sufferance of Mr. Middleton, than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his office on such conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any other man who could be nominated to his office, because he possesses abilities, and a knowledge of business; he exists by his dependance on the influence of our Government; and above all, because a change of Administration in a Government so loose as that of Oude, where all the parts of it are held together by the exertion of actual power, and not by the springs of an established constitution, would be unavoidably productive of confusion and loss of revenue. Therefore it may be advisable to try him by the mode of conciliation in your first conversation with him; at the same time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest terms, the footing and conditions on which he shall be permitted to retain his place; with the alternative of dismissal, and a scrutiny into his past conduct, if he refuses it. In the first place, I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, letters dictated by the spirit of opposition; but shall consider every such attempt as the Minister's, and as an insult on our Government. In the second place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official character, but with your knowledge and participation; at the same time, the first share of the responsibility will rest with you. The other conditions will follow distinctly in their places, because I consider you as responsible for them.

Study on every occasion to conciliate the good will of the Nabob, and shew him every ostensible and external mark of respect. I should hope that, with due attention, you would not find it difficult to make him himself the mover of every act necessary, whether for the advancement of his own interest, or the discharge of his debts to the Company. But this can never be effected while the Minister maintains that ascendant over him, which he at present holds by the means of a nearer and more private intercourse, and by affecting to be the vindicator of his right against the claims of our Government. In my late engagement with the Nabob, it was stipulated, that a certain sum should be set apart monthly for his private expences; and this made a part of my private instructions to Mr. Middleton. The sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, at thirty lack. It was my intention and direction, that this appropriation should be made before any other, and this I make my present injunctions to you; requiring also that you do make it a point of immediate and strict enquiry, whether the Nabob has hitherto received the whole and punctual payment of the sum assigned to this account, or any part of it has

(b) Other letters of thanks to the same purport, from the ladies of the Zenanah, were received by the Resident.

been

been withheld from him, whether with or without his concurrence. I mention this, because from some private informations which I have lately received, I have reason to suspect that this is actually the case. Whatever foundation there may be for this report, let justice be done to the Nabob; and, if he has been deceived, undeceive him.

True copies and translations.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

True copies of inclosures in Mr. Bristow's letter.

E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Confn. 4th September.

August 24th, 1783.

Mr. Wheler.

The opinions which it has been necessary for me to give, at various times, on the subject of the complaints made against Mr. Bristow by the Nabob Vizier and his Minister, and on the motions and propositions of the Governor General grounded on them, have relieved me from the necessity of going through every stage of the business at this time; I shall therefore confine my attention solely to this consideration, Whether the charges, as they are drawn up against Mr. Bristow, and answered by him, are fully proved and established? and briefly state my sentiments of his public conduct, as they arise from the materials before me.

I must first premise, that the charges are of such a nature, as to render it almost impossible for the Resident to disprove them by any certain and positive evidence, because they chiefly consist of deductions from asserted facts, which do not appear, in some instances, correctly stated: Besides, I conceive it as necessary and just that the affirmative of Mr. Bristow's criminality should be proved by the person who imputes it to him, as it would be cruel and unjust to admit of his having cleared himself from them, only in the event of his proving a negative to all the bold assertions of the Nabob's Minister.—For what man, employed in public business, could ever transact it with credit to himself, or advantage to his employers—or who would attempt it—if charges and accusations, unsupported by evidence, and dictated by parties interested in his removal from his station, should be allowed to have weight with those who are the judges of his conduct, and by whose judgment he must be supported or fall?

From the general character of Hyder Beg Khan, and the known influence he has long possessed over the Nabob's mind, which has led to an uncontrolled sway over all his dominions, I am inclined to believe that the letters from the Vizier to the Governor General were principally dictated by his Minister; and this circumstance must induce those, who view it in the same light, to give less weight and consequence to the representations, than they would deserve, if they sprung from a real sense of injuries received from Mr. Bristow, as deeply impressed in his Excellency's mind as they are inculcated in his letters.

It may be difficult for men, who feel themselves injured by the misrepresentations of others, to confine themselves solely to their own vindication; they are naturally prone to recriminate on their accusers. Mr. Bristow has not been able to refrain from this error in his defence; but I neither approve of it, nor of the angry manner in which he speaks to the Board of a person, through the medium of whose influence the Company's affairs have been so long conducted at the Nabob's Court, and who is entitled to respect as long as he is deemed worthy of acting in that elevated station.

With respect to the question before us, I am firmly of opinion that the charges against Mr. Bristow are neither proved or established, and that his conduct ought not to subject him to the censure of the Board. Indeed, the principal accusations against him are founded only on his attempts to introduce sundry reforms, which have not succeeded; attempts which do not appear to stand in contradiction to the spirit, or even letter, of his instructions.—He has been thwarted and opposed in all by the Minister; and, as far as I can collect from the charges themselves, and Mr. Bristow's reply, the appointments, which are held up as encroachments upon the Nabob's dignity and rights of Government, are not now existing. It would therefore be highly unjust to condemn, and much more so to remove, the Resident, for endeavouring to carry into effect the plans and measures which he was instructed to adopt. He would find greater difficulty in answering the charge, if it was inverted, and he stood accused by this Government in not having persevered with greater firmness in the execution of his trust: And, if Mr. Bristow is still to be guided by the instructions he received on his appointment, the united weight of the influence of this Government should be exerted to the accomplishment of the plans therein recommended

recommended; or his instructions should be so altered and modified, as to make them more palatable to the Nabob and his Minister, yet such as would effectually secure to the Company its present and future claims on the Vizier's Government. If the latter should meet the concurrence of the Board, I could wish that another set of instructions were immediately prepared, more conformable to those which have generally been given to Residents upon former occasions.

30th August 1783.

Mr. Stables.

I have read with attention the papers referred to me in answer to the charges brought against the Resident at Oude by the Nabob Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Khan. The charges are not proved to my conviction in any single instance. It appears to me that Mr. Bristow has adhered to the spirit of his instructions, which fully authorized him to carry certain regulations into execution for the benefit of the Vizier and the Company; in attempting which, he has been invariably counteracted by Hyder Beg Cawn, whose power and influence were affected by the plans proposed.

The Resident has constantly informed the Board of all his transactions and intentions, and stated the difficulties which he had to contend against; he has done so particularly in his letter of the 21st of January last, which, by some mistake, was not laid before the Board until three months after the receipt of it by the Secretary, and in his letters of the 13th May and 6th of June, all which are yet unanswered. From the Board's silence to the Resident, after the constant information which they had from him, he must have conceived that he was warranted in following his instructions, and using his endeavours to carry them into complete effect.

After a full review of this business, and having taken all the papers into consideration, I am of opinion that the conduct of the Resident at Lucknow deserves the approbation of the Board; and that he ought to be assisted by the entire weight and influence of this Government, to be enabled to execute what is prescribed in his instructions; on a strict adherence to which the peace and safety of the Vizier's country, and the payment of the Company's heavy balances, so much depend.

The Nawaub is, in my opinion, so much in the hands of his Minister Hyder Beg Khan, who has the entire controul of his country, that I consider his Excellency's letters as in fact the letters of Hyder Beg. I consider Hyder Beg as a dangerous man to this Government; and the comparative statement of the revenues of the Vizier's country, between the Fulsulee years 1183 and 1190, transmitted to us by the Resident, gives me the worst opinion of his management and conduct, and affords but a melancholy prospect with respect to the early payment of the Vizier's present debt, and our current claims on him, which must continue while our troops are employed in the defence of his country. To recall the Resident, or to abolish his office, would be in effect removing every check or restraint on the views and conduct of the Minister. While we are obliged, and as I think unfortunately, to have a large army in the Vizier's dominions for their defence and protection, and while the internal peace and security of his country is so much connected as it is with those of our own, we surely have a right to interfere, for the purpose of correcting the gross abuses and mismanagement of his Government.

Minute from Mr. MACPHERSON.

On the subject of Mr. Bristow's answer to the complaints of the Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, I shall give my opinion in a few words, as it is probable the affairs of Oude will now become matter of full discussion at the Board.

1st. The complaints against Mr. Bristow appear to me to be, in a great measure, invalidated by their real object, which is not the removal of Mr. Bristow alone, but that of his nominated successor Mr. Cowper, and, in a word, the removal of the Company's Residency entirely from the Court of the Vizier. Hyder Beg Cawn's consequent request (letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to the Governor General) to this Government, places his views and ambition in a light not to be mistaken.

2d. It is my opinion, that Mr. Bristow has fully refuted the accusations advanced against him; and if they had, in some degree, been established, they would lie more against the Board than against Mr. Bristow, who continually advised them of his endeavours to carry his instructions into effect.

3d. I think the opposition which Hyder Beg Cawn has (amidst his professions of obedience) made to every effort of the Resident, to carry through the instructions of this Government, renders him highly responsible for the consequences, whatever they have been or may be in future.

4th. The late dispatches of the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Chunar treaty, and the resumed Jagheers, prove clearly that the Company are determined to keep a Resident at the Vizier's Court, and to confirm his charge of acts of internal management in that Government.

True copies.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dept.

Confn. 29th September.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Khaja Ain ul Dine, having a few days since been dismissed from the Government of Rohilcund, and Raja Surat Sing having been deputed by the Nabob Vizier with a commission to regulate that province, the Rajah has accordingly left Lucknow, and will, I hope, by this time be arrived at his station. Khaja Ain ul Dine's conduct, upon his dismissal, appeared so extremely suspicious, as to determine Major Cook on securing his person.—I have the pleasure to inform you that last night I received a letter from the Major, acquainting me of his having done it without tumult. This morning I referred the matter to the Minister's consideration; and he resolved, the Nabob Vizier being absent on a visit to the Begum at Fyzabad, that Khaja Ain ul Dine should remain in confinement. I shall trouble you with the particulars as soon as the correspondence can be copied.

I am, with the highest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Lucknow,
13th August 1783.

Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit you a copy of my correspondence with Major Browne, and hope the answer I returned, at the requisition of the Minister, in his Highness's behalf, will meet with your approbation.

His Highness, previous to his departure for Fyzabad, having told me that his journey had no other object than merely a visit of ceremony, upon receiving Major Browne's letter, I applied to the acting Minister to furnish me with copies of his correspondence, and such information of his Highness's transactions as had come to his knowledge. He assured me, that the reports of his Highness's having the least idea of ill-treating the Begums, were false and scandalous, and that the most perfect reconciliation had taken place between them.

The Minister has informed me, that the Vizier was importuned to restore their Jaggyres, but that he has no intention of complying with such solicitations, purposing to grant them such allowances in money as the state of his finances may admit of.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
 Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient humble servant,
 JOHN BRISTOW,
 Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
 August 23d, 1783.

A true copy.
 E. Hay,
 Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 5th instant, with its inclosures.

The evening of the 7th, at a conference I had with Mirza Shuffee Cawn, he introduced a subject respecting the Nawaub Vizier, which, however disagreeable it may be to you to know, and consequently to me to communicate, I am under the necessity of laying before you.

He told me that he had received information from Lucknow, that, by the advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, the Vizier had determined to bring his grandmother, the widow of Sufdar Jung, from Fyzabad to Lucknow, with a view of getting a further sum of money from her, by seizing on her eunuchs, digging up the apartments of her house at Fyzabad, and putting her own person under restraint. This, he said, he knew was not an act of our Government, but the mere advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, to which the Vizier has been induced to attend. He added, that the old Begum had resolved rather to put herself to death, than submit to the disgrace intended to be inflicted on her; that, if such a circumstance should happen, there is not a man in Hindostan who will attribute the act to the Vizier, but every one will fix the odium on the English, who might easily, by the influence they so largely exercise in their own concerns there, have prevented such unnatural conduct in the Vizier: He therefore called on me, as the English representative in this quarter, to inform you of this, that you may prevent a step which will destroy all confidence in the English nation throughout Hindostan, and excite the bitterest resentment in all those who by blood are connected with the house of Sufdar Jung. He concluded by saying, that "if the Vizier so little regarded his family and personal honour, or his natural duty, as to wish to disgrace his father's mother, for a sum of money, let him plunder her of all she has; but let him send her safe up to Delhy or Agra, and, poor as I am, I will furnish a subsistence for her, which she shall possess with safety and honour, though it cannot be adequate to her rank."

This, Sir, is a most exact detail of the conversation, as far as related to that affair, on the part of Mirza Shuffee Cawn. On my part, I could only say, that I imagined the affair was misrepresented, and that I should write as he requested. Let me request, therefore, that you will enable me to answer in a more effectual manner any further questions on this subject.

As Mirza Shuffee's grandfather was brother to Jufdar Jung, there can be no doubt of what his declaration means; and if the measure of distressing the old Begum should be persisted in, I should not, from the state of affairs, and the character of the Ameer ul Omrah, be surprised at some immediate and violent resolution being adopted by him.

Deig,
 the 9th August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BROWNE.

A true copy.
 (Signed) T. Hill,
 Assist. to the Resident.

A true copy.
 E. Hay,
 Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To Major JAMES BROWN.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 9th instant; and, in the absence of the Vizier, am requested by his Highness's Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, who is invested with full power to act in his behalf, to inform you, that the report concerning the objects of the Nabob's visit to the Begum's, is entirely void of foundation. The Minister likewise desired I would communicate his master's sentiments to you:—"That he considers the Ameer ul Omrah's declarations as an insult; that his interference in his Highness's internal Government is inadmissible; and that he has been highly wanting in the respect due to the dignity of the Nawaub Vizier, in the first place, in supposing him capable of ill-treating the Begums; and, in the next, admitting the fact as stated by Mirza Shuffee, his threats were unbecoming, and would in all situations be disregarded."

If Mirza Shuffee should repeat his applications to you, I must request you will give this answer, either verbally or in writing, as expressive of his Highness's sentiments; which now becomes the more necessary, in consequence of the threatening language held by the Amyr ul Omrah in public, and which has been reported both in the Vizier's and English news-papers, as you will see by the inclosed extract.

Lucknow,
the 21st August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

T. Hill,

Assist. to the Resident.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th September 1783.

Read the following letters from Col. James Morgan:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to transmit you a copy of a letter I have received from the Resident at the Vizier's Court, with a statement of Almas's forces, &c.; and as the case appears to be an extraordinary one, I beg leave to request that you will honour me with your instructions how to act upon the occasion. In the mean time, I have informed Mr. Bristow, that I can furnish two regiments out of the force with me (though one of the four is broken, two companies of it being with Mr. D. Anderson) but that I must have your instructions for putting the brigade in motion; and without them I could not put the Company to the extraordinary expence attending such a measure, unless upon an emergency against a foreign enemy. However, in my opinion, the service against Almas's Ally Khan can be effected fully as well by strong detachments from Colonel Sir John Cumming's force, assisted with two or three regiments from this station, as it can be was the brigade to march; especially as Almas's troops are so separated and divided, according to Mr. Bristow's statement.

But all this is upon a supposition that he will occasion disturbances, which I do not think probable, in the present situation of our affairs here.

If two regiments are furnished for that service from this station, there will not be left a very respectable force at it; which I am directed by your former instructions to keep collected here.

Cawnpore,
29th Aug. 1783.

I have the honour, &c.

JAS. MORGAN,
Col. commanding 2d brigade.

To

To Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

The period approaching when I expect Almas Ally Cawn's dismissal from the districts under his authority will take place, I transmit you a statement of the troops under his command, and their stations, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them.

I hope this event will be unattended with tumult; but I furnish you with the information, that every necessary precaution may be taken.

Lucknow,
27th Aug. 1783.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.
H. Lloyd, Secretary.

STATEMENT of ALMASS ALLY CAWN's Troops.

With whom.	Horse.	Foot.	Artillery.
Sobah Ram and Sewaran, Fouzdars of Ellawa, &c.	800	1,600	5
Sharik Azemuldeen, Fouzdars of Ackberabad and Secundera	200	400	
Takoor Dofs, Fouzdar of Sharah	500	1,000	4
Sutul Perfand, Fouzdar of Corah	500	1,000	5
Jeffing Roy, Aumil of Pehphona	200	1,000	2
Huffein Cawn, Jugdeespoore Anowne, &c.	200	1,000	4
Huffein Bengh Chelah, Fouzdar of Futtypore	400	1,000	2
At Meah Gunge	650		
At Tolgony	1,400	1,700	18 4 Large.
	4,850	8,700	40
With Almas, at Lucknow	150	300	
	5,000	9,000	40

20 Pieces of artillery of the above belonging to the Nabob.
20 Do. — — — to Almas.

Lucknow,
27th August 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.
(Signed) D. Marshall,
Aid de Camp.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The persevering industry with which Hyder Beg Cawn hath hitherto laboured to misrepresent my intentions and proceedings, necessarily and frequently compels me into details that under any other circumstances might be spared, and which I can no otherwise excuse to the Honourable Board, than as they are become absolutely requisite to my security against the danger and mischief of his scandals. It is this plea, Gentlemen, I must now avail myself of, to apologize for the length of the accompanying inclosures, comprizing such part of my correspondence with the Minister, as in any shape relates to the confinement of Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen by

by Major Cooke, a circumstance I had the honour to notify to you in my address of the 13th instant. They will also explain to you how much in vain I have solicited Hyder Beg Cawn on the subject of some salutary arrangement for Rohilcund. This province, rich, flourishing, and happy, till it had the misfortune of being delivered over by the Minister to the merciless rapacity of the above Aumil, is now, I must repeat, Gentlemen, in a condition, from which to retrieve it, will require at once all the wisdom and all the vigour of Government. It would seem (the remark arising naturally from my correspondence with Hyder Beg Cawn) that so much time is employed by him in professions of zeal and obedience, as to leave no leisure whatever for the exercise of those virtues. The new settlement has now been the sole question between us during three months, and yet to this hour (save in the single instance quoted by himself of Mirza Shuffee Cawn) he has neither reported the accounts of any one Aumil, as finally adjusted, nor has he settled any one agreement relative to the revenue of the ensuing year. Long practised in business, and deeply versed, as he boasts himself, in the usage of the Vizier's Government, he informs me with an air of triumph, that my proposal to conclude the settlement early, is repugnant both to the one and the other; and upon this ground alone (as if it were possible to sanctify folly by prescription) he stands forth the advocate of a system, which all experience must have convinced him is attended (from the want of legal magistrates during the first harvest of the year) with every pernicious consequence to the peace and cultivation of the country. I much doubt if the boasted system, described by the Minister, is that under which the dominions of Aushoph ul Doula flourished in the time of his predecessors. Such, however, says Hyder Beg Cawn, has been the policy of sixty-five years; he omits at the same time to observe, how far that very policy, in conjunction with more recent evils, has contributed to bring these provinces into the situation of disorder and distress at which they are now arrived. It is by a mode of reasoning altogether similar that he attempts to defend the character and conduct of Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen; dwelling much upon the punctuality of that Aumil's payments. He passes over in silence the annihilation of a third part of the annual revenue, and the utter ruin of the province, which have been the consequence of his extortion and mismanagement; and it is indeed wisdom in the Minister so to do. Having himself exercised for years an uncontrouled dominion over these extensive countries, it is only by burying in oblivion all memory of past transactions, that he can hope to escape the responsibility and punishment of a multitude of oppressions, which he has either encouraged by his example, or invited by his sufferance, in the course of his ruinous administration. In appointing Rajah Soorut Sing to the general superintendence of Rohilcund, it is self-evidently the Minister's intention to invest him with an authority as unbounded as that lately exercised by Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen, and which has terminated so fatally. If I may form any conclusion from his conduct, it is not less his desire to confirm the dangerous power of Almas Allee Cawn, by leaving him also in possession of all his countries. These are points, Gentlemen, of such immediate importance to the welfare and existence of his Highness the Vizier's Government, that, agreeable to my instructions, nothing on my part has been omitted, in the way of remonstrance and protest, to deter the Minister from the prosecution of them. So entirely, however, has Hyder Beg Cawn thrown off all respect and consideration for your representative, that I must confess I have no longer any expectation of good from this mode of interference; at the same time I am at a loss, Gentlemen, how otherwise to act. Having already seen my endeavours to execute treaties interpreted into a design to infringe and usurp the sovereign rights of the Nabob, I cannot flatter myself that an attempt to secure his dominions against the horrors of future rebellion would, from his Minister, meet a more favourable construction. In this dilemma I beg leave to request your explicit directions for my guidance, upon supposition that the Minister, undeterred by my remonstrances, should at last determine to continue a system, which, by a most impolitic division of his Highness's treasure and forces, leaves no security to Government for the payment of the revenues, and the peace of the country, except what may be derived from the uncertain forbearance and moderation of a few powerful and haughty individuals. Of the fallibility of this dependance, indeed, if it were necessary to search for examples in proof of a self-evident proposition, the instance of Almas Allee Cawn's revolt last year would, I apprehend, be decisive.

The other subject, upon which I flatter myself I shall be honoured with your speedy decision, relates to Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen. It is true, through the vigilance and activity of Major Cook, that his person is secure; but I am well aware, that, in my endeavours to recover the very heavy balance of thirteen lacks still due from him to the Company, upon an assignment of only twenty-seven, I must not look for any assistance from the Minister. In such a case he is indeed too prudent openly to avow himself the advocate of Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen; but the readiness and complacency with which he has hitherto admitted the pleas, however frivolous, urged by that Aumil in excuse for his failure, and the reluctance he has always shewn to adopt any measure which might compel him to the discharge of his debt, are circumstances which unite to persuade me, no encouragement will be wanting to Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen that the Minister can secretly and safely afford him; whilst, on the other hand, he will seek, as usual, to amuse me, and disguise his practice, by an eternal repetition of hollow and insidious professions.

Before I conclude, Gentlemen, permit me to give one instance of the fallacy of the arguments pleaded by Khaugah Ain-ul-Deen, in defence of his present balance. By his mismanagement and oppression, the revenues of Rohilcund are reduced one third in their annual value. After three years of the most horrible oppressions, he finds it is utterly impossible that Rohilcund should longer afford any revenue at all; therefore, says he, if, instead of farming the province, as I did last year, at a fixed jumma of fifteen lacks, you will give it me in Amāny at thirty-eight lacks, I will try whether I cannot collect that sum; and to this most extraordinary proposition the Minister agrees. At the expiration, however, of the term, the Aumil, being in balance thirteen lacks (of the Company's assignment alone, which was originally no more than twenty-seven) he fairly tells me that he has paid all the country will yield; and, having held it in amāny, he is accountable for no more. Before this doctrine be admitted, I would ask him one question: If those districts, which last year paid fifty lacks, can only pay twenty-five lacks this year (which is the fact, at least if he is to be believed, and supposing the Company's balance to be the only balance) have not you had the management of them during the whole time? and do you attempt to justify your present failure by urging the impoverished state of the country, of which you, and you alone, have been the cause by your rapacity?—Yet this, Gentlemen, is the reasoning which the Minister not only listens to from Khaugah-Ain-ul-Deen, but repeats after him to me, as an excuse for his enormous balance.

Lucknow,
the 30th August, 1783.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay.

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from MAHOMED CAWZEM CAWN, dated 26th of Shawbaun 1197, Hig. or the 27th July, 1783, to Mr. BRISTOW.

I beg leave to inform you, that the day on which Major Cook and arrived at Bareilly, Khaugah Ein ul Deen's fears operating upon him, he deposited secretly with three several Bankers six lacks of rupees, in order to its being remitted to Panniput, his native place. As soon as I was informed of this transaction, I made particular inquiry; and finding it had been truly represented, I now acquaint you with it, as a matter of the first importance. You will be so obliging as to peruse this letter yourself, that no person may come to a knowledge of its contents. The names of the Bankers above-mentioned are as follow: viz.

Bukshy Ram and Co.

Hufbunslaul and Co.

Keyfoozawy and Co.

Upon the cover of the above letter was the following:

It is necessary you should open this address, and peruse it yourself, to prevent its contents transpiring.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated the 29th Shaubaun 1197, Hig. or 30th July, 1783.

I have just received authentic intelligence, that Khaugah Ein-ud-Dein has bad intentions: I before intimated my suspicions to you on this head. It is necessary that whatever is to be done with respect to Rohilcund, should be done quickly and without further delay. In case his Excellency proposes to set off to-morrow, it will be proper to request he will defer his departure till the day after. Be so obliging as to let me see you either to-night or to-morrow, that we may in concert determine upon the measures to be adopted on this occasion. As the contents of this letter are of an important and secret nature, I have for more security sent it by my own Munshy Mahomed Zanker.

Mr. Bristow's Munshy returned with a verbal answer, That the Minister would wait upon him the next morning. They had an interview accordingly, on the 31st of July 1783.—Mr. Bristow called upon Hyder Beg Cawn to furnish him with his sentiments in writing, respecting Khauje Ein-ud-Dien, agreeable to which Mr. Bristow would forward instructions to Major Cook. The Minister, on his return home, sent him the following letter :

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated the 1st of Rumzaun 1197, or the 31st July 1793.

However human nature shall have been put to the test, yet, when doubts again arise, without trial there can be no confidence. If you please, I will direct Khauje Ein ul Dien's agent to inform his master, that the season of the collections being at an end, and his Naibs at the different stations, he should leave his son at Bareilly, and come himself, by Dawk, to Lucknow. I mentioned this in the conjectural, though predominating hope, that he will come, and so all suspicions may cease; and not from any intention to countenance him, as I am ready to conform to your orders implicitly: If he does not come, then there will be good cause for suspicion, and then we should be particularly watchful of him. If you should approve of his leaving his son, and repairing alone to Lucknow, you will be so obliging as to apprise the Major not to oppose his coming, and, at the same time, secretly to guard his son, until the arrival of Khauje Ein ud Dien at Lucknow. These, Sir, are my sentiments; if they correspond with yours, I beg you will let me know, that I may direct his agent accordingly. In the mean time, the departure of Juggernaut and Maha Raja Surut Sing need not to be delayed.—Let these Gentlemen go—It is not necessary that they should be stopped till the answer of Khauje Ein ud Dien arrive. These Gentlemen will go according to your directions. If Khauje Ein ud Dien means fair, he will also come.—At all events, the letter you will write to the Major, to be upon his guard, will in either case be effectual.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply; dated the 2d Rumzaun, or 1st August 1783.

I have been favoured with your letter relative to the call of Khauje Ein ud Dien to Lucknow; and I have written to Major Cook, not to oppose the Khauja's coming to the Presence, and to keep a secret watch over him. Sir, what intelligence I receive, I immediately communicate it to you; and I now send you a copy of Mahomed Cawzim Cawn's letter, which I shewed you yesterday. It appears from that letter, that Khauje Ein ud Dien is remitting a very large sum out of the Vizier's dominions, though he is, at this very time, in balance to the Company to the amount of sixteen lacks of rupees; add to this, the arbitrary fines which, in conjunction with Chyne Sake, he imposed upon the merchants and traders, and the oppressions which he committed on the inhabitants, insomuch that the annual Jumma of Rohilcund is diminished one half. Having received previous advice of the conduct and practices of Khauje Ein ud Dien, I give you notice, that, having immediately represented to his Highness what was proper to be done, you might execute it without delay. I cannot here, Sir, help testifying my surprize at an expression which still recurs in all your letters, viz. "That what ever are my orders, you will perform them."—The truth, Sir, is this; that, whether in respect of the choice of Aumils, in making the present year's settlement, or in any other measures whatever, I neither have, nor will I, give any orders. On the other hand, where the welfare of his Highness the Nabob's affairs, and the Company's, are concerned, I have still tendered my opinion and advice, pointing out the propriety or impropriety. You, Sir, have made such arrangements, that the responsibility of no one measure rests upon me. With respect to the summoning Khauje Ein ud Dien, and the departure of Raja Surut Sing and Rajah Juggernaut, it rests, Sir, entirely with you. Be so obliging, when you have consulted his Highness's pleasure, to inform me of it. I beg to make one observation, and it is this; that whatever you determine, should be carried into execution without delay; the necessity of the case, I think, requires this: Every assistance that depends upon me I am ready to afford you. If you should not approve the orders that have been sent to Major Cook, I will send such others as you may be pleased to require.—You are pleased to say, that the season of the collections is past.—True, Sir; but, from the delay which has attended the making of the settlement, the time of cultivation, as far as respects the Kurreiff harvest, is already past, and that of the Rubby is elapsing. No one district has yet been arranged; and many of the Aumils, which with my privacy you have made choice of, are still wasting their time idly at Lucknow. It is my opinion, the sooner both the new and old Aumils are dismissed to the care and charge of their respective districts, the more advantageous it will be to the Sircar. I have the pleasure to inclose you a draft of a letter which I have prepared in answer to those received from Khauje Ein ud Dien; and I am to beg you will inform me whether it meets your approbation, as in that event I mean to dispatch it to-night.

Draft

Draft of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to KHAUGE EIN UD DIEN.

I have lately received several of your letters, which I have not, from multiplicity of business, yet answered. A reply to one of them in particular, in which you enquire concerning your dismissal or confirmation in office, was necessary. The case is this, that there is no remedy for the calamities of the heavens; and no one can compel you to answer for the balance of revenue due from you, except after examination into it. Whatever is just will be done. It is requisite that you communicate the circumstances to me in the most particular manner; and you will at this time make me considerable remittances, by which you will render a service to yourself, and afford me satisfaction.

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply; dated 2d Rumzaun, or 1st August 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter. I am obedient to your commands respecting the Aumils. I have hitherto conducted myself in conformity to your directions, and shall continue so to do. I make no evasions. Whenever you have spoken to me about Khauje Ein ud Dien, I have always represented to you, that, during three years he has been in employment, he has always paid to the last farthing;—that this year the country is in Amany. Khauje Ein ud Dien complains of drought; and he has several times made it his request to you, to take his accounts, shewing the actual collections. You, Sir, are the master, and will do justice according to your pleasure. Khauje Ein ud Dien claims deductions on account of the want of rain. Mahomed Khanzem Cawn has done the same on account of his district. The latter, upon a condition that the periodical rains do not fail, has offered an increase upon his last year's Jumma. Khauje Ein ud Dien upon the same terms proposes to enter into engagements for the next four years. Every man makes such proposals as he thinks fit. To reject or approve them, is the province of the superior. I have never yet, nor will I recommend Khauje Ein ud Dien; because in money matters I shew no favour to any person. The same claims of deductions, and fresh offers of the same nature with those made by Khauje Ein ud Dien, have been preferred by Mahomed Cauzem Cawn. Whenever you have mentioned to me your suspicions of Khauje Ein ud Dien's fidelity, I observed, that in time past he had never been charged with any circumstance of ingratitude—that this world being fallible, it was impossible to develop the secret heart, or be answerable for the actions of any one—and circumspection is required. With respect to the arbitrary fines exacted by Khauje Ein ud Dien, I represented to you what he advanced on that subject: He has, in consequence of them, been dismissed, agreeable to your orders, and Rajah Surat Sing appointed, who waits only for a lucky moment to set off. In consequence of the secret intelligence received from Mahomed Cauzim Cawn, relative to Khauje Ein ud Dien, I proposed, if it should be agreeable to you, to direct his agent to give him notice to repair to the Presence. Should he come, what course you please may be taken with him, and his coming will remove all suspicions respecting his fidelity. For the rest, I neither pretend to answer for his intentions, or do I mean to recommend him for employment. If he hesitates to come to Lucknow, the orders which have been sent to Major Cook, to be on his guard, will be sufficient, as the Major will take care to execute them. As far as I have been informed, I have made you acquainted with the persons who intimidate and cast reproach upon others: In the end, the conduct of each will be known to you. You inform me, that “from the delay which “has attended the making the settlement, the season of cultivation, as far as it respects the Kur- “riif, is already past, and that the Rubby is elapsing;—that no one district is yet settled, and “that several of the new Aumils are idling away their time at Lucknow;—and that it is advise- “able, for the good of the Sircar, that both the new and old Aumils should be dismissed to the “charge of their respective districts.”—How am I to reply to these matters, consistently with the respect I owe you?—With every possible demonstration of duty and respect towards you, I am perpetually attentive to the interests of the Sircar. Many of the new Aumils are already gone. Those who remain are busied in their affairs. They have in reality dispatched their Naibs. None of them have been detained by me. In the duties of respect I am ever more deficient. I have submitted to you what has hitherto been the custom and practice of this country. It is not for me to force the repetition upon you. In the end, you will have an opportunity of putting my representations to the test, as you will those of interested and designing persons, who, in order to criminate me, misrepresent and falsify established rules. I am implicitly obedient to your commands: I evade not.—You observe to me, that the accounts of no one district are yet prepared. The delay proceeds from the new Aumils, who urge that they have not yet ascertained the real value of their respective districts. Such accounts as you may require of any particular district, I will furnish. With respect to the deductions which have been granted this year on account of drought, I am in hopes, if the present periodical rains prove favourable, to make it good from the old Aumils, by the increase which I have now in contemplation. It has been the custom for the respective Aumils to furnish the account receipts and balances in October. This it is that occasions them to postpone it, except a few, who last year fell in balance one half

half, notwithstanding they could not plead want of rain, and who now seek to settle at a reduced jumma, and, in this intention, call their own private interest the interest of the public. In matters of this kind, so destructive to the interests of the Sircar, I cannot but hesitate. With respect to the old Aumils, whatever orders you may please to give, I shall make no evasion, but cause them respectfully to prepare the Jumma Wausel Bauky. The preparation of accounts need not be productive of delay: It is only where the well-being of the Sircar is concerned, that I hesitate. As soon as I shall have ascertained the real state of the several districts, I will report them to you. In the end, Sir, these things will be evident to you. I am obedient, and ready to perform whatever you may direct. You are pleased to observe, that I have made such arrangements, that the responsibility of no one measure rests with you. I must confess I do not rightly understand the meaning of this observation. The arrangements I have made, are in strict conformity to that duty and respect I owe you. Hitherto, whatever you have been pleased to direct, with respect to the Aumils, I have performed, and so shall continue to do. I can never fail in obedience and fidelity. Other circumstances, which are too prolix for a written address, I shall communicate when I have the honour to see you. If the reasons I have, to the best of my poor capacity, represented for postponing the Jumma Wausel Bauky of the old Aumils, should meet your approbation, I shall be happy; if not, such as you may require, I will cause to be prepared immediately. In no one circumstance of duty or respect am I deficient.

Mr. BRISTOW, in Reply to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 3d Rumzum.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 2d instant, on the subject of "Khaufe Ein ud Dien, Mirza Mahomed Cauzem Cawn, and the adjustment of the accounts of the several Aumils." I do not mean to be the advocate of Mirza Mahomed Cauzem Cawn. Be pleased, Sir, to act in the manner as shall seem to you most just and proper. You tell me, that "the new Aumils plead the want of a true knowledge of the actual state of their districts; and with respect to the old ones, you are in hopes that, if the periodical rains are favourable, you shall be able to settle for the increase you have now in contemplation." To my judgment it appears, that to settle the charges of the several Aumils at this time, is a measure which will be attended with great advantage to Government. The settlement of the jumma of the districts may afterwards take place in October, as you propose, though I cannot myself approve the leaving it in suspense. You are pleased to inform me, that it has been usual to settle the Wausel Bauky in October. As you, Sir, are perfectly acquainted with the customs and habits of this country, and experienced in the mode of conducting the affairs of it, and as you assure me to settle the jumma in the month of October is best, it is impossible that I should oppose my opinion to your experience. To you, Sir, belongs the responsibility of the measure. I have the pleasure to inclose you a list of the districts not yet arranged, by way of memorandum; and I am to request, when you have leisure, you will be so obliging as to furnish me with a list of the districts upon which you mean this year to give assignments for the payment of his Highness's personal expences, and the claims of the Company.

HYDER BEG CAWN in Reply, dated 3d Rumzaun.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter. Having represented to you the objections made by the new Aumils to the immediate settlement of the Wausel Bauky, from their ignorance of the real state of their respective districts; and having acquainted you with the increase which, if the season is favourable, I propose upon the districts of the old Aumils; you are pleased to observe, that it would be for the advantage of Government, that an adjustment of the charges of the several Aumils should take place immediately; and that afterwards, as I propose, the jumma might be settled in the month of October, though the keeping it in suspense was contrary to your opinion. In your letter of yesterday, you directed the Jumma Wausel Bauky accounts should be settled: In answer, I represented, as above, the objections, as they regarded the new and the old Aumils respectively. Had you, Sir, been pleased to direct the adjustment of the account charges, I could have had no objection, as those accounts are in actual preparation by the Aumils themselves. They have delivered in their requisitions, and I am employed in making the necessary enquiries of the officers of Government with respect to the propriety of each, agreeable to those requisitions. Having prepared the charges, collections, and Mutteyunna accounts, I shall lay them before you for your approbation, as I have already done by the claims of Mahomed Shuffy Cawn; others are preparing. The account charges of the last year's Aumils for that year I have already presented to you; and I am to request you will

will determine upon the increase and deductions to be allowed, that I may inform the several Aumils. This discussion may certainly be entered upon immediately; and, as is customary, is indeed already in train. The expediency, or otherwise, of the settlement which I propose to the Jumma Wausel Bauky in October, will appear, from the reasons which I have assigned, at length. With respect to what you say relative to the evils of delay, it is not for me, who am obedient to your orders, to combat your sentiments. If it please the King to say it is night at noon day, subscribe to the doctrine, and say, Behold the moon and planets. I shall lay before you lists of the old and new Aumils, with the jumma to be paid by each, fixed agreeable to the settlement of the Phussulla year 1190; and I will direct the officers to prepare the Jumma Wausel Bauky accounts, accordingly to the jumma you may determine upon, and send them for your inspection. The assignments of the Company I am very ready to settle, in the manner and at the time most agreeable to you. I will do myself the pleasure to furnish you with a list of the several districts occupied by the new Aumils; and when you have selected such as you approve for the Company's assignment, I shall make them the first object of my attention. In this respect I have no objection to make. When I have the honour to see you to-morrow, I will inform you of the districts to which it yet remains to appoint Aumils, and act in conformity to your directions in that particular.

HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 3d Ramzaun.

I was yesterday favoured with the draft of your letter, addressed to Khauje Ein ud Dien, which I detained in the expectation of the pleasure of seeing you; but as illness has prevented me from waiting upon you to-day, I take this method of requesting that you will be so obliging as to write to Khauje Ein ud Dien in the terms of the draft, which is excellent. As Khauje Ein ud Dien is a very large sum in balance, it is necessary to take every possible means for the collection of the monies due (in money matters I favour no person). As self-interested persons, both far and near, make it their business to intimidate Khauje Ein ud Dien, and as Mahomed Kauzem Cawn would hardly have given the information he has given without proper enquiry, under these circumstances, it is expedient both to give Khauje Ein ud Dien the encouragement which your letter holds out to him; and also that, till the arrival of Maha Raja Surut Sing, he be kept in hand; for, as I said before, money is due from him. However Khauje Ein ud Dien may have for years past approved his fidelity, yet, for the reasons above assigned, there is cause of suspicion; and circumspection is necessary and proper, till he shall appear in the Presence. Other matters I will communicate, when I have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply, dated 3d Rumzaun.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, approving the draft of mine to Khauje Ein ud Dien, which I submitted to you. If you are informed of the time Raja Surut Sing proposes to set off, you will oblige me by letting me know it.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to Major WILLIAM COOK, or the Officer commanding at Bareilly, dated 2d August, 1783.

From intelligence I have lately received, it appears that Khauje Ein ud Dien was alarmed at your arrival at Bareilly, and at the report circulated about his dismissal, and is in consequence taking steps to remit his property out of the Vizier's dominions; particularly that he had negotiated bills of exchange on Pauniput, to the amount of six lacks of rupees, with the following Bankers, viz. Buxhyram, Ruttun Chund Buxhyram, Hufbenfe Lall, and Geeworay Hursance. Suppositions are entertained, that he may hereafter abscond from the Vizier's dominions. His Highness has certainly resolved on dismissing him, though his resolution is not yet made public by authority; in order, however, to give Khauje Ein ud Dien every assurance in my power, that he may expect strict justice, I take the liberty to inclose a letter to him from myself, with a copy for your information. The heavy balance of sixteen lacks of rupees, due on account of the Honourable the Company's assignments on him, renders the treatment of Khauje Ein-ud-Dien a matter of great importance, and therefore it becomes necessary that you should inform yourself particularly concerning his situation; and if you could secure his person without tumult, in the event of this measure being determined upon by the Vizier, every arrangement to afford you assistance will be previously taken, by the necessary orders being given to the officers of his Government in Rohilcund.

I have

I have apprized you of these circumstances in confidence, and must request you will conceal them from the knowledge of any person; but at the same time watch the conduct of Khauje Ein ud Dien, and inform me of any particulars that should come to your knowledge in corroboration of the above circumstances.

EXTRACT of a Letter from MAHOMED CAUZIM KHAN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 3d Rumzaun, or 2d August, 1783.

I beg leave to represent to you, Sir, that the Collectorship of the Cutwauly of Moradabad has for a length of time been united to that of the customs under Nutta Khan, and is at this time included in his general agreement with Government; yet, eight months since, in the Fussully year 1190, Khauje Ein ud Dien, for the purpose of imposing arbitrary fines and taxes upon all ranks, deprived Nutta Khan of the above Collectorship, and transferred it to Molovy Burkut Ullaw, and Chein Sake; who, in conjunction, and in the space of eight months, as above mentioned, paid into Khauje Ein ud Dien's Treasury Rs. 1,16,475, the amount of arbitrary taxes alone, which they had levied (exclusive of other impositions) in the districts of Moradabad, Aumzoha, Sumbul, and Chundossy Gunge. I have the honour to inclose you a detail statement of these arbitrary taxes, as signed by Chien Suke, and the Chaudres, and under the seal of the Cauzy of Moradabad. I have also transmitted a copy of the above statement to Hyder Beg Cawn, which bears as small a proportion to the extent of these practices, and the miserable situation of the inhabitants of this country, as a handful of wheat does to the stack from which it has been plucked. Since upon this average we were to estimate the arbitrary taxes imposed on the district of Rohilcund, they would not fall short of fifteen lacks of rupees.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 6th Rumzaun, or 5th August, 1783.

I have just received a representation from Mahomed Cauzem Cawn, with an account of the arbitrary taxes collected by Chein Suke, in conjunction with Molovy Burkututa; the amount paid into the Treasury of Khauje Ein ud Dien by those persons alone, is stated at 1,16,475 rupees, and is exacted from the inhabitants of all ranks at the following places: Moradabad, Amroe, Sumbul, and Chundossy Gunge. The amount is signed by Chine Suke, and the Choudries of Moradabad, and has the seal of the Cauzy affixed. A copy of it has been transmitted to you. The oppressions and exactions of Khauje Ein ud Dien are by it explained and made known. If any orders for the detention of the Chein Suke shall have been issued by order of his Excellency, you will oblige me by furnishing me with a transcript of them.

HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, in Reply, dated the 6th Rumzaun, or 5th August, 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter: I also have received a statement from Mahomed Cauzem Cawn of arbitrary taxes levied by Khauje Ein ud Dien. I had before the honour of acquainting you, that I had received a letter from Mahomed Cauzem Cawn on this subject; where he informed me that Chim Suke had made a declaration relative to the imposition of such taxes, and that he was preparing, and would furnish me with the amount. That very day, I sent directions to Mahomed Cauzem Cawn to detain Chein Suke, and to keep a register of the persons pointed out by him as having been concerned in levying arbitrary taxes, that an enquiry might take place; and that those who might be convicted might be obliged to refund. I expect an answer from him the day after to-morrow; in the mean time I shall be obliged to you, if you will write to him not to discharge Chein Suke. Other matters I shall have the honour of stating to you to-morrow. It is necessary and highly proper to examine him, and every one who is guilty of neglecting the affairs of Government.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Major WILLIAM COOK, commanding in Rohilcund, dated 9th August, 1783.

I have delivered this letter to Raja Surut Sing, who is appointed by the Nabob Vizier to the superintendence of the province of Rohilcund, in the place of Khauje Ein ud Dien. The Raja will apply to you for assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office, and I am to request that you will grant it to him. I have particularly recommended it to the Raja, to shew you the attention due to your station.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 11th Rumzaun, or 10th August, 1783.

Be pleased to inform me, now that Maha Raja Surut Sing has received a Kelaut from the Presence, upon what plan the business is arranged, and of the authorities and matters entrusted to his management.

HYDER BEG CAWN in Reply; dated 11th Rumzaun, or 10th August, 1783.

I am favoured with your letter. Khauje Ein ud Dien is dismissed from all his offices; Maha Raja Surut Sing is to go. If it be your pleasure, let orders be issued to the Maha Raja, that he should appoint these persons with whom the inhabitants are satisfied. You enquire of me, "now that Maha Raja Surut Sing has received a Kelaut from the Presence, upon what plan the business is arranged, and the authority and matters entrusted to his management?" I represent, that it is upon the plan you have formed. Maha Raja Surut Sing is obedient to your orders; he will obey you in whatever you may direct.

COPY of a Letter from Major COOK to Mr. BRISTOW; dated Bareilly, 7th August, 1783.

I duly received your letter, of date 15th instant, dated 2d present month, and be assured the contents shall remain a profound secret. On my arrival at this place, the Khauje appeared to me much alarmed; and it is true that reports were spread of his dismissal, which now and then still is propagated. In regard to the first part of the above, I impute his fears on account of the mutiny; and the latter, as he had observed to me, having some enemies writing to Lucknow against him, and not having the least idea of such measure having been in agitation, I supposed such reports without foundation. I recollect his requesting me to write to you in his favour, for he had often wrote, but to no purpose; and that he intended proceeding to Lucknow in the course of twenty or five-and-twenty days: This conversation, I believe, happened ten or twelve days ago. It now strikes me, in case he should prepare or offer to proceed from hence, what step to take.

Having had daily complaints from the Bannians, &c. of my camp, who go to purchase grain, of their being detained, and even were made prisoners, by the Khauje's people at Pellibet; on which circumstance, and other matters concerning the finishing cantonments (which are very forward) that morning, some hours prior to receiving your letter, I had requested of the Khauje to see him at my quarters. He came the next day, after some hesitation, I found him in some degree alarmed on coming in; and soon, after some conversation, gave me some hints, that the letter you wrote him had been dated five days prior to my sending it (which was on the 5th, the same day yours came to hand); and that there was a native Dawk for such letters, and an English one for Europeans. On this remark, I could not help remarking to him, whether he imagined I had detained his letter, or taken it from the other Dawk. He then observed, in what manner he was to forward his answer, through me, or by his Dawk? I told him, which ever way he liked. Knowing your sentiments, made me act with the greatest caution, though such suspicion hurted me much.

In regard to seizing his person, I imagined I could do it without much tumult, particularly as this month is the Mussulman's holyday; and he is now generally at his garden, and an open place at some distance from Bareilly.

As to the remittances, I must take time to make the proper inquiries; as I must be very careful how I act in that respect, for fear it should be found out, or come secretly to his knowledge.

I inclose you a list of his Excellency the Vizier's troops at this station, also of the Khauje's in different parts of Bareilly, as I am informed, which I believe I may depend upon. Should his Excellency the Vizier resolve to dismiss the Aumil, I could wish the letters, sent to the different officers commanding his troops at this station, were conveyed through me. By that means, I could take such step, that such letters would be delivered a short time before I carried my plan in execution, particularly those to Ajub Sing and Ally Rajab Beg, the two Commandants of the Vizier's battalions; also those to Meer ab Cawn and Agy Derab Cawn, two Jemmadars commanding a body of horse.

L I S T O F T R O O P S .

	Vizier's.			Number of Horse.	
Meer Abdula Cawn	—	—	Jemmadar	250	Bareilly.
Azy Derab Cawn	—	—	Do.	200	Do.
Mirza Madara Beg	—	—	—	75	Do.
Jaffier Cawn, and Purdull Cawn,	}	Jammadars	in our command	—	200 Do.
					Battalions.
Azub Sing, — Commandant	—	—	—	4 or 500	
Ally Rajah Beg, Do.	—	—	—	Do.	Do.
One hundred horse with the Khaja as Orderlies.					

Khauja's Troops.

Meer ab Cawn	—	Jemmadar	700 Matchlock men di spered about Bareilly.
Abdula Cawn	—	Jemmadar	} 200 Horse.
Molby Golam Hyder	Do.	Do.	

N. B. I understand the Khauja lately discharged a number of his troops, and daily discharged a few.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Major COOK, commanding at Bareilly; dated 11th August, 1783.

I have received your letter of the 7th instant, and thank you for the information it contains.

The inclosed is a duplicate of my address to you of the 9th instant. Raja Surut Sing set off from this place on the 8th, and will shortly arrive at Bareilly. From the assurances given me by the Minister, I have reason to believe Khauje Ein ud Dien will attend at Lucknow, and not give you trouble in delivering over charge of his office; but if it should be necessary to proceed to extremities with him, I shall take an early opportunity of apprizing you; in the mean time, I request you will watch over his conduct; and until Raja Surut Sing may have completed his commission, you will oblige me, by continuing to communicate every intelligence to me, which may come to your knowledge.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 13th Rumzaun 1197, or 12th August, 1783.

I have received your letter in answer to mine of the 11th of Rumzaun, on the subject of my inquiries concerning the arrangement of Maha Raja Surat Sing's business.—The words "Plan and order," as relating to me, surprize me. I have neither formed plans, nor given orders, in the Rohilcund business.

The whole is entirely your plan; and the responsibility rests with you. Be pleased to favour me with copies of the Sunnuds, the Purwannahs, or the orders, which his Highness or you may have issued concerning the said Raja's appointment. I enclose the list of the division of the districts of Rohilcund with which you furnished me. You will oblige me with information of the persons whom you have nominated to the vacant districts of Shajehanpore and Buddawan.

The List referred to in the above.

Districts.	Aumils proposed by Hyder Beg Cawn, on Khauje Ein ud Dien's dismission.		
Bareilly, — — —	Ray	Goordaws	Mull.
Butty Beet, — — —	Fyzoola	Beg.	
Cashypore, — — —	Nunderam.		
Shier Coat, &c. — — —	Sheik	Currum Ally,	and Zeig Chund.
Mujjily, &c. with the districts of } Nutta Cawn, }	Mirza	Mahomed	Cauzim,
Buddawan, and Shajehanpore, &c.			

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I am favoured with your letter, telling me, "That you have not, in the business of Rohilcund, formed or directed any arrangement:—The whole is my act:—The responsibility rests with me."—I am obedient—except by your order, I dare not transact any matter.

In the first place, the Aumils of that province were nominated by you. Afterwards, you repeatedly directed a general Superintendent to be appointed. I represented the circumstance to his Highness, who ordered that Mirza Ahmud Ally, and Amyre Cawn should hold the office, and Raja Jaggernaut should be their Accountant. Another plan was, the appointment of Maha Raja Surat Sing, and Raja Jaggernaut. I stated the particulars to you;—you decided in favour of the two latter; and they were then honoured with the Kelaut. This day I represented to you, that such instructions as you might direct should be given to the Aumils: You ordered me to prepare the drafts. Except by your direction, or under your inspection, how could I issue Shokas, or Purwannahs?—I will present the drafts when I have the honour to wait upon you. Whenever you may direct me to do it, I shall cause them to be written. I could not issue those to the sepoys and refalladars without your orders and inspection. The originals accompany this letter. The plan of Maha Raja Surat Sing's deputation I have explained to you in the preceding part of this letter—now also let that be done which you may direct. I am obedient. I will execute whatever may be your orders. To-morrow, when I wait upon you, I will represent other matters.

COPY of a Letter from Major COOK to Mr. BRISTOW, dated Bareilly, 10th August, 1783.

Since my last, of date 7th Instant, and agreeable to yours and Vizier's instructions, I took particular care to have the best information concerning the Khaja. Yesterday I was informed of his having had many of the Phouzedars and Jemmadars, who had paid him large sums of money; and this evening I received information of his intention to leave this place secretly. He went to his camp an hour after sun-set, and every thing was ready for his departure; some of his own horses, and two elephants, about a coss off to wait for him. I ordered two companies to go round about, and encamp in the road, to stop him; and several Peons to watch his motions. I received information of his being ready, and just going away. I immediately sent him a letter, which I had ready wrote, wishing to see him prior to his departure, and he hesitated; but the Peon acquainted him of my troops being in motion, and two companies in front. He then came, and, on my enquiring concerning the step he was going to take, he declared he had received a letter from you, directing him to come. Knowing your sentiments, I requested to see the letter; on which I saw him much confused; and, after some time, he declared, not from you but from his Vakeel. On finding him vary, I observed that I would detain him, till I heard from you; which I have done without the least tumult. If I have erred, it was by wishing the good of the service. You will greatly oblige me by sending me a letter on the occasion; and to-morrow I will write you more fully.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 14th Rumzaun, 1197, or 13th August, 1783.

I have the draft of the letters which you prepared to the address of Major Cook, and Khauje Ein ud Dien, copied fair, and enclose them to you. I trouble you to tell me, in plain and explicit terms, whether I shall dispatch the said letters; but I must inform you, that should Khauje Ein ud Dien abscond on his being enlarged, the responsibility will rest with you. My reasons for writing in this manner, is in consequence of the following expression in your proposed draft of the English letter to Major Cook, viz. "Left by chance, from this event, that is, from the detention of Khauje Ein ud Dien, doubts should have arisen in his mind." Under these circumstances, previous to the dispatch of the letters, it behoves you to consider very maturely, that in leaving his sons and family at Bareilly, the appearance of the Khauje at Lucknow is by no means certain; because, in the event of his absconding, his engagements would not be made good by them. In this case, would it not be more advisable and expedient, having for the present detained the said Khauja there, you should make such arrangements as shall secure his attendance at the Presence, and the performance of his engagements to Government beyond a doubt. This is what suggests itself to me, and I have therefore written it to you. It is, however, entirely at your option to act as shall seem best to you, upon reflection. I beg you will favour me with your determination. I am ready to give you my assistance in the execution of it.

DRAFT of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Major COOK, as proposed by HYDER BEG CAWN.

Khauje Ein ud Dien left his sons and family in Bareilly, and intended to proceed to Lucknow, when you detained him. In this case, I write you, that you should dispatch him to the Presence, provided he leaves his sons and family at Bareilly, giving him every possible confidence and encouragement, as it is not his intention to proceed against the Khauje, except after enquiring, and upon proof. You will secretly watch the sons and family of the said Khauje, lest by chance, from this event, doubts may have arisen in his mind. If he should ask to bring his sons and family along with him to the Presence, you will transmit information of it, that the Khauje, with his sons and family, may afterwards be sent for.

DRAFT of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to KHAUJA EIN UD DIEN, as proposed by HYDER BEG CAWN.

I approve the intention you formed of proceeding to the Presence; but as the news of your dismissal was public in Rohilcund, and you did not inform the Major of your intention, he may have detained you on this account. I now write to the Major.—Having apprized him, then set off.—Speedily come with confidence to the Presence.—Whatever is just, that shall be done.

HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, in Reply.

I was desirous of informing you of the circumstances which I had collected from the newspapers, when I was favoured with your letter.—I have received other intelligence this day.—It appears the Major has confined Khauja Ein ud Dien.—In this case there is room for consideration.—I before represented to you, that "the said Khauje had not been guilty of ingratitude during a series of years—that people both far and near excite his fears—that if he intended to proceed to the Presence, and left his sons and family in Bareilly, then the doubts concerning his fidelity would cease—and that the Major might, until the Khauja's return, secretly watch his sons and family. Under those circumstances, the Major should not have forbid his coming. When the Khauja shall arrive here, you might institute a retrospection into his conduct in any way you pleased, and the doubts of his ingratitude would cease."

For instance, the Khauja, in proof of his sincerity and fidelity, left his sons and family at Bareilly, and intended to proceed to Lucknow, when it so happened that the Major confined him. It is now, therefore, better that he should remain with the Major; and hereafter, what you may be pleased to direct, and that which is most advisable, shall be ordered. What people told the Khauja, that he should be confined, is now verified. If the Major had not put him into confinement, and only forbid his marching, there would then have been room to say,

say, that the Major had caused the delay, in expectation of your orders. As he is put into confinement, caution becomes necessary; events have made it so; otherwise, my opinion of his sincerity and attachment was proved by his leaving his sons and family at Bareilly, with an intention of proceeding to Lucknow. Now that he is put into confinement, caution is necessary. Let him remain with the Major.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Major COOK, commanding at Bareilly, dated 13th August 1783.

I have received your letter of the 10th instant. In the absence of the Nabob Vizier at Fyzabad, I have referred the consideration of the measure you followed, of detaining Khauje Ein ud Dien, to his Highness's Minister Hyder Beg Cawn; and, as that Minister is invested with full powers to act in his behalf, and it is his request to me that Khauja Ein ud Dien should remain in confinement under your charge, I am accordingly to desire your compliance.

I hope Raja Surat Sing will, by the time this letter reaches you, have arrived, and that you will grant him your assistance in preserving the peace of the province.

I must now recommend to you to continue your enquiries concerning Khauje Ein ud Dien's remittances to Panniput, as particularized in my letter to you of the 2d instant.

Inclosed is the Vizier's order to his commanders of cavalry, directing them to obey Raja Surat Sing, the contents of which should be communicated to the persons to which it relates. —The original I beg you will deliver to the Raja. —I also inclose the Vizier's orders to his commandants, Ajub Sing and Rujjib Ally Beg, in the same manner, directing them to yield obedience to Surat Sing; which should be immediately sent to him.

COPY of his Highness the Nabob Vizier's Shoka to AJUB SING and RUJJUB ALLY BEG; dated the 7th Rumzaun 1197, or 10th August 1783.

Rajah Surat Sing is appointed from the Prefence to make the settlement of the districts of Bareilly, &c. It is requisite that day and night you attend the said Raja in the discharge of your duty, and on every occasion yield him obedience, as I have made him the master of that province. Those whom he may deem deserving of their trusts he will retain.

COPY of his Highness the Vizier's Shoka to his Commanders of Cavalry in Bareilly.

Be it known to my Commanders of Cavalry stationed in Bareilly, &c. that I have appointed Maha Raja Surat Sing to make the settlement of the districts of Bareilly, &c. I therefore write you, that whomever the Raja may keep with him, must on no account disobey his orders, or neglect their duty. Those whom he may dismiss, will proceed to the Prefence.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated 15th of Rumzaun 1197, or 14th August 1783.

I have received your letter, in answer to mine of the 14th of Rumzaun, and understand the contents; agreeable to which, I have written to Major Cook.

It is requisite that you dispatch letters to the Naibs of the said Khauja, agreeable to the inclosed list, giving them assurances and encouragement, that they may continue with confidence in the discharge of their duty.

HYDER

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I have received your letter. Agreeable to your orders, and the list, I will write letters of encouragement and assurance to the Naibs, on the part of Khauje Ein ud Dien, that they may continue with confidence in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN.

"I am favoured with your letter of the 13th of Ramzaun, in answer to mine relative to the nature of Raja Surut Sing's, and Raja Jaggernaut's, appointments of Superintendent, together with three Purwannahs, addressed to Rajub Ally Beg, Agieb Sing, and the Commanders of Cavalry stationed at Bareilly." Thinking the said Purwannahs could not arrive too speedily in Rohilcund, I have inclosed them in a letter to Major Cook.

In case Maha Raja Surut Sing should have arrived, he will deliver them to him; but if not, he will cause them to be sent to the parties above-named, that thus, from the beginning, order may be established.

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply.

I have received your favour. Your dispatching the Purwannahs to Major Cook is very proper. They will be of service in preserving peace and good order.

COPY of a Letter from Major COOK to Mr. BRISTOW, dated Bareilly, 11th August, 1783.

I understand, by reports in town, though not from authority I can depend on, that the Khauja was suspected of absconding himself, in case another Aumil was appointed; nor can I form an idea at present of his intention, nor get the necessary information I could wish to have on that head: However, I understand from himself, that he received a letter yesterday from his Vakeel at Lucknow, informing him of another person having been appointed in his room, and on that account he wished to proceed immediately to Lucknow, he having, prior to that, been made to understand that he should still be continued in his present appointment.—He (the Khauja) solicits me much to know if I received any instructions concerning detaining him, or of money matters. I wave giving a direct answer, and constantly reply, my proceedings are on account of his attempting to leave this place in a secret manner, also, of his declaring to me having received a letter from you, directing him to proceed immediately to Lucknow, and afterwards having disavowed having received such a letter; all which circumstances appeared to me in a very strong light, and gave me suspicion of his going elsewhere; therefore was under the necessity to detain him, and he to remain near my camp, till I could receive the Vizier's orders. I have requested him to write to you, and still to continue giving his directions concerning the trust put in him, till I could hear from you. You may now be well assured that I shall make it my business to get every necessary intelligence concerning his conduct. I have offered to attend him at his quarters in town all day, that he might transact his business, and to pitch his tents near my camp, and there to reside during the night.—He declined going to his house, and has ordered his tents, &c. to be pitched for his purpose; and nothing shall be wanting, on my side, to make it agreeable to him. It is now currently reported that Surut Sing, the Nabob's Dewan, is appointed Aumil in the Khauja's place, and of his having nominated another person to act, which is on his way up. I have taken every precaution in case any tumult should happen; but I may venture to say, there is not the least appearance of such taking place; however, have to request you will favour me, as soon as possible, with instructions regarding the step I have taken, and I flatter myself will meet with your approbation.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 16th of Rumzaun 1197, or 15th August, 1783.

The day before yesterday you favoured me with a list of persons whom you nominated to the districts of Buddawan and Shajehanpore, out of which I object to Zyne ul Abdine Cawn and Myre Imaun ut Dine. The characters of the said persons are well known. In regard to the other I have no objection. It is at your option to appoint whom you please. In case it is your pleasure even to appoint Zyne ul Abdine Cawn and Myre Imaun ut Dien, do it, though I disapprove.

I entertained hopes, that by the appointment of Raja Surut Sing to the office of Superintendent, his Highness's authority, and the regulation and arrangements of the districts of Rohilcund, late under Khauje Ein ud Dien, might have been established. From the contents of the drafts of the Shokas which you prepared for the Aumils, the Raja will have the authority of making the assessments upon the crops; where then is the advantage of separate Aumils? The old pernicious system is confirmed, and, instead of Aumil, the office is denominated Superintendent. The province of Rohilcund is again to become the sovereignty of a new Aumil, entrusted with the sole and unlimited power. In my opinion every Aumil, who may be appointed, should have a separate establishment; his Wajeb ul Arz should separately receive his Highness's sign manual; he should be separately responsible for the revenue, and answer for the peace and good order of his own districts.

The reason for Maha Raja Surut Sing's deputation, is owing to Rohilcund being a frontier and distant province. After the Raja shall have received from every Aumil his Wajeb ul Arz, and the accounts of his districts, let him, after making his own investigations, report upon them to the presence, and whatever may be hereafter ordered, that he will do.

As you repose entire confidence in the Raja's justice and integrity, let him be entrusted with authority to decide the disputes of Aumils, Zemindars, and the Bejats, inhabitants of their districts, &c. concerning their boundaries, that every man may receive justice, and that in future Mossaderra, according to the usage of Khauja Ein ud Dien, may be totally abolished.

The troops should be subject to the Raja's authority;—let him station such as are necessary with each Aumil. In like manner let him act with respect to the defence of Daranaghurs. The remainder of the troops should remain with the Raja, that they may be detached according to the necessity of the service; and that he should, under no pretence, make levies of troops, &c. except by orders from the Presence.

I have wrote the drafts of the Shokahs which you have prepared, and the Raja's Wajeb ul Arz, on one side of the paper, and what I have suggested on the other, and inclose them to you. In case two or three days be necessary to determine the arrangements, be pleased to address a general order to all Khauja Ein ud Dien's Aumils to yield obedience. I have written you what has occurred to me; it is at your option to adopt it or not; and whatever plan you may resolve upon, I am ready to give you my assistance in the execution.

The following is the list of persons proposed by Hyder Beg Cawn for Aumils, delivered by him to the Resident, the 13th of August, 1783.

LIST of Persons proposed for Aumils of Buddawan and Shajehanpore.—Whatever may be ordered shall be done.

Every man is described according to my opinion of his abilities.—What may happen upon trial is the test.

Ashruff Cawn for Buddawan, provided the people be satisfied with him.

I understand by the news-papers, that Azum Ally Cawn, the present Aumil of Buddawan, &c. has the character of being attentive to the cultivation of the country, and the prosperity of the people. I am myself uninformed of his conduct as an Aumil, and punctuality of his payments.

Myree Wujjy ud Dien was formerly employed, and is capable of having charge of a country of two or three lacks of rupees.

Khauja

Khauja Imaun Oolla Cawn was formerly employed, and is capable of having charge of a country of two lacks of rupees.

Mirza Gostime was formerly employed, and is capable of having charge of a country of two lacks of rupees.

Ray Surroop Sook Sing was formerly employed; for some time he held the office of Deputy Custom Master of Allahabad, and Deputy of the Talooke Futtypore, under Roy Curpa and Jesput Roy. It does not signify if he be given an office of one lack of rupees.

Zyne ul Abdine Cawn was formerly employed. Now let more or less, according to your pleasure, be proposed for him.

Myre Imaun Ally, capable of the charge of two lacks of rupees.

Myre Imaun ud Dien was entrusted with the charge of a district of four or five lacks of rupees during the late Vizier's administration. Now let it be according to your pleasure.

The Zemindars are in charge of the Zylla Shawjehanpore, and pay the revenue well.—
The particulars are as follow: viz.

Shawjehanpore, under Abdal Rhaman.
Poana, under Bugwunt Sing.
Caunt, under Myan Cottob ud Dine.

Myze Abdulla was formerly employed, and is capable of having charge of a country of two lacks of rupees.

The Wajub ul Arz of MAHA RAJA SURUT SING.

Observations by Mr. BRISTOW.

Agreeable to your Highness's orders, your two servants cherished under your roof, and Writers of Government, are going to regulate the districts of Bareilly, &c.

Be pleased to let Aumils be appointed from the Presence, we will not fail in any respect, to the utmost of our abilities, in our attention to the prosperity and cultivation of the country, and will perform our duty as well-wishers. Hereafter, the Aumils are responsible for the increase and decrease. We think it a higher honour to carry the slippers of the Presence, than to be invested with subadarries.

Be pleased to let orders be issued to the troops stationed there, to yield obedience to us; and that it is at the Duwan's option, in cases of disobedience, to retain or dismiss the parties offending.

Be pleased to let a warrant receive the Sign Manual, granting us the same authorities, with respect to the entertaining troops, as Khauja Ein ud Dien. Exclusive of which, be pleased to invest us with powers of using the Sign Manual in our discretion, according to the emergency of the service.

The country belongs to the Government, and the Aumils will be appointed to hold their offices in Amaany. Be pleased to let the allowances on account of Deputies, Accomptants, Writers, and the establishment of Sebundy, receive the Sign Manual.

I understand, from Raja Surut Sing's representation, that the Aumils are responsible for the increase and decrease. It is therefore, in my opinion, proper they should be invested with the authority in their respective districts, and the Raja should, according to the plan laid down in my address to you, hold the office of Superintendent of the Aumils appointed to the districts late under Khauja Ein ud Dien.

Very proper, while they may remain with the Raja; when stationed with the Aumils, to yield obedience to them. In cases of tumult or war, the Rajah may have authority to withdraw from the Aumils such troops as the emergency may require.

I am uninformed of the powers with which Khauja Ein ud Dien was invested. Be pleased to communicate them to me, and I will give you an answer on this article.

These concern the Aumils. Such as are required will be passed in their Wajjib ul Arz. The Raja may have a separate establishment of the few officers which are necessary to assist him in the discharge of his duty.

Be

Relates

Be pleased to authorize, under the Sign Manual, a remission of the Beit, fees of Deputies, of Accomptants, and of Treasurers deputed to the interior parts of the province.

Relates to the Wajjeb ul Arz of the Aumils.

Our expences will be much increased by our deputation. Be pleased to fix our salary under the Sign Manual.

Depends on his Highness's favour.

Be pleased to authorize, under the Sign Manual, the family allowances of the Zemindars or Saghadars, or petty Zemindars; the grants of money or land in daily charity, to persons, under the heads of roozinadar, remissions, and the charges of collection of the office of customs.

Relates to the Wajjeb ul Arz of the Aumils.

We are Writers of Government. If Mahomed Cazem should treat us in the same manner he has done Khauja Ein ud Dien, we should suffer great disgrace. On this head as it may be ordered.

If Mirza Mahomed Cazem has failed in the discharge of his duty, or should interfere with the Raja, his conduct will be enquired into at the Presence; besides which, he is independent of the Raja.

Our honour and reputation are his Highness's gift.—We hope they may be ever preserved in your auspicious view.

The office of Superintendent of Rohilcund is granted to you, and at the same time you are continued in the Dewanny.

DRAFT of a Shoka to MAHA RAJA SURUT SING, as proposed by HYDER BEG CAWN.

DRAFT of a Shoka to MAHA RAJA SURUT SING, as proposed by Mr. BRISTOW.

N. and M. having been appointed Aumils of the under-mentioned districts, you will conduct the business with them; and you will carefully superintend the conduct of the several Aumils appointed to Bareilly districts; &c. You will adjust account receipts and balances of each Aumil, and transmit them to the Presence, that the true state of the country may be known. On account of the drought last year, the collections have fallen in balance. By the blessing of God there will be no want of rain; and you will, in fixing the assessments, make such an accurate investigation as may secure the Government from loss, and the people from oppression.

N. and M. having been appointed Aumils of the under-mentioned districts, will proceed thither, and diligently and faithfully apply themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their several districts. Each Aumil will receive a separate Sunnud from the Presence, and will be made responsible for the claims of Government, and the well-being of the inhabitants respectively.—And we having further thought proper to appoint you, Maha Raja Surut Sing, to be the General Superintendent of the districts lately under the management of Khauja Ein ud Dien, we direct that you procure from each Aumil a Wajjeb ul Arz, together with the accounts of the districts; and having carefully examined them, in order to make yourself master of the actual state of the several districts, you will report the result of your enquiries to us, and afterwards conform to such orders as may be issued to you from the Presence. Again, you will be careful to settle any disputes or differences arising among the Aumils on the subjects of their respective boundaries, and report your proceedings on this head to us. You will forbid the imposition of arbitrary taxes.

The Mutteyienna establishment will be under your command; and you will make it your business to station such a force with each Aumil, as may be requisite for preserving peace and good order throughout the country: You will further appoint proper detachments to the Daranaghur, &c. frontier stations. Provision being made for those services, the force which may remain with you, you will employ as occasion may require; but you are on no pretence whatever

DRAFT

whatever to augment your military establishment without express directions from the Presence.

DRAFT of a Circular Letter to the Aumils of Rohilcund, as proposed by HYDER BEG CAWN.

We have appointed you Aumil of district; and we have deputed our well-beloved Maha Raja Surut Sing to the General Superintendence of the district of Bareilly, &c. The Raja is our trusty Dewan, to whom you will pay obedience; and, having made your collections, you will communicate with the Raja, relative to the regulation of your district, which he will provide for; and in every thing you will conform to his orders. Any failure on your part, in this respect, will be attended with immediate suspension.

DRAFT of a Circular Letter to the Aumils of Rohilcund, as proposed by Mr. BRISTOW.

We have appointed and constituted you Aumil of and we enjoin you to attend faithfully and diligently to the cultivation and improvement of your district, and to transmit to the Presence, through Rajah Surut Sing, your Wajub ul Arz, in order to its receiving our signature. You will afterwards act in strict obedience to it. We have further thought proper to appoint Rajah Surut Sing to the General Superintendence of the districts late under the management of Khaja Ein ud Dien. We have given him the command of the Mutteyunna, and he will receive from each Aumil his Wajub ul Arz; and, having examined the accounts of the district, he will make his report to the Presence; and to this end you are hereby directed to furnish him with the above-mentioned papers and accounts; and you will make application for such military force, as may be required for the preservation of peace and order within your district, to the Raja, who will furnish them regularly, agreeably to the orders of the Presence. In case any disputes or differences should arise with the other Aumils or Zemindars, on the subject of your respective frontiers, you will submit them to the decision of the Raja; to whom also you will communicate, from time to time, the occurrences of your district, keeping always in remembrance the situation of the Raja, as General Superintendent of the districts late under the management of Khauja Ein ud Dien; you will attend strictly to his advice and counsel, as being for the good of the public. His report of your conduct in this particular will have great weight with us.

From HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, in Reply; dated the 16th Rumzaun 1197, or 15th August 1783.

I have had the honour to receive your letter; and I have sent an answer, in conformity to your orders, to Raja Surut Sing, on the subject of his Wajjel ul Arz, &c. The Wajjel ul Arz, and the draft of the circular letters, were not mine, but the Raja's; and I presented them to you, the rough draft, and without signature, that I might afterwards act, with respect to them, in the way you should command: That the Aumils should be appointed from the Huzoor, was a request of Raja Surut Sing. The orders of the superior lords are two-fold: In the one instance, conforming to ancient usage; in the other, causing ancient usage to subscribe to their will. The custom of this Government, which has existed sixty-five years, is an example of the first; the orders which, in conformity to your plan and directions, I now send Raja Surut Sing, of the second.

You are pleased to observe, that I have the utmost reliance upon the justice and integrity of the Raja.

Maha Rajah Surut Sing is the Dewaun of this Government. During the reign of the late Nabob, and after the accession of his Highness, when you, Sir, were here before, he was Aumil of Rohilcund. You will be pleased, Sir, so far only to rely upon him, as you shall think he merits your confidence.

On the subject of the Aumils still remaining to be appointed, and upon other affairs, I shall have the honour to confer with you personally, and receive your commands. You were pleased to order a circular letter to the Aumils late under the superintendence of Khauja Ein ud Dien. On this subject you will oblige me by directing a draft to be prepared, that I may cause the letters to be written agreeable to it.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated the 17th Rumzaun 1197, or 16th August, 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reply to mine on the subject of the appointment of Rajah Surut Sing to be Superintendent of the districts late under the management of Khauja Ein ud Dien. Whatever suggested itself to me as advantageous to Government, I communicate it to you without reserve. I gave no orders: The measure rests solely with you, Sir: You will carry it into execution, or not, as you may see fit; and whenever you shall have come to a final resolution on this matter, I shall be ready to afford you any assistance depending upon me.

HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, in Reply; dated 17th Rumzaun 1197, or 16th August, 1783.

I have had the honour to receive your letter.—I am obedient and submissive; I cannot make the least objection to the execution of any order, on any subject you may please to issue. With respect to Raja Surut Sing, I will wait upon you with the plan, and receive and conform to your commands concerning it.

COPY of a Letter from Major COOK to Mr. BRISTOW, dated Bareilly, 13th August, 1783.

Permit me to acquaint you, by the intelligence I hourly receive, that the country seems in perfect tranquillity regarding the Khauja's being detained. He (the Khauja) is encamped near my tent, at my requesting, indeed I may say my insisting on it; by that means I have my forces collected together in case of an alarm. All persons are permitted to attend him, and the business of the country is carried on by him as usual; at the same time I cannot but observe, as I have not put a guard over his person till I receive instructions for that purpose, for fear it might put a stop to all public business within his province, and prove detrimental to the service.—I have a chain of centries during the night, and permit no person to come or go from his tents after ten o'clock; and make it a practice to send (seemingly as a compliment to him) several times during the day to know how he is, also just before I go to bed. Still, his tents being surrounded with walls gives me great uneasiness, for fear of his making his escape, though I watch him closely. I forgot to inform you, in my last letter, that I have been made to understand, if I would permit him (the Khauja) his liberty at large, a sum would be deposited to me as security for his appearance at any time; which I declined.

True copies and translations.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

True copies of papers
received from Mr. Bristow.

WM. COWPER, Assistant.

E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

CONSULTATION, 29th September, 1783.

THE Governor General delivers in the following minute, containing his observations on Mr. Bristow's letter and defence.

It is with great regret that he offers a composition of such unusual length for a place in the consultations. It was written with a stronger regret, operating as a discouragement on his mind, and no less mortification, from the reflection of the incongruity of such a drudgery with the cares and functions which ought to be the occupation of the person filling up a station so important as that which he holds, had he the power of attending to the first, or discharging the latter. He solemnly declares, that the powers of this Government are not in his hands, nor exercised by the principles which he professes. Disarmed of the means of averting, by an instant and decided act of authority, the evils which he has long since seen impending on the British character and interests, he has devoted himself to the labour of displaying them for the view of higher authorities, on whose wisdom and justice he securely depends for their due retribution, if this representation shall arrive too late to produce the remedy which he hopes to derive from it.—The ruin of a great dominion, the open violation of justice and public faith, the contempt reflected on this Government from its representation, and reproach from the acts done under its authority, merited at least the labour of a few days for the production of the only resource which remained for their removal, even from the first and executive member of the constitution, if they have not interfered with more urgent calls of his duty.—To him it has been a sacrifice of a length of time, which he reviews with pain.—He foresees the consequences to which it may lead, in the long interval which must precede its effects, but is prepared to meet them; and whatever may happen of the events which he dreads in the train of affairs now subsisting, he shall at least receive this consolation under them, that he used his utmost exertions to prevent them, and that in the annals of the nations of India which have been subjected to the British dominion, he shall not be numbered among their oppressors.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Governor General.

It would have been unjust to have prescribed to Mr. Bristow, either the mode or bounds of his defence. I shall assume the same privilege in my examination of it, and by throwing aside all the extraneous subjects, reasonings of difficult or unimportant application, professions of integrity, and sounding declamation, which make up the bulk of the composition, endeavour to comprize all that is essential of the general subject in the following remarks.

On the 21st of April I laid before the Board two letters from the Nabob Vizier, and three from his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, all filled with various complaints of the conduct of Mr. Bristow, the Resident of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Vizier; as the constitutional channel of all political correspondence I had no option, had I been so inclined, to suppress them.—They were as much the concern of the other Members of the Board as my own; but as they personally regarded an individual highly patronized, and then recently withdrawn from that dependance on my own authority, with which I had endeavoured to accommodate my submission to the orders of the Court of Directors in his appointment to the station which he held, I foresaw at once all the difficulties of the part which I had to act, both with respect to my immediate colleagues in office, and my superiors at home.—Under this impression I imparted the subject with much delicacy to the other Members of the Board, but thought I saw in its reception a temper that boded little ease to my feelings in the prosecution of the charges, or justice in the termination of it.—The Gentlemen of the Board must not be offended at this declaration; I mean not to allude to what passed when we were in private at the first communication of the complaints, but to the first minutes which were delivered upon them on the 19th and 22d of the month following.—I had suffered all the intermediate delay, from a fear of irritation; and on the 19th of May I simply moved that the charges should be transmitted to Mr. Bristow, with orders to revoke all appointments made by him under the Government of the Nabob Vizier, and not appertaining to the duties and rights of his office.

On this question the Members of the Board entered their separate opinions, agreeing to transmit the charges of Mr. Bristow's defence; but objecting to any other consequent act until he should have replied to them, as it appeared that he had not exceeded his instructions, and that the complaints were founded on interested motives.—Mr. Macpherson added to his opinion a proposal, that the similar charges should be drawn against Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, on which the Board had been partly induced to remove those Gentlemen from the trust since committed to Mr. Bristow; and Mr. Stables, with a decision which seemed to preclude the necessity of any enquiry whatever, delivered it as his opinion, that, "in justice and candour to the Nabob Vizier and his Minister, the
"Board

“ Board ought explicitly to declare, that they could not on any account comply with the Vizier's request, to grant him discretionary powers over his country, whilst such heavy debts remained due to the Company.”—I was silent, and the debate briefly closed without any resolution following it.

On the 22d of May I laid before the Board another letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, with narratives of conversations held between him and Mr. Bristow. I recapitulated what had passed with relation to the former papers remarked on the minutes of the preceding Council, and renewed the same question, which had been left undetermined. The other Members entered their opinions, which amounted to a resolution, formally passed, to send to Mr. Bristow the charges, but not to revoke the appointments which he had made.—I protested; declared the instructions to be annulled which I had given to Mr. Bristow, and which had been pronounced a valid authority for his acts; requiring the other Members to form other rules for his conduct more consonant to their own principles.

In the mean time Mr. Bristow having intimation of the first complaints against him, which had been laid before the Board on the 21st of April, addressed a letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, and filled with general complaints against Hyder Beg Cawn, and a specific charge of having impeded his endeavours to establish a new plan, which he had formed for the administration of justice for the city of Lucknow and the dominions of Oude. This letter was received on the 29th of May, but the Board properly agreed to suspend the consideration of it till the receipt of his reply to the charges which had been preferred against him, and these were accordingly transmitted to him in a letter of that date, which was more than five weeks after their first delivery.

I shall detain the narrative in this place but to make one brief observation of the difference of Mr. Macpherson's behaviour on this, from that which he shewed on a former occasion, not very dissimilar:—When Mr. Johnson, acting in the place of Mr. Middleton, was accused of having appointed Aumils or Collectors over the lands assigned by the Nabob Vizier for the payment of the Company's balance and growing debt, and of having assumed other acts of authority which appertained solely to the regular administration of the Nabob Vizier, I moved the Board to order his immediate recall, deeming it improper to expose a whole province to disorder, and the credit of the English name to imputation, through a principle of delicacy to an individual, who might have time and freedom allowed for his defence, and, if innocent, might be both effectually acquitted by an act passed at a remote period of time, and receive full compensation by appointment to an equal or higher post of credit. I well remember with what promptness these sentiments were adopted by Mr. Macpherson. My motion was delivered on the 7th of September, in a written message to the Board, dictated from my bed, to which I was confined by a severe indisposition. It passed unanimously on the same day, with orders corresponding to Mr. Middleton the Resident, announcing Mr. Johnson's recall; to Mr. Johnson, requiring his departure within 48 hours, on pain of arrest; and to Colonel Morgan, the commanding officer at Cawnpore, commanding him to send Mr. Johnson a prisoner to Calcutta, if he exceeded the time prescribed. Little more ceremony was observed towards Mr. Middleton, whose imputed misconduct was the cause of his removal, though a scrupulous attention to the orders of the Court of Directors was the ground of Mr. Bristow's appointment to succeed him. These were offices of my own nomination, and how favoured and supported by me, while their conduct appeared to merit it, the world well knows. When I saw cause to change my opinion of them, and thought their continuance in office of a pernicious tendency to the Company's interests, I moved, and Mr. Macpherson gave his most hearty and unqualified voice, for their dismissal, without allowing them an hour of grace for defence, or even for a reply. But when Mr. Bristow stood charged with the same acts, and other accumulated offences, Mr. Macpherson, the patron of Mr. Bristow, recommended that, on a principle of common justice, he should be heard on his defence; discredited the authority of the Minister, which had divulged them; and intimated, I am sure not on a principle of common justice, that, during the process of the enquiry, Mr. Bristow's authority should be rendered effectual, that is absolute, and the Minister's of course annihilated; yet the Minister's was the same authority, and the chief, if not only authority, on which Mr. Johnson was removed, though that of the Nabob Vizier is added to the accusation of Mr. Bristow, and both his oath and his Minister's tendered in support of them.

That I may not be charged with a misconstruction of Mr. Macpherson's words, I will subjoin them, in the following extract of his minute:

“ It is my opinion, upon a principle of common justice, as well as from a regard to the Company's regulations, that copies of the Vizier's letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, containing complaints against Mr. Bristow, should be immediately sent to him for his information, and to prepare his defence against the complaints.”——“ And as the Resident is now under heavy accusations, probably for a necessary exercise of that power (the power of checking the influence of the Minister) so it is evident that our Government will stand in suspense, if it is not rendered

" rendered * effectual at the Court of Owd, during these contentions between the acting Minister and our Resident."

On the 23d of June the Board received a letter from Mr. Bristow, dated the 13th, and acknowledged the receipt of the Board's orders of the 29th, with a promise of a speedy reply, and a declaratory recrimination of Hyder Beg Cawn.

The promise contained in this letter remaining unperformed on the 24th of July, I complained to the Board of this disrespect shewn to their authority; and, on the next Council day following, which was the 28th, I moved, " That Mr. Bristow, for disrespect to the Board, and disobedience of the orders written to him by the Board, on the 29th of May, and acknowledged by him on the 13th of June, in having to that time avoided or neglected to apply to the same, should be removed and recalled from his station and office at Lucknow."

I also moved, " That as the Nabob of Owd, in his letter received on the 7th of April last, and laid before the Board on the 21st of the same month, had desired that Messrs. Bristow and Cowper, the actual Resident and Deputy appointed for the transaction of the Company's affairs at his Court, might be recalled from thence, and that he might be allowed the exercise of discretionary power for the management of his country, and the payment of the Company's money or debt; and had engaged, that on these conditions he should pay the full amount of whatever should be due to the Company, both of the past and growing debt, in such manner as the Board should prescribe; that the office of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, with that of the Deputy and other subordinate parts of the same establishment, excepting the office of Accomptant, should be dissolved, and the Nabob of Owd, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, made jointly responsible, according to the terms of their letters, as set forth in the extracts subjoined to my minute, for the payment of the sums due to the Company for the present and ensuing year Fussulee, ending in September 1784."

Mr. Macpherson being prevented by sickness from attending at the Board, it was proposed, and I yielded, to defer the decision of my question to the next meeting.

It must be remarked that, on the 7th of July, the Board received a letter from Mr. Bristow dated the 23d June, mentioning that he had been sick, and confined to his bed since the 20th of the same month; and this was pleaded as an excuse for his not having yet replied to the Board's commands of the 29th of May: And on the 28th of July the Secretary informed the Board that he had received another letter from him, dated the 16th, repeating the same excuse, with a promise that his reply should follow on the morrow, or next day at furthest.

On the 31st July the Board being fully assembled, passed a decided negative on my question in both the terms of it. I was a little surprised to find something like an accusation brought against myself by Mr. Wheler, in an observation made by him in a minute produced at the Board, stating, " that it was improper to shift the ground of the original charges to disrespect;" adding, that " this was of all others the most improper time to leave the Nabob and the Company to the mercy of his Ministers."

I think the remark uncandid. Nine weeks had now passed since the Board had transmitted to Mr. Bristow a series of accusations amounting to the general charge of his having usurped the sovereign authority of the Subahship of Owd, and required his answer to them.—Under a pretext of a few days of sickness he had evaded the reply, and it yet remained a doubt whether he meant to make one. From the rumours which had arisen in the intermediate time, of approaching changes in this Government, and the advantage which Mr. Bristow was said in his imputed conversations with Hyder Beg Cawn to have made of them, I did believe, and do believe, that his object in the delay was principally to allow time for the rumours, if true, to be verified by their effect, and the enquiry, or the severity of it at least, precluded by my removal from the Government; though it might serve for another purpose, which I shall speak of hereafter. It is certain that a sufficient time had passed for Mr. Bristow to have made his defence, and for the Board to have received it, had his sickness been such as he represented it. In the mean time he retained the powers which he had usurped; the credit of his influence was established, to the discouragement both of opposition, and of any evidence which might have been produced against him; he was in possession of the privilege, which forbids that a man accused shall be condemned unheard, with powerful advocates to maintain it; for even in the debates of this day, it was asserted in his

* I find, on comparing this extract with the original minute, that the word *effectual* has been erroneously written for *ineffectual*, which is the term used in the latter. As my observation applied immediately to the word *effectual*, I cannot now change it, and this note will serve to do justice to the text; nor will it affect the fidelity of my observation, the meaning of both words being constructively the same; for Mr. Bristow had required the removal of Hyder Beg Cawn, on the plea that he should be unable to discharge the duties of his station effectually without it, and Mr. Macpherson's repetition of the plea is an implication of the same conclusion, or it stands for nothing.

favour, and on the strength of it he might maintain his ground unmolested to any indefinite period. I have understood it to be in many cases a maxim of law, that if a man accused before a tribunal competent for his trial shall refuse to plead to the accusation, his refusal shall be assumed to be equivalent to conviction: It is certainly contumacy, and as such, applied to the occasion and consequences of it, it merited both the punishment of the offender, and that remedy for the public disorders attendant on it which the Board could apply; and these were the united principles and objects of my question. Was this a shifting of the original charges? or when these were evaded, and the only alternative which remained was, either to let a criminal escape with impunity, and deride the authority which had called on him for his defence; or to proceed to judgment against him—was it not strictly regular in me to propose the latter, and thus, by a decided act of Government, to remove at once both the evil and its author?

Mr. Macpherson's objections to the question were, that he could not condemn Mr. Bristow unconvicted; that Mr. Bristow had been sick, and might have had other reasons for the delay; that he could not consent to the abolition of the Residency, and "leaving to the Vizier and his Minister the powers which they required,"—without full security for the Company's interests, and the peace "of our frontiers;" adding a suggestion, which I do not well comprehend, relating to the re-establishment of the French in India.

I shall only take notice of that part of his minute which relates to Mr. Bristow's plea of sickness.—I am impelled by a sense of duty, superior to the consideration of personal tenderness, to declare, that the plea, even in the terms of it, is inadmissible, and that I believe it to be almost wholly without foundation. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the receipt of the charges in a letter dated the 13th of June.—On the 23d of June he wrote to the Board, that he had been sick, and confined to his bed since the 20th, that is little more than two days; and on the 16th of July he wrote to the Secretary, that his indisposition had prevented him.—Surely his indisposition was not so violent in all that long period, but that, with the acknowledged benefit of one entire week of health, he might have found intervals of ease to finish that part of his defence which required his personal labour; for, abstracted from the copies of the original papers with which he has connected it, and which were the work of his official assistants, his defence alone might, in the judgment of any unbiassed reader, be rated as the composition of a very few days.—The expression of Mr. Bristow's letter to the Secretary does not convey the idea of severe sickness; and I am glad of it, because I am morally certain that his sickness, whatever it was, was not of such a kind as to serve for the excuse to which he has applied it. I will give my reason for this conclusion:—When Mr. Bristow's last plea arrived, I asked Raja Gobind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, whether he had heard that Mr. Bristow was very ill? He answered me with such an air and tone of voice as usually accompany the expression of common information, that he had not; and that if Mr. Bristow had been very ill, he should surely have known it.—As my reply seemed to mark a doubt of his being truly informed, he brought me, I believe the next day, an extract of a letter from his correspondent at Lucknow, which advised him of a slight disorder with which Mr. Bristow appeared to have been affected in February or March last; inferring from thence, that if Mr. Bristow had been seriously ill at a later period, his correspondent could not have failed to inform him of it, which he had not done.—Let not Rajah Gobind Ram be the object of displeasure to any one for the use which I have made of his evidence; for to this hour he knows not the purpose for which it was exacted, nor has, I am certain, a suspicion, that in a plain answer to an unimportant question, he was furnishing an argument of personal consequence to the Gentleman to whom it related.

On the 11th of August Mr. Bristow's long-expected defence arrived, with a letter, dated the 30th of July.

It may not be useless, in this place, to recur to the documents which contain the charges against him: These will be found at large in the Nabob Vizier's letters, and in the letters and other papers of his Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, which were entered in the Consultations of the 21st of April, and 22d of May. Those of the Nabob Vizier I shall here enter at large, referring for the others to the places in which they regularly stand, and to Mr. Bristow's transcript of them, annexed to his defence.

From the NABOB VIZIER to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, Letter the 1st: Received the 28th March 1783.

Usual introduction.

From the commencement of the friendship between the late Nuvvaub and you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this side there has been no deficiency. In consequence of the interchange of turbans between you and the late Nuvvaub, I look up to you as the brother of my father. My country and my dwelling are yours. I have on all occasions studied your pleasure, and the satisfaction

faction of the Gentlemen of the Council; you on your part have still acted with the duties of friendship and affection, and I feel and acknowledge the obligation.

The disposition and conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the number of your chosen and select friends, you had sent him here; and Major Palmer, agreeable to instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow to advise and encourage me. This he did, recommending attention and regard to the inclination and satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his first interview, assumed the disguise of affability and kindness. His first proposal was, that I should entrust him with the management of my household: If I would, he said, he would conduct the business of that department in such a manner as would give infinite satisfaction.—I replied, that for the interest of the Company's Sircar he had full public powers, and that I approved of them from my heart, as the means of confirming and strengthening the friendship between the Company and me, and that I might comply with every thing he might propose for the benefit of the Company's Sircar; but that in my household concerns there was not any thing of such importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few days he assumed a line of conduct correspondent to his disposition—to attempt a particular and minute account of it would be vain and fruitless. Not one circumstance which could be productive of indignity, contempt, or the annihilation of my authority, has he left unperformed. Shocahs respecting the regiments and other matters he has caused to be written through Hyder Beg Khan, without my knowledge; he has sent a Suzzawul to Furruckabad contrary to my inclinations; and is preparing to send Suzzawuls to other places. He has strictly forbid my Ministers from writing to you on the state of things, declaring that if any presumed to write a single circumstance of the transactions here to Calcutta, he would call them to a severe account. He sent a message to me directing me to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller of his chusing; that the monies from the Mahalauts* assigned for the expence of my household establishments and domestics should be paid in to the above-mentioned Treasurer and Comptroller, and kept in a separate house allotted to that purpose—that people sent by him should be stationed there for its protection, and that what was necessary should be expended with his knowledge and under his direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the direction of his own household establishments and domestics: and desired to know whether he would deprive me of that authority also. He answered, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them. I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible terms, by message, that this measure would be of no benefit to him, but that it would cover me with indignity and dishonour in the eyes of all mankind; that it would be said, the Nuvvaub Vizier was so completely divested of all power and authority, that by the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, he had no longer any command over his own household establishment and domestic servants. This message had no effect: He came to visit me, and asked why I entertained apprehensions from the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller; that he proposed it with a view to the regulation of my affairs: (He had said, at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any concern in the appointments of the Treasurer and Comptroller, but that I should appoint whom I thought proper) I replied, that the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller of my household would be a disgrace to me: After that he proposed, that I myself should take upon me the management of all my affairs, and that the Ministers should be dismissed. As I knew that this proposal for the dismissal of the Ministers was made with a secret view to the full establishment of his own authority, in order to sound his intentions I observed, that in the time of Moktaur ul Dowlah similar conversations had passed between us, and that when I wanted to do it he himself protected him. He replied, that I might now do what I thought proper with respect to the Ministers, that he would give it under his hand and seal, that they should not receive protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council. I said, that the Ministers had hitherto committed no crime worthy of dismissal; but that I wished he would give up the intended appointments of Comptroller and Treasurer. He replied, that he had orders to that purport, and that it was not in his power. Here the conversation ended.

Again he repeated his message for the appointment of the Treasurer and Comptroller; I said, in answer, that the Jagheers of my parents, my relations, my friends, and my officers, were all sequestered, that they had no means of subsistence, and that it was my wish to admit them all to a participation in the little which remained to me, but that he would not permit even that; that he threw a cord about my neck to prevent my eating my morsel in ease and comfort; that the miseries of my friends, relations, and Jagheerdars, filled me with the deepest distress; to that he added these inquietudes: And I intreated him for God's sake to leave me at rest.

* Assigned lands.

He again visited me in person, saying, "I desire you to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller, your Highness refuses to acquiesce. To-day I tell you plainly, that my orders are peremptory; that whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will at all events appoint a Comptroller and a Treasurer, will call in the money from the Jaudauds †, and will issue it under my own authority, for the expences of your household." I replied, "Whatever you may propose for the benefit of the Company's Sircar, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an arrangement of my household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree: I will not consent to be deprived of my proper authority, and to receive from your hand the subsistence for my domestic servants, and the animals of my household."—"If your orders are peremptory, give to me a copy of the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council—My seal is forthcoming, I will send it to you, and you may do by violence whatever you may think proper.—I will shut up the doors of my house—there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society." He replied, it was well—he would give me a written copy of the orders from the Gentlemen of the Council, I might send my seal: He would at all events execute the measure.—He then rose, and retired.

For two days repeatedly I sent my seal to him by the Mowlavee, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my seal voluntarily, my seal was unnecessary: He would send letters under his own seal, and would himself appoint a Treasurer; to which I returned no answer. Accordingly the Tunhaw monies which came in he delivered to Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Cowper appointed a man named Dechait to the office of Treasurer.

Whatever he chuses to have written to any one, he causes drafts of the shocahs to be made out by his own Moonshee, and sends them by Sheikh Shuffee Ullah. Sheikh Shuffee Ullah's Khidmutgar causes them to be written by my Moonshee; and having caused my seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a judgment of the extent of my authority, and of that of my Ministers.

He brought forward and carried into execution a reduction of the troops, and that too without consulting me even as a common Sirrishtehdar *. He threatens my Ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their offices. The Ministers, influenced by the terrors of this menace, obey him; and this he construes into the management of affairs with the advice and approbation of the Ministers of my Sircar.

The whole city, and many of the Gentlemen here, are acquainted with the indignities I suffer. My situation, my friend, although I am every way devoted to your pleasure, is wretched beyond measure. My friends and my relations, the Jagheerders, and the officers of my Government, are starving. By enquiry inform yourself of the actual situations of these people. Such is my own condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the morsel from my mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this conduct of Mr. Bristow. If you will give me leave, and write to me to that purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this country, where we have lived for three generations in honour and prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no complaints; either do this, or deliver me from the hand of this man. I am devoted to your pleasure: I will not object to any thing. Whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my prosperity, confer upon me discretionary power over my own country, and for the payment of the monies to the Company. By heaping these miseries and indignities upon me, Mr. Bristow has engaged for the payment of certain sums. After obtaining a perfect knowledge of my situation, whatever may be the mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the monies to be paid to you through the hands of my Ministers. If any deficiency or default of payment shall arise, do, on the instant, whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these indignities, you will procure a lasting reputation to yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.

My distresses, my friend, exceed all bounds. This is the time for kindness and generous affection. I entreat that I may either obtain my request, or that you will call me to you.

† Literally affets. It here means assignments,
* Head of an office.

From the NABOB VIZIER to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, Second Letter: Received
the 7th April 1783.

Usual introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the persecutions and indignities I have suffered from the hands of Mr. Bristow. The contumely and deprivation of authority which I experience at his hands, are redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your pleasure. The payment of the Company's demands I consider as an object superior to all others, and wish to discharge them in preference to every other appropriation.

I entreat you, by enquiry to make yourself acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Bristow. The measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into execution, cannot, I am certain, correspond with your sentiments and intentions towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this country is his by right, for that he has brought orders or authority from Europe; that he will take the entire management of it into his own hands, and with his own hand give what is to be given. It is his intention to reduce me to the state of a servant dependant upon him. I am oppressed to the last extremity, and my life is become a burthen to me.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's monies. I entreat, as a favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and permit me the exercise of discretionary power for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies. I will cause payment of those monies to be made through the hands of my Ministers, in the manner hereafter mentioned:

That is to say, Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking bills from the * Mahajens, for the balance of teeps, for 26 lacks given by them; and has taken the Jacodauds assigned to those Mahajens into his own hands, and declared that he himself will collect the amount, and remit it to the Company's Treasury; the truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajens, who have given teeps, and who declare themselves ready to grant bills for the same, if put in possession of the Jaedauds originally assigned to them. When your orders, establishing my authority for the management of my country, and the payment of the monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper be recalled from hence, I will procure bills to be granted by those Mahajens, to the amount of the balance of the Teeps, and transmit them to you; and whatever sums may remain due on the bills for 26 lacks, granted by Gopaul Dofs Sahoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken, by violence, my Minister's Tummuffook †, and substituted his own in the place thereof, I will take back Mr. Bristow's Tummuffook from the Gomastahs of the afore-mentioned Sahoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow; and for what shall remain due to the said Sahoo, I will cause such good and substantial securities to be given to his said Gomastahs on the spot, that no cause for suspicion or doubt shall remain; and with respect to the present year Fussely ‡ 1196, and the Jaedauds for the Company's money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the amount of which he has taken Tummuffooks from the Aumils of the said Jaedauds, let him be directed to deliver up the Tummuffooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever sums may remain due from the said Jaedauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in bills, kist by kist, by my Ministers; and whatever sums you shall direct to be paid here from the amount thereof, for the use of the Company's troops, the same shall be paid here monthly, to the Commanding Officer of the troops.

And for the ensuing year Fussulee 1197, whatever plan or mode you shall please to dictate and determine, that plan or mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received, and strictly followed. I will not object to or hesitate to fulfil your pleasure in any respect whatever. If you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and confer on me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and for the payment of the Company's monies, with God's assistance I will cause those monies to be furnished and remitted by my Ministers. Agreeably to what I have written, if any defect or deficiency shall happen, you will, on the instant, take whatever measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

* Bankers.

† Bond.

‡ The Fussulee year begins on the 14th of September.

In the Nawaub Vizier's own hand.

I hope, my friend, from your kindness, that I shall be delivered from these distresses, and obtain my request.

The allegations of the preceding letters, and of those of the Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, in which they are more fully detailed, if reduced to distinct and formal charges, will stand as follows.

1st. That Mr. Bristow had assumed an absolute power in the administration of the affairs of the Nabob Vizier, appropriating, or endeavouring to appropriate, to himself all the offices of Government; taking all the public accounts under his own charge; dismissing and appointing the Aumils or officers of the collections; receiving and issuing the public money of the Nuvvaub's state; and performing other acts appertaining solely to the sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier, or to the authority delegated by him, some without the knowledge, and some against the consent, of the Nabob Vizier.

2d. That he had assumed the inspection and controul of the Nabob's private expences and domestic arrangements, not only without his consent, but against his entreaties and vehement protestations.

3d. That he had demanded and attempted, by threats of dismissal from office, to extort from the Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, a contribution of 25 lacks of rupees from his private fortune.

4th. That he had compelled the Minister to write and issue Shookas, or mandates, under the Nabob Vizier's privy seal, without the knowledge of the Nabob Vizier.

5th. That he had treated the Nabob Vizier with personal indignity and insult, visiting him for the declared purpose of making declarations to the Nabob of his resolution to assume the controul of his administration, and issuing harsh and unbecoming language in his Presence; and treating, in conversation with the Minister, the Nabob Vizier's remonstrances and fears with derision, calling them tricks and artifices.

6th. That he had forcibly assembled the Nabob Vizier's Mutteseddies, or official servants, at his own house, detaining them there eight days, and compelling them to prepare muster rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or militia forces; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 horse and 7,000 foot of the said troops, declaring his intention of raising sepoy for the Nabob's service in their room: And that these acts and declarations were made without the authority of the Nabob Vizier, either obtained or solicited.

7th. That he had appointed a trooper, named Mahomed Beg, a Sazawel or Comptroller of Fer-ruckabad, in direct opposition to the Nabob's representations, and compelled the Minister to issue the Shooka, or Vizier's mandate, for the appointment.

8th. That, exclusive of the revenues assigned for the debt of the Company, Mr. Bristow had prohibited the disposal of the remainder, thereby precluding the pensioners, Jagheerdars, officers, troops, and servants of the Nabob Vizier from the means of subsistence, to the disgrace of the Nabob Vizier, and the danger of his state.

9th. That for all the preceding and other acts, performed or attempted by Mr. Bristow, he had affirmed that he possessed written orders from myself, and from the Governor General and Council.

10th. That on the demand made by the Nabob Vizier for a copy of Mr. Bristow's orders for assuming the controul of his household, he promised to deliver to the Nabob the same in writing, which promise he never performed; and that he had in like manner promised to write to the Governor General the Nabob Vizier's objections to that interference, and request to be freed from the same, which promise he never performed.

11th. To these charges Mr. Bristow has himself added one more in his letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, namely, that he had attempted to carry into execution a plan for the administration of justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined powers for receiving complaints from the subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and superscribing them with orders in the stile of mandates from the Nabob Vizier for the redress of the complainants.

I pass over other charges which are either in themselves less culpable, or such as may derive their criminality from the claims which I possess to Mr. Bristow's respect of my authority, or to his personal gratitude.—The liberties which have been taken with my character by my former opponents in office, the contumelious terms which have been used by the Court of Directors in almost all their letters written in a long course of years to this Government, the wounds which have

have been inflicted on my official influence, even by the same men, the Trustees of the Company; and of the national interests in India, and even in the most desperate state of their affairs, while they called on me for my particular exertions for their retrieval, will afford Mr. Bristow a sanction in the opinion of many, for every declaration or artifice used by him, or imputed by him, which had the destruction of my influence or authority for its object. On these points I shall let the original charges and Mr. Bristow's defence stand uncommented, and make their own impression.

I regret that the mode in which the charges preferred against Mr. Bristow were transmitted to him renders it difficult to follow the order in which I have arranged them, or any other, in the examination of his defence.—I could not prescribe a better mode, nor could I have proposed it without exposing myself to misconstructions.—I must therefore follow Mr. Bristow's defence, as he has applied it to the correspondent parts of Hyder Beg Cawn's first letter, which appears to me to comprize the whole of it.—One thing I own surprises me; which is, that though the Nabob Vizier has been loud in his complaints, and is the only relative subject of Mr. Bristow's guilt or innocence, in the immediate effects of the acts on which they depend, Mr. Bristow passes them either wholly without reply, or with remarks which are wholly foreign from his own acquittal, and confines himself with a studied adherence to the first letter of Hyder Beg Cawn.

Perhaps it will be expected, that I should first take notice of Mr. Bristow's letter which accompanies his defence.—Upon this I say but little: When it was read at the Board, I listened to it with more than common attention, expecting it to contain the principle ground of his justification; and was a little mortified, that in the first pages of it I could catch nothing which I could substantially apply either to his acquittal or condemnation; nothing that I could either admit or refute; but an elegance of style exceeding by infinite degrees the talents of its ostensible writer; a characteristic prudence and delicacy of expression, which, avoiding the terms both of affirmation and denial, gently touched on both, and left such an impression on my mind as, had I not wholly confined my attention to the expectation of information, would have disarmed me of the most painful of the sensations which had been excited by what I already knew too well of the general subject.

To whomsoever Mr. Bristow is indebted for this composition, it is certainly not his own.—Combining the date of his letter to the Board, which bespoke the forbearance of his delays, with the length of time requisite for his original draft, or whatever materials were furnished for the substance of the letter, to arrive in Calcutta; for the composition of the letter, or for its correction; and for its transmission to Lucknow, and final dispatch to Calcutta, altogether comprehending the exact space of thirty-seven days;—I believe it to have been the work (I mean either in the composition or correction) of a very distant hand.—I owe it in candour to the person on whom my conjectures have fixed it, to declare that I attribute it to Mr. Macpherson.

I shall now examine Mr. Bristow's replies to the first letter of Hyder Beg Cawn, received the 28th March.

In the first paragraph he uses this expression: "I have unremittingly persevered in exerting my services for the benefit of both Sircars."

Professions of this kind are seldom taken literally; but Mr. Bristow seizes it as an instrument for discrediting Hyder Beg Cawn's evidence in all his assertions, because he says, "the articles of the treaty of Chunar are without exception to this hour in the same forwardness, with respect to their accomplishments, as they were on the 23d of September, 1781, or on the day of the ratification."—I do not know what article of the treaty of Chunar does remain unaccomplished.—It is certain that the principal articles, which related to the resumption of the Jagheers, were accomplished; for the Jagheers were not only resumed, but they are inserted in Mr. Bristow's own accounts, as making part of the last year's assignment, granted or taken for the discharge of the Company's balance.—It is certain, therefore, that Mr. Bristow has in this instance hazarded an assertion which his own evidence has refuted: Yet I do not think that even his own example would warrant his opponent in calling it "a declaration that carries falsehood in the face of it," in applying to it the terms of "the most unblushing confidence,"—and, "an utter contempt of truth," or in affirming that "it is sufficient to destroy at once all opinion of his veracity."

While Mr. Bristow yields to the impulse of so unguarded a malevolence, in arraigning the character of another, he ought at least to be careful not to furnish weapons for wounding his own. I should not have cast away a moment's attention on so frivolous an argument, but that Mr. Bristow seems to have rested upon it as the principal ground of his defence; asserting universally, on the strength of it, his right to implicit belief, on the credit of his own veracity, and the assumed falsehood of Hyder Beg Cawn.

2d Para.—In the second paragraph, Hyder Beg Cawn accounts for his past silence on the subject of his actual complaints, by ascribing it to "the strict injunctions of Mr. Bristow, that no one should
" presume

"presume to inform this Government of the state of affairs here," that is, at Lucknow;—to this charge Mr. Bristow applies the full force of the position established in the preceding paragraph. His words are so remarkable, that any comment upon them would but weaken their impression: I shall therefore quote them at large.—"This, Gentlemen, is also an assertion without proof: I crave permission to oppose it by a flat denial; and in addition to what I have said in the preceding article, I beg it may be remembered, that I have never yet been convicted of deliberate falsehood."

With respect to the charge itself, it must be admitted, that it is, if true, capable of positive proof, were there any power on the spot competent to collect the evidence of it; and that Hyder Beg has not offered to produce any proof of it. But neither does it appear that it was intended as a criminal charge, but rather as an excuse for forbearance; nor that it was the design either of the Minister, or of his master, to convey in their letters more than the representations of facts; the proofs in this, as in every instance of the like nature, were regularly to follow in the process of enquiry, instituted on the reception of the charges. Yet I can myself afford a presumptive proof in support of it, which is, that all intercourse between the Court of Lucknow and myself had certainly ceased since Mr. Bristow's arrival, unless it may be affirmed to have subsisted in a very few letters of mere form, or in an application for Bramins to be sent to the Nabob, who were skilled in the art of inoculating. I can positively avouch for the effect, whatever cause may have produced it; nor can I devise any other, unless it can be supposed that the Nabob and his Minister had early concerted this plan of reserve, for the purpose of ascribing it to Mr. Bristow; a supposition inconsistent with itself, as it states an effect of resentment preceding the ground of injury.

3d Para.—This paragraph consists of profession on one side, and denial and invective on the other. They require no other comment.

4th Para.—This claims a different notice. Hyder Beg Cawn accuses Mr. Bristow, first of an early declaration of his intention to assume the immediate and entire charge of the Nabob's administration, in most of the terms comprehended in the 1st article of the charges which I have prefixed to this examination; and, secondly, of attempting to extort from him 25 lacks of rupees of his own private property, which is the 3d article of my charges. To the first point Mr. Bristow replies, that "it is a vague and unsupported assertion, marked by its absurdity, contradicted by fact, and requiring no other refutation."—I must differ in this conclusion: If the charge is contradicted by fact, it is capable of refutation; and the fact ought to have been produced with its evidence, to refute it. Plain assertion and denial are not refutation.

On the 2d charge he dwells with a stronger emphasis, affirming it to be absolute falsehood in terms, stating the fact to which it relates in contradiction of it; and concludes with a declamatory antithesis on the defeat of his antagonist, a commendation of his own moderation, and an expression of regret, that the public interests had suffered by his too scrupulous adherence to it. I shall only examine the fact which he calls "a most simple transaction." Hyder Beg Cawn's state of the claim made on him by Mr. Bristow, is expressed in these words: "Therefore I must give five-and-twenty lacks of rupees from my own private property, to enable him to pay the troops, household establishment, and Jagheerdars." Mr. Bristow affirms it to be "absolutely false," or, in other words, that he did not require of Hyder Beg Cawn "that he must give five-and-twenty lacks of rupees from his own private property," &c. "I proposed," says he, "to the Minister, to assist Government with a loan from his own fortune, or upon his credit; observing, that it was incumbent on those who derived advantages from their public station to prove their zeal for the state, by uniformly exerting themselves to relieve its distresses."—The palliating terms, I proposed, and to assist Government, will not change the quality or identity of the fact. A proposal to assist with a loan, connected with a declaration that it was incumbent on him to yield to it, is a demand; and is exactly the same in substance, though differing, and but little, in expression, from Hyder Beg's state of the fact, which Mr. Bristow affirms to be "absolutely false." As to the qualifying offer, which Mr. Bristow says he made, employing his influence with the bankers to procure a sum equal to what it might be in his power to advance, I do not comprehend either the generosity or object of it. If Hyder Beg Cawn was able to advance the sum which the bankers were to be influenced to lend, there seems to be little occasion for the use of any influence for such a purpose, since there would be in that case no occasion for the loan; and in whatever sense the offer was made, it was certainly meant that Hyder Beg was to make the advance. Therefore it is fully proved, that Mr. Bristow did require of Hyder Beg Cawn "that he must give five-and-twenty lacks of rupees from his own private property." Mr. Bristow will not, I hope, avail himself of the distinction which the forms of speech will afford him, between the terms of gift and loan, since it is as notorious, from the state of the Nabob Vizier's resources, and the demands upon them, as it evidently follows, from the reason assigned for the demand, that they were in that case synonymous. As Mr. Bristow has assigned no other ground for this extraordinary transaction, but that Hyder Beg, as a servant of the State, ought to prove his zeal for it, and that it had for its sole object the service of the public; and as there is not a syllable in my instructions that can warrant, by the most distant construction, such a violation of the principles of common justice, I do pronounce it to be a most flagitious abuse of his public trust, aggravated by his concealment of it from the knowledge of the Board.

Paragraph 5th.

Paragraph 5th.—This contains the substance of the 4th and 9th charges. Hyder Beg Cawn affirms, that Mr. Bristow required him to write and issue a shooka or mandate, in the name of the Nabob Vizier, without the Vizier's knowledge; "asserting, that he had it in command from the Governor General and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his measures to depend on his Highness's pleasure or displeasure." "sure."

To this Mr. Bristow replies, that "it is most true, that the shooka in question was written without the knowledge of the Vizier: But that it is as true, that it was written by the Minister alone;" and adds, that in the instance of the assignment of the Toorksoovvairs Hyder Beg had practised the same forgery, and had issued shookas unknown to the Vizier. What follows must be repeated in Mr. Bristow's own words: "When I understood this to have been the case, I severely censured his behaviour; explaining to him withal the abhorrence with which acts of this nature were regarded by the natives of Europe; and warning him, that should you ever be advertised of the transaction, he would assuredly fall under your heaviest displeasure; and that my silence would depend upon his religiously observing my injunctions against a repetition of such unwarrantable conduct." Had Mr. Bristow stopped here, so pointed a denial would at least have left the credit of the fact in suspense; and the prejudice with which every Englishman views a contest with one of his own countrymen, and a native of Hindostan, would have affixed to it a general impression equivalent to a full refutation. But Mr. Bristow, unfortunately for his own safety, pursues his victory with too great precipitation into a field of argument which turns the defeat on himself. "You, however, Gentlemen (he adds) will judge how well this affected delicacy, with respect to the application of the Nabob's seal, accords with his having been in actual possession of it for years, with a discretionary power also, as he pretends, freely granted him by his master, to use it as he should think fit. Under this sanction he has since reigned with the most unbounded authority over the territories of Assof ul Dowlah, and in commanding he has ruined them." But if this is a fact of such notoriety, as is implied by the allusive construction of the sentence which introduces the mention of it, nor is it easy to conceive how such a fact could have existed for years without notoriety, and if under this sanction (that is, by using the Nabob's seal without his knowledge) the Minister had reigned with the most unbounded authority, and ruined the country, it will seem very extraordinary that Mr. Bristow should have felt such sentiments of abhorrence on the detection of a few recent instances of it, and issued such peremptory injunctions against a repetition of it, on pain of the heaviest displeasure of our Government. If Mr. Bristow believed that the Minister possessed the Nabob's authority for the discretionary use of his seal, it was an absurdity in terms to charge him with criminality for using it. If he knew that the Minister did not possess that authority, but knew, as he certainly must have known, that the Minister had been in the practice of this guilt for years, his indignation would have been excited by the falsehood of the Minister's plea of the necessity of applying to the Vizier for his authority to use his seal, and to issue the shooka. As a corrector of abuses, he could not have failed to make this the first object of his reformation; but by his relation of the case, he appears to have suffered the long and uninterrupted continuance of it without reproach or notice, and suddenly (it appears not on what provocation) reprobates it as a crime regarded with abhorrence by all the natives of Europe, and denounces the severest judgment and penalties against the repetition of it.

But what were the occasions in which the Nabob's seal and mandates were thus fraudulently used?—It appears from Mr. Bristow's own account, in various parts of his correspondence with Hyder Beg Cawn and the Nabob Vizier, and even his letters to the Board, that it was for the purpose of carrying two points, which Mr. Bristow himself had at heart, and first urged to the Minister; namely, to call for the assistance of regiments of the Company's forces, and to constitute new assignments for the payment of the Nabob's household troops; two points, to which he knew the Nabob Vizier would object, if they had been proposed to him; and which form part of the charges preferred by Mr. Bristow himself against Hyder Beg Cawn, for his opposition to them. Is it possible that Hyder Beg Cawn, charged by Mr. Bristow with so persevering a determination to thwart him in all his measures, and availing himself of his ascendancy over the Nabob Vizier to that effect, should have committed so flagrant an encroachment on the Nabob's sovereign rights, for the sake of carrying into execution the measures of Mr. Bristow, of which he himself disapproved, and which he had himself opposed; that he should hazard the commission of an act so repugnant to his interest and credit with his master, and yet suppress the knowledge of it from Mr. Bristow himself, without he had an undoubted title to some merit in the sacrifice? It is impossible; for I affirm that such a conduct is without example in the whole history of human nature. Were extraneous proofs wanting, in default of inherent conviction, the letters written to Mr. Bristow by Hyder Beg Cawn, in which repeated allusions are made to his having, in obedience to Mr. Bristow's orders, issued shookas with the Nabob's seal, unknown to the Nabob, are of themselves undeniable evidences of the fact, for Mr. Bristow admits them without a denial; though it will appear, on the perusal of his letters, that he dwells with repetition on other matters of infinitely less relative moment, and passes, without a word of exculpation or

reply,

reply, the imputation of an act to which he affixes every idea of horror in his application of it to another.

Paragraph 6th.—This paragraph contains the particulars of the second charge. It states, that Mr. Bristow began by an order to the Minister to deliver to him the accounts of the Vizier's kitchen, his horses, elephants, and camels; that on the Minister's hesitation to comply with a demand so unusual and offensive to his master, Mr. Bristow insisted, with anger, and said, "I have orders to take possession of all papers;" that the Minister, on this information, complied; that Mr. Bristow proceeded to the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of the Nabob Vizier's household, first proposing it to the Vizier himself by message, and afterwards in person; that the Nabob Vizier objected, and protested against the appointments, and against Mr. Bristow's interference in his private expences; that the Nabob, unable to prevail on Mr. Bristow himself, deputed the Minister to entreat him to desist from his purpose, "to ask him why he thus persecuted and depressed him;" adding, "the little which falls to my lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in peace and quietness;" that "this declaration was accompanied by tears of anguish." Mr. Bristow's answer to this message, and his reflections on the state of misery and humiliation to which he had reduced the Nabob, if they have been fairly stated, are equally an outrage to decency and humanity. I will not debase my mind with the drudgery of transcribing so foul a subject, nor attempt to abridge what ought, for our national credit, to be alike consigned to oblivion. The readers of this minute will be furnished with the same means of reading both the original representation, and Mr. Bristow's reply; and it will not be difficult for a mind accustomed to representations, written under the influence of interest, pride, or malevolence, to decompose the substance of each, and separate the truth from the grosser matters which envelope it. It is sufficient to my subject to mention, that both the Nabob's prayers and the intercession of the Minister, were alike unavailing. Mr. Bristow not only insisted on the appointments which he had recommended, but went himself to the Vizier for the purpose, as he is said to have declared, of "telling him so face to face, and in plain terms;" saying "that his orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory." The Nabob is asserted to have demanded a written copy of the orders; to have bidden him to take his seal, and do by force what he thought proper; and to have declared, in the agony of his feelings, and the conscious shame of his degradation, that he would confine himself within his apartments, and exclude himself from all society. Mr. Bristow promised to give the Nabob a copy of his orders; but remained inflexible to his point, declaring his resolution to issue his own orders to the Aumils for the delivery of their collections, if the Nabob continued to refuse the authority of Shookas; and that he would keep the treasury, that is, the treasury of the Nabob's private expences, in his own hands. I again refer to the original letter, and add my earnest intreaties, that the candid readers of this minute will take their information from that, and not from this brief and very imperfect state of it, or rather allusion to it.

I proceed to Mr. Bristow's reply.—By the introductory quotation of my instructions, it would appear, that he avows the charge, and justifies it by his prescribed duty. This quotation consists of extracts from my instructions to Mr. Middleton, the preceding Resident, and from those which were personally directed to Mr. Bristow on his appointment.

The plain design and express charge of both was, that the sum allotted for the Nabob's private expences should be paid in equal monthly instalments, and be allowed a preference to every other demand: It was dictated with a spirit as opposite to Mr. Bristow's application, as the widest extremes of nature. It made a part of a general injunction to treat the Nabob with every possible delicacy, conciliation, and attention; and was written purely from the apprehension in the deficiency in the public funds not admitting the full payment of the Company's just claim, and the calls of his personal and necessary wants; and may I add, without the hazard of drawing on myself a severe censure from such of my constituents as shall think that, in the time of their distresses, my first and exclusive care should be given to their relief, than that of having authorized the depredation of an unhappy Prince, whose alliance had subjected him to a servile dependance on the power of this Government, that it was my intention to preclude the operation of such a plea, by directing that the Nabob's personal share of his own finances should be fully allotted to him, although the Company's debt remain wholly in balance? Let me be judged with candour. Our alliance has proved the extinction of his sovereignty, and the impoverishment of his country and revenue, and it was but just to allow him the means of subsistence, if no more remained of the resources of his inheritance.

I cannot suppress a spark of resentment in repeating Mr. Bristow's application of my instructions in the words immediately following his quotation of them:—"These are the grounds, Gentlemen, upon which I recommended to the Nabob the separation of his public and private funds," and for that purpose, as he afterwards explains it, "the establishment of an office of Treasury," which he calls "the execution of an article so explicitly provided for by the treaty;" that is to say, that because I had enjoined to Mr. Bristow a particular care that the Nabob Vizier should, against every other exigency, receive the full amount allotted to his private expences, Mr. Bristow should issue shookas, or mandates, in his own name and seal, if the Nabob refused the sanction of his, to the Aumils,

Aumils, for the assignment of their collection for a fund of his own appointment; that he should himself, or Mr. Cowper for him, or a Treasurer for both (for the arrangement has never been well defined) receive the money for these assignments; issue them as he pleased, not to the Nabob, but to the menial officers of his household; dispose of his superfluous horses and other cattle; determine how many elephants were necessary to the state of the Vizier of the empire; and the number of domestics for his attendance; and pry into his kitchen, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of victuals which ought to be dressed in it; that Mr. Bristow should controul the accounts of these disbursements, and appropriate to his own use (for the consequence is inevitable, if he chose it) the residue produced by these economical retrenchments. Yet Mr. Bristow has pretended that he acted by instructions from me, and in the execution of a treaty made by me with the Nabob Vizier; and he has had the boldness to affirm, that it was "the only measure that could prevent the Nabob from continuing a cypher."—I know not what Mr. Bristow means by his allusion to the treaty, which most assuredly does not contain a syllable which can justify his conduct; but by the unexampled latitude which he assumes in his constructions, he may, if he pleases, extort this or any other meaning from any part of it.

I shall make no other comment on this transaction, than to observe, that the controul which Mr. Bristow has assumed over the Nabob Asiof ul Dowlah is such as no man living, however mean his rank in life, or dependant his condition in it, would permit to be exercised by any other, without the want or forfeiture of every manly principle; and can only be equalled in insolence with his abetting a young servant of the Company, his Assistant, in dictating to the Sovereign of the country the written drafts of his own mandates.

Such is the state to which the Company's influence has reduced one, and the first of its allies, and such the example held out to the Princes of India, who may be tempted to ensnare themselves in the same connection.

7th Paragraph.—This contains the sequel of the same transaction, with the particulars of the 6th charge, namely, "That he had forcibly assembled the Vizier's Muttesidies, or official servants, at his own house, detaining them eight days, and compelling them to prepare muster rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or militia forces; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 horse and 7,000 foot of the said troops, declaring his intention of raising sepoy for the Nabob's service in their room; and that these acts and declarations were made without the authority of the Nabob, either obtained or solicited."

Mr. Bristow avows the design, but affirms that it failed through the opposition of the Minister, and that the rest of this article "as detailed by the Minister, is an absolute romance.—What part of this article Mr. Bristow means by "the rest," does not appear, since no part of his reply expressly applies to any part of the charge; but if he was really concerned in any part of the conduct attributed to him, it will not be easy to separate it from the rest, and the whole was unwarranted by his instructions.

Paragraph 8th.—I have not included this in the list of analyzed charges, for I do not understand it. It alludes to an attempt made by Mr. Bristow to remove the Minister from his office, and to obscure conversations held with the Nabob Vizier upon it.—And Mr. Bristow's reply seems to have been dictated by some strong provocation of anger, the cause of which is not apparent; for he begins it with saying, "I am now fully convinced, and I have told your Honourable Board so, that the salvation of Owde depends upon the dimission of the Minister. There the sentence closes.—I can make nothing of it, and leave it."

Paragraph 9th.—This is general both in the charge and defence; yet there is in both an allusion which I must not permit to be lost. Hyder Beg Cawn says, "Such is Mr. Bristow's disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my office, and then frequently denies and contradicts his own declarations. In the representation which I have made, I have not in any one instance deviated from the truth; and it is a positive proof of the reality of many of the particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my answer to his letter, but at our next interview assumed appearances of affability and goodwill."

This passage relates to the Shookas which were issued without the knowledge of the Nabob Vizier; and of these the history, as related by Hyder Beg Cawn, is as follows:

The first instance occurred early, the time is immaterial, and therefore I do not trace it. Mr. Bristow thought it necessary to call for the assistance of the Company's troops from the detachment commanded by Colonel Sir John Cumming, at Futty Ghur. He applied to Hyder Beg Cawn for the Nabob's Shooka or letter, under the Nabob's private seal, requiring them, such being the form prescribed for such occasions: Hyder Beg Cawn answered, that it would be necessary to communicate this affair to the Nabob Vizier. Mr. Bristow assented, and said he would speak to him himself;

self; but changing his mind, reproachingly ordered Hyder Beg Cawn to cause the shooka to be written, without making any mention of it to the Nabob Vizier; saying, that such was the pleasure of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council. Hyder Beg Cawn, awed by this implied menace, submitted, and gave him the shooka, with the Nabob's seal furtively affixed. This account is thus detailed in the 5th preceding paragraph.

The latter instance is thus related:—When Mr. Bristow assumed to himself the controul of the Nabob Vizier's household expences, he found the Nabob's body guard of horse, which are mentioned by the name of Toorkfawars, greatly in arrears; he, in like manner as before, compelled Hyder Beg Cawn to cause shookas to be written, with the seal, and in the name, of the Nabob Vizier, but without his knowledge, to certain Aumils or collectors of the public revenue, commanding them to pay their collections in assignments, for the discharge of those arrears. The Vizier, having notice of it, was very much offended; and when Mr. Bristow pressed him on the subject of the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of his household, he, after long resistance, yielded, being, as he said, without remedy; but exacted, as a condition, that the Shookas which had been issued by Mr. Bristow should be at the same time withdrawn, and others issued by himself in their stead. As it seems to have been Mr. Bristow's practice, whenever he found a difficulty in carrying any of his measures into execution, to lay his disappointment to the account of the Minister, imputing it either to his secret opposition, or to want of due exertion; the Minister, in return, justified himself against these imputations, by appeals to instances of his obedience, yielded even at the hazard of forfeiting the Nabob's favour, and especially to these in question. These appeals form the substance of his letters to Mr. Bristow, which stands on record of the following dates; viz.

11th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.
16th — Ditto — 19th Ditto.

The same subjects are also mentioned in a shooka or letter written by the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Bristow, and returned by Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, with a letter dated the 20th Rubbe ul Owel, or 23d of February.

The following extracts from the preceding correspondence will illustrate the exposition which I have given of it, but cannot add to the proofs which have been already exhibited in my remarks on the 5th paragraph, which relate particularly to the same subject.

EXTRACT of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated the 11th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.

“ FROM the moment of your arrival I have not in any manner been deficient in obedience, but have in every business, and without hesitation, fulfilled your commands; as in the important business respecting the regiments at Futty Ghur, which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by attention to the Nabob's permission, or by the necessity of informing him thereof.”

To this letter Mr. Bristow made no reply.

EXTRACTS of a Letter from HYDER BEG CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW, dated the 16th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 19th February 1783.

“ AND respecting the Tunkhaw, which, by the contents of the shookas which you have caused to be written to the Aumils, is included in the Tunkhaw of the Company, and the superintendence of which has been given to Mr. Cowper, and a separate Treasurer appointed for the same, that you will withdraw this measure, and return these shookas, and that shookas, respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfuwars, may be written, directing the monies to be transmitted to his Highness.”

“ His Highness replied to me in a passion, and said, you first caused shookas to be written, including the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfawars in that of the Company, and delivered them without my knowledge; and now that it has been agreed to return those shookas, you again counteract it.—I will not consent.—Let that which has been agreed to be performed.”

“ I represented to you in reply, the things which I had done, both in affairs of importance, and in concerns of lesser moment, both with and without the knowledge of his Highness, in compliance with your directions, and likewise the causes of the delay which had occurred in certain particular affairs; and I

“ further—

" furthermore remarked, that my having wrote and delivered to you the shookas respecting the
 " Tunkaw of the Toorkawars, in the manner or to the purport which you had directed them to be
 " written without the knowledge of his Highness, must stand as an incontestable proof of my obe-
 " dience to your commands. And on this account his Highness has repeatedly upbraided me, de-
 " manding to know how I presumed to cause shookas to be written and delivered without his know-
 " ledge. * I informed you of the Nabob's displeasure, and you told me to be under no apprehen-
 " sion; that what I had done, I had done by your orders."—" Notwithstanding such proofs
 " and demonstrations, the written evidence of which still exist, you say that professions of duty and
 " obedience, unattended by the execution of business, are of no avail."

I must take notice that Mr. Bristow, in the Appendix to his Defence, gives a different translation of this letter from that which is entered on the Consultations, and which was not received when the charges against him were sent to him.—In his translation, which is exceedingly faulty throughout, the passages which I have quoted are so mutilated, and warped from the real meaning, as to render the transaction, of which they are an evidence, either too obscure for application, or almost innocent. I shall instance only one sentence of Mr. Bristow's translation, answering to that above bearing this mark *; and I will answer the Persian text in the margin *.

" I several times informed you of the Nabob's displeasure on this head, and your commands were,
 " that I should take no heed of it, since the business must be settled as you had ordained."

There is a wide difference between a declaration said to be made by Mr. Bristow, that an act already done " must be settled as he had ordained," which, by the bye, is not reconcileable to common sense, and his acknowledgement, that " it had been done by his orders:" and if this sophistication was not an error unintended, it will be very obvious why it was made, though not yet easy to reconcile it with the horror with which Mr. Bristow pretends to have been affected, when he obtained the first information of the act.

I myself vouch for the fidelity of the first translation, having compared it with the original; and if it is disputed, I will put it to proof.

To this letter also Mr. Bristow made no reply, assigning as a reason, " that he had already explained to him in the plainest language his intentions, which he still wilfully misunderstood, and " invariably misrepresented;" and " that, having every thing of importance yet to do, he did not " chuse to engage in a silly and endless war of words, or to sit down seriously to answer fables, be-
 " cause he chose to dignify them with the name of facts."—This is a very easy refutation, but not such a one as the magnitude of the charge deserved, or as would commonly suffice to a mind conscious of its integrity, and sensible to the feelings of wounded honour.

EXTRACT of Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 10th of
 Rubbe al Owai, or 23d February 1783.

" HIS Highness desires that the monies may be kept in the Pungmahla, under the charge of the
 " Muttafeddies of the Sircar, and that I will return the shookas which were formerly issued
 " concerning the Tunkaw of the Toorkawars, agreeably to his Highness's commands.—I consent
 " to both.—P. S. I send back his Highness's shookas addressed to me, and Sheikh Golaum
 " Surroor."

COPY of a Shooka or Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. BRISTOW, which was returned by
 Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN with the preceding Letter.—I cannot extract it.

IT may afford a triumph to Mr. Bristow to have such a proof of " the unprincely style of the un-
 happy Asaf ul Dowlah, opposed to the dignified idea of insulted sovereignty;" but if there is a
 spark of generous virtue in the breasts of any of my countrymen who shall be the readers of this com-
 pilation, this letter shall stand for an instrument to awaken it to the call of vengeance against so
 flagitious an abuse of authority, and reproach of the English nation.

* In the margin of the original are certain Persian characters.

“ You desired that a Treasurer and Comptroller might be appointed over the disbursements of the * Dowaub, domestics, &c. of my household; I rejected, because it would reflect disgrace upon me in the eyes of the whole world, since it would be apparent that I had no longer any authority over my own household, my Dowaub, and my domestics, &c. at the same time that it would be productive of no advantage whatever to the English nation.—You insist upon the appointments being made from the highest to the lowest; it has still been customary for every one, whatever income his situation afforded him, to manage the expences of his own domestics and Dowaub at his discretion;—yet, such are the events which my fate has brought forwards, that a new Treasurer and Comptroller are about to be appointed over my household, domestics, and Dowaub.—The infant that has aught in his hand, will weep if it is forced from him.—I also understand what is and what is not for my advantage; and I now with humility tell you, that if for my satisfaction, and out of friendship for me, you will desist from this measure, you will confer a favour upon me; but in case it is your pleasure that it shall be so, I am without resource—make the appointments.—Yet, at least, let thus much of appearances be preserved, that the monies for the Jaidaud Mahals, for the Dowaub domestics, and household disbursements, and for the Tuncaw of the Toorkfawars, may be transmitted to the place where I reside, and separately delivered into the charge of my people.—The monies on account of the Dowaub and household expences shall be issued by Dawaugaudas the Treasurer, and Mahomed Hassan, Comptroller, and Tahakoordas the Comptroller’s Paishkor, under my directions or authority; and the Tuncaw of the Toorkfawars, corresponding to the regulations and practices of this Surcor, shall be issued to them as formerly by Rajah Tippar Chund; and that you will return the shookas, which you caused to be written without my knowledge, concerning the Tuncaw of the Toorkfawars, directing the monies to be included in and remitted with the Tuncaw of the Company; and that you will hereafter, as my friend, write to the Governor General, and request his orders to abolish the appointments of the new Treasurer and Comptroller which are about to be made.”

10th Paragraph.—This contains the 7th charge; namely, the appointment of Mahomed Beg, a trooper, to the Sezawlee of Furruckabad, by Mr. Bristow’s order, against the remonstrance of the Minister, and the Nabob Vizier’s disapproval.—I pass the rest, which is but a repetition of former charges.

Mr. Bristow, in answer, refers the Board to his address of the 30th January 1783, for proof that he always considered the appointment of a Sezawel to Furruckabad, as a desperate alternative, but it was the only one; that he therefore acquiesced in it when urgently recommended by the Minister, and was happy to find that acquiescence honoured and confirmed by our approbation.”

It is very true that Mr. Bristow did inform the Board of this appointment, and obtained their approbation of it; and so he might of any other transaction, however unexceptionable, by suppressing every information which could render it such. He represented this appointment, and his participation in it, as the effect of the desperate state of the Company’s assignment on the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, the oppressions exercised by the former Naib Mahomed Saced Cawn, the complaints of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the urgent request of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister. My instructions to Mr. Bristow were, to abstain entirely from all interference in the transactions of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister with the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; but neither could I nor the Board take any reasonable offence at his interference, when he apologized for it, grounding it not only on absolute necessity, but on the united and urgent wishes of the Nabob Vizier, his Minister, and the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, whom it principally regarded.

The Nabob Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn, both represent it as an act of Mr. Bristow’s own choice, and executed by his own authority, and against the will both of the Nabob Vizier, and of his Minister. These are strong contradictions; but I cannot trace them to any proof, except the following passage in a letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 8th of Seffer, or 13th January 1783, which I think a strong one:—“ Considering the bad state of affairs at Furruckabad, it is necessary that Mirza Mahomed Beg should receive his dismissal as soon as possible. He will be introduced to you by this letter. You will give him his dismissal to-day, and in such a manner that it may be unknown to every one.”

This letter, urging the dispatch of the new Sezawall, giving him his introduction as of a stranger to the Minister, and prescribing the mode of his appointment, does not very well agree with the passive and reluctant part which Mr. Bristow ascribes to himself in the transaction; but is more likely to be understood by an uninformed reader as the address of a principal urging a point to another less inclined to the acceptance of it: and with this construction I must leave it until Mr. Bristow can furnish a better.

* This word must not be confounded with the province of the same name. It means only cattle of different kinds.

11th Paragraph.—This requires no comment on either side.

12th Paragraph.—This is not a charge, but a prayer to be freed from the oppressions of the Resident, with the acceptance of the Nabob's offer of the security of creditable bankers for the punctual discharge of the Company's demands. This, by a most extraordinary perversion of reasoning, is seized by Mr. Bristow as a clear refutation of all the charges which had been preferred by Hyder Beg Cawn against him; but the Nabob Vizier has himself proposed the offer, and has complained against Mr. Bristow, in language expressive of as much keener sensibility, as his sufferings exceed the vexations exercised on his Minister.

It is natural for a man labouring under any grievance to wish for the removal of the cause of it; and it is proverbial, that even the poor worm will turn with the impatience of anguish on the foot that crushes it; but it was never before inferred, that a desire to be delivered from the power and presence of an oppressor, was an evidence against the existence of the oppression.

I shall here close my observation on Mr. Bristow's replies to Hyder Beg Cawn's first letter, and proceed to the examination of Mr. Bristow's letter, addressed to the Board, of the 13th May, which contains the particulars of the 11th charge, namely, "that he had attempted to carry into execution a plan for the administration of justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined powers for receiving complaints from the subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and superscribing them with orders in the style of mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the redress of the complainants."

I have already said, that I considered this letter as an anticipation of the complaints which Mr. Bristow knew had been made against him, but which he had not received, nor indeed were they sent to him till the 29th of the same month. Whatever advantage may be derived from the title of having been the first complainant, it has certainly some in its influence on common judgments, and this perhaps arises from the construction which every man instinctively affixes to recriminated accusations, as being the effects of a vindictive principle, and therefore liable at least to exaggeration. This letter has very much this appearance, for it has all the characteristic forms and qualities of a systematic attack. It begins with an accumulated, though general, reprobation of the conduct and character of Hyder Beg Cawn—it proceeds to the circumstantial detail of a specific fact, and concludes with a prayer for his dismissal from office. Mr. Bristow's mode of writing renders it an attempt of difficulty to reduce the substance of his unconnected and often unapplied periods to precise facts or propositions, on which I can depend for their certain relation to them. If, therefore, I shall err in my construction of them, the fault is not intentionally mine, but the effect of the obscurity of the text, which I am compelled to explain before I can make the proper use of it.

Of the letter, which consists of four small sheets of paper, the two first, and part of the third, contain only general positions, which may be comprised within the two following brief articles:

1st. That Hyder Beg Cawn had rejected all Mr. Bristow's " frankest offers of friendship and confidence," and 2d, had obstinately and contumaciously opposed all his " innovations," which he is pleased to call in his first, though not the most respectful application of my official title, the " wise system prescribed by the Honourable the Governor General." The means by which the Minister is enabled to maintain so powerful an opposition, are summarily ascribed to " the influence of his power, his talents, and his wealth," and in a more large detail to his ascendancy over the mind of the Nabob Vizier his master. His account of this effect is curious, and contradicts every physical as well as moral principle, which is supposed to regulate the actions or stimulate the passions of mankind. The Nabob, he says, detests this Minister from a declared conviction that the Minister has reduced his provinces to desolation, and his Court to a " speaking picture of penury, nakedness, and famine." Yet that the Nabob supports his Minister against all Mr. Bristow's endeavours to free him from so abject a thralldom, to give peace, order, and plenty to his country, and to administer an abundance for the relief of all his personal wants—because the Minister is yet in possession of his finances, and by dealing them to his master with a sparing and artful œconomy, which Mr. Bristow calls " alternately exerting his hopes and fears," he " prevents the Nabob from adopting any firm and dignified resolution;" and this philosophical solution he concludes in the following words: " These passions (i. e. hopes and fears) whilst in equilibrium over the mind, keep it hesitating and undetermined, the resolutions of despair alone are unqualified and decisive." I shall leave this doctrine to work its own effect, and proceed to the specific instance, which seems introduced to prove the general charge of Hyder Beg Cawn's opposition to Mr. Bristow's innovations.

This, as I with difficulty collect it from the letter and its enclosures, of which the letter is little more than a comment, is as follows:

In

In my instructions to Mr. Middleton, I directed him to urge the Nabob Vizier to endeavour gradually, if it could not be done at once, to establish Courts of Justice throughout his districts. Mr. Middleton, who had shewn little attention to any article of my instructions, appears to have taken not the least notice of this, till a short time before his recall, and when he most probably expected. It was then, and not till then, that without any recent ground assigned for it, or advice given to me or the Board of the measure, or of his intention preceding it, he prevailed upon the Nabob Vizier to appoint a man named Morolevy Mobein to the office of Sudder ul Stuck, or Chief Administrator of Justice to the city of Lucknow, and the dominions of the Nabob of Owd; but without any assignment of power, local office, or salary; and the poor man himself seems to have felt the humiliating consciousness of his own insufficiency for so elevated a dignity, to which the last step of his promotion was the profession of a School Master, which had occupied the greatest part of a life already far spent. To this feeble instrument Mr. Bristow had early resource, for the establishment of a new regulation for the general administration of justice throughout the Nabob's dominions; although it does not appear, from the letters either of Mr. Bristow or Mr. Cowper, to whom Mr. Bristow appealed for the explanation of his instructions, that he had ever formed any precise or defined plan respecting it, for both allude to it as intended for the institution of "proper courts of justice," yet both style it "a Fowjdarry Adawlet," which is a court instituted for the trial of criminal offences; and Mr. Bristow in his correspondence generally confounds it with the office of "police of the city," which is commonly the charge of Cutwall, and never assigned to the court of justice either civil or criminal.

The means used by Mr. Bristow to carry this plan into execution mark no great extension of design, or effort of invention;—the account which he himself gives of his progressive acts in this business is, that very early after his arrival he desired the Minister to establish the Fowjdarry Adawlet upon a respectable footing; that he next applied for the appointment of a house to hold the court: That all the Nabob Vizier's houses being occupied (for Mr. Bristow says, that the Minister had purposely filled them with lumber, to serve as an excuse for withholding them) the Minister allotted a tent for the use of the Mowlevy. At length a house was allowed him, but he did not like it, because it was "situated in the center of the palace, where his proceedings would be subject to restraint, the place itself too confined," and some of the Nabob's effects remaining in it. The correspondence enclosed by Mr. Bristow shews that he too thought the house too small, and that the Minister maintained a contrary opinion, but would apply for another; that both concurred in opinion of the unsuitness of the tent for a court of justice—the Minister praying for time to get a house; That Mr. Bristow required the court to be held in the city—and the Minister pleaded the Nabob's orders for its being held in the palace, with other questions of the like moment; but that on a firm declaration made by Mr. Bristow, that he would appeal to the Governor General and Council, the Minister implicitly submitted, affirming, at the same time, that he had never disputed Mr. Bristow's orders. In the same period of time another source of difference arose, which is most imperfectly connected with the same subject, and is thus explained by Mr. Cowper, in reply to an appeal made to him by Mr. Bristow for that purpose. That Mr. Bristow "recommended to the Nabob Vizier the immediate institution of a Fowjdarry Adawlet at Lucknow;"—that Mr. Bristow's "sole motive in this recommendation (if Mr. Cowper had not utterly misunderstood him) was to restore peace and order to the capital, and security to its inhabitants;"—that as the Governor General had himself mentioned the want of proper courts of justice, as a cause of great evils, but advised much caution in their introduction; and as both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper apprehended "Danger from the abrupt application of the remedy, when the evil was universal," Mr. Bristow, "whose attention was engaged by objects of more immediate importance, requested, that Mr. Cowper would enquire and endeavour to ascertain how far a reformation, so necessary to the prosperity and happiness both of the Prince and people, might be effected with the least possible inconvenience and delay."—That "in conformity to Mr. Bristow's wishes, he sent for Mowlevy Mobein, who had received his (Mr. Bristow's) instructions to assist him, proposing to enter with him into such explanations as might afford him an idea of the system of jurisprudence then established there;" but the Mowlevy assured him, that "there was not, nor had been for years, even the shadow of a police;" that his appointment was "a mockery, and himself a pageant."—After much discussion of the unsuitness of such a man as the Mowlevy (a schoolmaster) "to dispense law to a whole people, and to unite in his person, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of such extensive countries," which he says was an indication of the disposition of the Minister, too plain to be mistaken, he adds, "I must confess, I drew a conclusion from it that at once induced me to augur very ill of our undertaking, and determined me to proceed in it with all wariness and circumspection." The issue was, that after very mature deliberation, he advised Mr. Bristow "to confine his views for the present to the institution of a Fowjdarry Court for the capital only" (which I must observe he had before mentioned as the original institution, and actually formed) — that Mr. Bristow took his advice, and obtained the Nabob's assent, and his appointment of Mowlevy Mobein to preside in the Court, now limited to the capital; "and here," says he, "the matter still rests to this hour; and to this hour the inhabitants of Lucknow are left in a condition of licentiousness, very near ap-
"preaching to a state of nature."

I have recapitulated Mr. Cowper's account of his commission, but I profess that I do not understand the drift either of the appointment, or of his explanation of it. What gave occasion for the latter, was this:—Mr. Cowper, by some commission from Mr. Bristow, received petitions from the inhabitants, to which he affixed orders, in the formal style of mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the redress of the petitioners. This, Mr. Bristow said, had been misrepresented as a superintendence of the court of Adawlet, and an usurpation of his Excellency's right of sovereignty;—and he therefore called upon Mr. Cowper, in writing, to “state the instructions which he had received from Mr. Bristow on this occasion, and his proceedings in consequence;” and “explain his conduct relative to such petitions as Mr. Bristow might have referred to him.” The sum of Mr. Cowper's explanation is, if I conceive it rightly, that he received from Mr. Bristow neither appointment nor instruction, nor performed any act relative to either.

With respect to the petition, he says, and prefaces what he says with calling it “the undisguised state of the case,” that as the petitions were referred to him he had them read, and directed Houssein Alla Cawn to write on the face of them severally an order, such as, had it finally rested with him to settle them, he should have issued upon the occasion, and then bad him carry them to the Minister;” “Not,” he adds, “that the Vizier's seal should be affixed,” but “that the Minister should decide upon the propriety of his ideas, and immediately reject or adopt them, as he saw fit.” This the Minister was to know instinctively, as appears from what immediately follows: “And I chose this mode of communicating them rather than by letter, because it was the simplest and readiest, &c. He then refers to one of the petitions, which he incloses; and I will insert it here, with two others furnished by Hyder Beg Cawn, for their curiosity.

Mr. Cowper's
Superscription.

Sheik Durgahes,
Naib of Rodurmun Sokul,
having made himself acquainted
with the contents of Erzee, must
enquire into the same; in case
the grievance is founded in fact,
let him redress it, and send a Ra-
zee Naumeh to the Presence.

The renowned Nuvvaub, the Dispenser of Justice to the Age.

Arzee.

Buddim Sing is Kannoongo, of the Purgunnah of Durreaabad, Munfa Sing, Jemadar of the Mouza of Shapoor, has confined the brother of your slaves for these eleven months past unjustly, and without cause, and will not set him at liberty; the reason is, that during the Aumildaree of Setul Chund, the dismissed Aumil of the Jagheers, he entered in an agreement for the above Mouza or district, under the fecularity of the said Kaunoongo: He has moreover plundered our property, and razed our habitation. We hope from your goodness and favour that our brother may obtain his liberty, and that we may, agreeably to justice, receive back the property, goods, grain, &c. which he has plundered.

Concludes as usual.

Erzee of Lelik Sing
and Derbaud Sing.

Mr. Cowper's
superscription, in
the hand writing
of his Moonshy.

Let orders
be issued to Jaun-
Beg not to molest the
habitations of the widows,
but make good the inju-
ry he has done them.

Erzee to the Nuvvaub, the Dispenser of Justice, &c.

Arzee.

Sets forth, That Jauni Beg unjustly, and by force and violence, hath seized upon the dwellings of certain widows. You are the protector of the poor. Whatever may be your determination in behalf of the widows, be pleased to declare it. We have no other refuge but you, &c. He formerly pulled down four or five houses, and he has now prohibited water from being carried to four or five others.

Signed, Erzee of
the Widows.

In the hand writing
of Mr. Cow-
per's Moonche.

Let orders
be issued to Fakur
Chund not to injure and
oppress without cause, but let
the Sons in Law of Haujee
Aka Mahummed at Liberty,
and write an account of the
circumstances respecting them
to the Prefence.

Arzee.

Sets forth, that the two Sons in Law to Haujee Aukau Mahummed have been confined in prison during the whole of the last year: From the time of Fakur Chund's appointment, he has treated them with the utmost severity, even to the prohibiting their food from being brought to them.—We had rented the Purgunah of Aali Gunge for three years.—Four months of the Fussull of Hurreef remained when we were turned out: All that was received to that period was paid; and if he had continued through the Hurreef Fussul, the remainder would have been paid.—We are in no shape guilty.—We hope from your favour and goodness, that in your kindness to the poor and the helpless you will set them at liberty, &c.

Signed, The Erzee
of the family of
Hagee Auka
Mahummed.

Let those who will, comment on this transaction. It was a gross and most indecent attempt to dictate to the Vizier of the empire the words of his own mandates, which the Vizier was to copy from Mr. Cowper's draft, and issue without a knowledge of the subject. It is an insult to common sense to impose any other construction upon it.

Mr. Bristow's motives for giving these extraordinary authorities, and enforcing them with so many angry movements, is more extraordinary than the acts themselves; and I must own that I first read them with an idea which no consequent act has effaced, that he wrote them under the conviction that he might write what he pleased, in the assurance of its being favourably accepted.

I have already mentioned the instructions which I gave to Mr. Middleton, relating to the introduction of Courts of Justice in the Nabob Vizier's dominions, which will be found, on a liberal examination of them, to have been dictated under doubts of its expediency. In my instructions to Mr. Bristow, written with a fuller and recent experience, I expressed those doubts in terms, assigning many strong reasons for entertaining them, and concluded with recommending the subject to his enquiry, but without venturing to give him any instructions concerning it. Mr. Bristow, in a letter

a letter which he wrote on the 12th December, professedly intended as a detail of his transactions and intentions respecting the execution of my instructions, adopts all my conclusions ; and adds to them other arguments, much stronger, against the institution of Adawlets ; and so much stronger, that these alone ought to have deterred him from attempting it. He closes the subject with the following words :

“ I would, however, propose, that Moulavy Mobein, the man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue with the name of Sudder ul Huck ; and when regularity shall be introduced into other branches of the Government, the extension of his power will form part of the plan.”

These are the authorities which Mr. Bristow quotes from his attempt to introduce the establishment of his plan, whatever it was, for the administration of justice ; and they are inserted at full length in the third number of the Appendix to his Letter. I appeal to the same authorities, for proof that I gave him no instructions to institute Courts of Justice ; that he had therefore no authority to attempt it ; that he himself declared it to be improper ; and by his own interpretation of my instructions gave them the force of orders prohibiting any such attempt ; that by such a declaration, concluding with a recommendation to suffer the nominal appointment to subsist, without any substantial application of it, he certainly intended to convey to me the assurance inevitably implied by it, that he would himself attempt nothing beyond the appointment ; and that, by attempting it, he has consequently been guilty of the double charge of disobedience of orders and deception.

I have now gone through the examination of the charges against Mr. Bristow, and of his answers to them, according to the order in which he has himself arranged them. I shall not attempt, by any recapitulation of them, to point out the strength of the former, or the insufficiency of the latter. I shall leave both to make their own impression ; and doubt not that they will necessarily produce, in the minds of others, a conviction which they have produced in my own, that the truth of every charge against Mr. Bristow is either positively or presumptively established, even by the authorities which he has himself produced to refute them.

I myself am personally aggrieved by Mr. Bristow's conduct and pretensions. Every accumulation of his guilt is doubled by the attempt to fix the original charge of it upon me. In his declarations to the Nabob Vizier, to the Minister, and even in his addresses to the Board, he appeals to my instructions, as the rule and warrant of his actions. To disprove this, I need only to appeal to my instructions themselves : these had one essential object,—the discharge of the arrears due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, with his growing debt ; and every article of them had a regard either to the means of rendering this point effectual, or to the cautions requisite in the exercise of an unavowed influence, in the place of a lawful authority. The means by which our Government acquired this influence, and its right to exercise it, will require a previous explanation : both originated in our connection with the Nabob Suja Dowla. I found him a dependent on the Company, or rather on the Commander in chief of the army. Under the authority of the Council of which I was the President, in the year 1773, I concluded a treaty with him, which left him optionally free, but virtually dependent on our Government, by the reciprocal obligations of it, which on our part consisted in military assistance whenever he demanded it ; and on his, the payment of a fixed monthly subsidy for the expences attending it. He remained the absolute sovereign of his own dominions ; and whenever he found the presence of our army, or the ascendant of our alliance, too powerful for his ease or dignity, he might free himself from both, by the dismissal of the former. But the necessity of his affairs rendered it unsafe or inconvenient to part with it, as was evinced by the experiment of a few months, in which the army was remanded to our frontier, and again recalled for his service ; and thus its attachment to him, and the kind of tribute which he paid for the use of it, were rendered permanent, but in such a mode, as conduced to his interest and safety, without a diminution of personal consequence. He was himself the instrument of forming this relation ; he felt the advantages of it ; he experienced nothing humiliating in the superiority of the part assigned to our Government in it : and in the short interval which followed the construction of it, two rich and extensive members were added to his paternal dominions, besides that which he acquired with it.

Let me add, without the imputation of assuming too much self-consequence, that my personal behaviour to him was unvariably marked by a studied respect. In public, I addressed him as my acknowledged superior : in private, for only one person was ever privy to our conferences, I made my demands in firm but decent language ; exacted his compliance, by stating the grounds of our mutual necessities, without either concealment or exaggeration ; and obtained, with his cheerful and most willing concession, the best accession of a new dominion, a portion of the wealth of a valuable and remote territory, without the burthen of its administration. He parted from me contented ; and if I may trust to those assurances which my station may be suspected to have extorted from private adulation, he publickly and frequently acknowledged the obligations which he owed me ; and even in his last

last moments recurred to them, in the line of conduct which he recommended to his son and successor, the present Nabob Asfoph ul Dowla.

With his death a new political system commenced, and Mr. Bristow was constituted the instrument of its formation, and trustee for the management of it. The Nabob Asfoph ul Dowla was deprived of a large part of his inheritance, I mean the province of Benares, attached by a very feeble and precarious tenure to our dominions; the army fixed to a permanent station in a remote line of his frontier, with an augmented and perpetual subsidy; a new army, amphibiously composed of troops in his service and pay, commanded by English Officers of our own nomination, for the defence of his new conquests; and his own natural troops annihilated or alienated by the insufficiency of his revenue for all his disbursements, and the prior claims of those which our authority or influence commanded; in a word, he became the vassal of the Government: but he still possessed an ostensible Sovereignty, his titular rank of Vizier of the Empire rendered him a conspicuous object of view to all the states and chiefs of India; and on the moderation and justice with which the British Government in Bengal exercised its influence over him, many points most essential to his political strength, and to the honour of the British name, depended.

This is not a place, nor have I room in it, to prove what I shall here content myself with affirming, that by a sacred and undeviating observance of every principle of public faith, the British dominion might have by this time acquired the means of its extension, through a virtual submission to its authority, to every region of Hindostan and Deccan. I am not sure that I should advise such a design, were it practicable, which at this time it certainly is not: and I very much fear that the limited formation of such equal alliances as might be useful to our present condition, and conduce to its improvement, is become liable to almost unsurmountable difficulties. Every power in India must wish for the support of ours, but they all dread the connection.

The subjection of Bengal, and the deprivation of the family of Jaffier Ally Cawn, though an effect of inevitable necessity, the present usurpations of the rights of the Nabob Wallar Jau, in the Carnatic, and the licentious violations of the treaty existing between the Company and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, though checked by the remedial interposition of this Government, stand as terrible Precedents against us. The effects of our connection with the Nabob Asfoph ul Dowla had a rapid tendency to the same consequences, and it has been my invariable study to prevent it, by the removal or restriction of every authority or influence derived from our Government which interfered with his, and by the promise of whatever means I might possess for withdrawing that interposition of it in the internal management of his affairs, which we exercised in the assignments made of portions of his revenue for the payment of the Company's debts, whenever he should either have discharged them, or could afford a security for their payment. It is not unknown to the members of the Board, who composed it in the beginning of the year 1781, how much it was my wish, even then, to return on a new commission to the Residence of the Nabob of Owd, provided I could be entrusted with powers to make such an accommodation, for his finances were daily diminishing; the Presence of the representative of our Government enfeebled that of the Nabob in its executive acts, and all the provinces of his dominions were gradually sinking into decline, the reproach of which, even from our own countrymen, was cast upon our Government as the cause of it.

Unfortunately, the Nabob Vizier wanted the requisite talents for business. His understanding, though far under-rated in the common opinion of it, was deficient in many other requisite qualities of Government; but it was united with a gentleness of manners, a susceptibility of kindness, and a pliancy of will, which might, in proper hands, constitute an equivalent to them. It was in my reliance on the effect of these qualities that I solicited, and in their effect obtained from him, in return for my concessions, his agreement to the admission of the assistance of the Resident, in the charge then specially given to his Minister, of his finances and public disbursements. Dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Middleton, the Resident to whom this charge was first committed, and of his deputy, Mr. Johnson, to whom he delegated it, I formed the resolution of naming Mr. Bristow to it in their stead. To this I had various and powerful inducements. The first and principal was, the reiterated order of the Court of Directors for his appointment: secondly, the wish of the other members of the Council urging it: thirdly, their declarations of uniting to support my authority, and other concurrent circumstances removing the objections which had hitherto opposed it: fourthly, a reliance on the personal gratitude of Mr. Bristow, for my optional nomination of him to so important a trust: and, fifthly, his assurances, and a pledge given me for the performance of them, in which I then reposed a religious confidence:—I proposed, and the Board agreed to his appointment, leaving it to me to give his instructions. These were accordingly delivered, first verbally, but accompanied with heads in writing for his remembrance, in a discourse which occupied four hours of my time, when I was yet too ill to write, and they were afterwards dictated, for I continued unable to write them; and having received the approbation of the Board, they were transmitted to him on the 24th of October.

I have detailed the process of this affair to shew, at least, the improbability of Mr. Bristow's misunderstanding my intentions respecting the line of conduct which he was to pursue, if these were really con-

contrary to that which he did adopt. Hitherto the Resident had never interfered beyond advice and persuasion. I myself never affected a higher claim; nor had I a suspicion that Mr. Bristow would go beyond it; it therefore never occurred to me to guard against it. On the contrary, I will freely confess, and I am ashamed of it, I yielded to him an implicit confidence. As to my instructions, and their real objects, I affirm, that they have been wholly neglected; nor has any use been made of them but to pervert them to designs of which I know not the authority, nor can devise any other end but private rapacity. In one instance, indeed, he may appear to conform to them, which is in his disagreements with the Minister, with whose conduct I was certainly much offended, on the occasions which had afforded me so much offence against Mr. Middleton; and I therefore warned him to keep a watchful eye on Hyder Beg Cawn, and I spoke of him in terms which marked great distrust of his principles, and dislike of his character. Whether I was right or wrong in my judgment, I will not now attempt to determine: I certainly erred in the unreserved manner in which I communicated it, since it has been so frequently and powerfully retorted upon me: but Hyder Beg Cawn is not the object of this discussion. Let his former conduct have been what it would, it will not justify Mr. Bristow in acts done consequent to it, and independent of it. Let his present conduct be what it will, it will not warrant Mr. Bristow's usurpation of an authority which was never entrusted to him, and in the commission of insults and indignities to a Sovereign Prince, united by treaty to the Company and to the British nation. There is not a syllable of my instructions which will admit of a construction of a power to assume any authority whatever in the administration of the Nabob Vizier.

The only passage which I find, in a recent search, to bear any thing like a tendency to it, is the close of the 13th article; in which, speaking of the dangerous abuse which the Begums had made of their Jagheers, I direct him to remonstrate in the strongest terms against their restoration; and I add, that he "must not permit it until this government shall have information of it;" but how far even this expression was from conveying the idea of his exercising an authority over the Nabob, will be demonstrated by the expressed purpose of the communication, in the words immediately following; viz. "and shall have time to interpose its influence for the prevention of it." This extract will shew, that in a case which I deemed of the utmost consequence to the safety of the Nabob's dominions, and of our political interests, in this instance more nearly than any other connected with it, I did not conceive, that even the Governor General and Council, in their collective capacity, had a right to interfere with authority; but could only make use of the means of persuasion, or, as it is expressed, "to interpose their influence," for preventing the evils which we supposed; and can it be believed, that I should invest Mr. Bristow with powers of which I disavowed the use myself, and denied the exercise of them to the administration of which I was the first Member?

The article respecting the Nabob Vizier begins with an injunction "to study, on every occasion, to conciliate his good will, and to shew him every ostensible and external mark of respect." I expressed "my hope, that he would not find it difficult to make the Nabob himself the mover of every act necessary, whether for the advancement of his own interests, or the discharge of his debt to the Company." I recommended to him to endeavour to win the Nabob's confidence from Hyder Beg Cawn: and I remember using this, or a very like expression, in my verbal instructions:—"Be you his Minister, and make yourself his Advocate, and the Vindicator of his rights, if his present Minister shall injure them." And I strictly enjoined a preference of the Nabob's claim to the sum allotted to his personal expences before any other, little imagining that this clause would be perverted to a virtual but effectual deprivation of the use of it.

The advice which I thus pointedly recommended to Mr. Bristow, was such as I should have pursued myself, had I been in his situation, and with a well-grounded expectation of succeeding in attaining the prescribed objects of it; for I have myself experienced what might be effected by conciliation in situations the same as his, and in others not dissimilar from it, and on minds more difficult than the meek spirit of the Nabob Asoph u Dowlah; for I never found either the acute apprehensions and quick susceptibility of Meer Cossim, nor the pride and manly sense of the Nabob Suja Dowla, impenetrable to arguments applied to their interests, and delivered with truth and plain dealing, which were all the arts I ever used in my political negotiations.

But I have a further proof, and an unanswerable one, that I neither had, nor could have had, any design in any commission given to Mr. Bristow, either hostile to the Nabob Vizier, or offensive to his feelings, without such a profligacy of character as must have been marked by the whole tenor of my life according with it. When I mentioned to Mr. Bristow my intention of appointing him to the Residency of Lucknow, I at the same time informed him, that I could not yet effect it, until I had an assurance that it would be acceptable to the Nabob Vizier, not knowing whether, from former transactions, the Nabob might not have a personal exception to him; and I therefore directed him to apply by letter to the Nabob himself for his consent. Mr. Bristow did write to him accordingly. I also caused Rajah Govind Ram, the Nabob's Vakeel, to apprize his master that the application was made with my knowledge, and with my wish that it might prove effectual, if the Nabob had not the objection which I had apprehended; and left he might be induced, by his remembrance of

the interest by which Mr. Bristow's former appointment had been before made, to object to it on a principle of delicacy to myself, I desired Rajah Govind Ram to assure him, that Mr. Bristow should receive his appointment from my own choice, not by the imposition of any authority contrary to it; but I abstained from any direct communication of these sentiments, that the Nabob might be the freer in his decision upon the proposition submitted to him. I have already alluded to this transaction in a minute, dated the 7th of March 1783, and dictated on a different occasion, and with other particulars, which are here omitted.—Mr. Bristow will not deny the fact, as I have related it; and Mr. Macpherson will possibly recollect it.

Is it possible that I could have used so much delicacy, and affected such a tenderness towards the Nabob, if I meant to send a tyrant to rule over him?

I shall forbear to speak my apprehensions of the consequences, if it shall be finally resolved by the Members of this Board, that Mr. Bristow shall be formally vested with the power of ruling the dominions appertaining to the Nabob Asoph u Dowlah, and guaranteed to him against all invaders, by a sacred treaty, by which the faith and honour of the British nation, and not the Company alone, are pledged to maintain it. A system of such controul cannot subsist on constructive powers; and if the Board do not notify to Mr. Bristow the declaration which I have made, of the revocation of those which he received from me, and which he has grossly abused, I shall; and at his peril let him dare hereafter to quote them, as containing the authority for his actions. Those who abet him in his conduct ought to prescribe to him the rule of it. When I am made acquainted with that rule, I will record my opinion of it.—Would to God I could prevent it, and the dreadful consequences which, however, qualified, must attend the exercise of any dominion built on such a foundation, and committed to such a ruler!

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secr. to the Secret Departmt.

COPY Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude, and its Dependencies, and of the Reigning Family thereof; including the Charges made by Mr. HASTINGS against Mr. BRISTOW, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 6th October 1783.

From HYDER BEG KHAN: Received September 27th 1783.

Usual introduction.

THE disputes which have arisen with Mr. Bristow, and the violences exercised by that Gentleman have been repeatedly communicated to you by his Highness, and by me.

On every occasion, and at every time, when Mr. Bristow has offered such violences, as Colonel Martin was Mr. Bristow's friend, I gave information of those circumstances to him, and he, as a friend, advised him against such measures; but the self-sufficiency of Mr. Bristow would never suffer the advice of any one to make its proper impressions. In the representations I have made to you, I have never deviated from the truth. Copies of such correspondence as has passed between Mr. Bristow and me on public affairs, I have transmitted to you. Colonel Martin is acquainted with such matters as have passed verbally between us; and indeed, with those which have been the subjects of our correspondence. If you think proper, let the necessary orders be sent to Colonel Martin, and the truth of the foregoing particulars will be made known to you by his evidence.

His

His Highness, and I, your servant, hope your justice; and that from impartial justice we shall obtain redress.

The interest of the Company's Surcars have never yet been neglected, nor shall they in future be neglected.

Concludes as usual.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 14th October 1783.

The Governor General informs the Board that he has heard from good authority, that the early crop has generally failed up the country, and the famine has some time been felt in the western part towards Delhi, and that a scarcity is apprehended down as far as Benares.

Such part of the Secret Proceedings of the 29th ultimo, as relate to this subject, are transferred to this department, and recorded as follows:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to transmit you a copy of a letter I have received from the Resident at the Vizier's Court; and I cannot help remarking upon it, that it is very strange he should refer your Honourable Board to me for information upon the mode of supplying grain for the troops here, as he cannot be ignorant that his Excellency the Vizier's agents are wholly entrusted with the furnishing supplies of every kind for the troops at this station.

And I should on that account have applied to him upon an emergency of that nature. For if he would exert the authority vested in him, there would be no danger of the troops suffering from the scarcity which he seems to think we have such an alarming prospect of. And in order to prepare against the fatal effects of the famine we are threatened with, I hope your Honourable Board will in your wisdom think fit to order stores of every kind of grain to be sent up here from the lower provinces in good time, but I cannot presume to point out to you what is necessary on the occasion, as you must be informed on that head better than I possibly can be.

Although the crop of the first season has totally failed, I have yet some hope that the following season may be a plentiful one; for two years ago we had here a similar failure of the first crop, but a fall of rain at the close of the season produced a plentiful crop of the second, and so prevented a scarcity.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Colonel, commanding 2d brigade.

Cawnpore,
10th September 1783.

Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

The alarming prospect of a famine, from the failure of the periodical rains until this advanced season of the year, obliges me to request you will transmit your opinion to the Governor General and Council, on the most eligible mode of furnishing the quantity of grain which shall be required for the subsistence of the troops under your command, during the period so dreadful a calamity may be likely to last. I have referred the Honourable Board to you for particular information on those heads.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
September 8th 1783.

A true copy.
(Signed) James Morgan.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

It is with the utmost concern I inform you, that the periodical rains have been hitherto so exceedingly unfavourable, as to expose these provinces to the most dreadful of all calamities, a famine. Supposing even we should, for the short period that remains of the season, have the most plentiful rains, still the mischief to the Kurrief crop must be very great. For three years past, the rains during the latter end of the season, and the usual showers in the months of December or January (which are also necessary to furnish plentiful crops) have failed, both in the Vizier's dominions and the adjacent countries. At Delhi and Agra, numbers have perished from the scarcity, and it is a circumstance I relate with the deepest sorrow, that such was the alarming state of the Vizier's dominions, as to preclude his Highness from affording to the neighbouring people the assistance which humanity should otherwise have prompted.

The scarcity was beginning to rage in the Frontier provinces of Rolhi Cund and Etaya, and a prohibition of the exportation of grain became a measure of absolute necessity. On this head I have already transmitted information to your Honourable Board.

The unsettled state of the Vizier's dominions, the great abuse of authority in every branch of his Highness's Government, and the poverty of all ranks of men, afford a prospect, the distressful consequences of which are beyond the powers of description. I hope, Gentlemen, so circumstanced, that I shall be excused from suggesting those means which occur to me for the alleviation of the evil; the putting an entire stop to it will I fear be totally impracticable.

The situation of the countries to the westward being similar to our own, it is impossible to hope for supplies from those quarters—his Highness can only expect assistance from the Company's provinces; and in this case, I would recommend to your Honourable Board to grant a remission of duties, and every encouragement to merchants who shall import grain into the Vizier's dominions. The same remission of duties should be published by his Highness.

The supply of grain to your troops will become a matter of immediate and previous consideration; and I beg leave to recommend that you take this important object under your own inspection, by appointing proper persons, either in the Company's or Vizier's dominions, to provide the necessary quantities of grain, and that it shall be kept in store at Cawnpore, and Futtu Ghur.

I have addressed the commanding officers, requesting that they would transmit their opinions to your Honourable Board on the most eligible mode of furnishing the supplies, and the quantity required.

Lucknow,
September 8th 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Resolved, That the duties be taken off for two months from the 1st October, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country, and that the Board do then consider of the necessity of prolonging the term.

The following orders were in consequence issued.

JOHN SHORE, Esquire, Acting President, and the other Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

The Resident at Lucknow having represented to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, that the periodical rains have been hitherto so unfavourable, as to expose the Vizier's provinces to the most dreadful of all calamities, a famine; and the Board deeming it incumbent upon them to provide for their relief as far as they can, and for the subsistence of the Company's troops in the Vizier's dominions in this time of scarcity, have been pleased to resolve, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term.

This information is conveyed to you by their order, that you may make the same public throughout the Company's provinces.

Council Chamber,
29th September 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

E. HAY,
Sub Secretary.
JOHN

JOHN MACKENZIE, Esquire, Préfident, and the other Commissioners of Customs.

Gentlemen,

The Resident at Lucknow having represented to the Honourable Governor General and Council, that the periodical rains have been hitherto so unfavourable, as to expose the Vizier's provinces to the most dreadful of all calamities, a famine; and the Board deeming it incumbent upon them to provide for their relief as far as they can, and for the subsistence of the Company's troops in the Vizier's dominions in this time of scarcity, have been pleased to resolve, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term. You are directed by the Honourable Board to issue the necessary orders in consequence to the officers of your department.

Council Chamber,
29th Sept. 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. H A Y,
Sub Secretary.

JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at his Excellency the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge their receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, and to acquaint you that, in consequence of the information which it conveys to them, that the periodical rains have been hitherto so very unfavourable, as to expose the Vizier's provinces to the dreadful calamity of a famine; they have been pleased to issue orders, and to direct that the same may be made public, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term.

Council Chamber,
the 29th Sept. 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. H A Y,
Sub Secretary.

Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge their receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply to it, that they have been pleased to issue orders, and to direct that the same may be made public, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term.

Council Chamber,
the 29th September 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. H A Y,
Sub Secretary.

FRANCIS FOWKE, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having received information that the periodical rains have been hitherto so very unfavourable, as to expose the Vizier's provinces to the most dreadful of all calamities, a famine, and that a scarcity is already apprehended as far down as Benares; I am directed to acquaint you, that they have been pleased to issue orders, and to cause the same to be made public, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the Upper Country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term.

Council Chamber,
the 29th Sept. 1783.
Vol. III.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. H A Y,
Sub Secretary.
Read

T t t

Read the following letters and enclosures from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Under date the 8th instant, I had the honour to inform you of the melancholy prospect of an approaching famine; and it is with the deepest concern I am necessitated to address you again on this disagreeable subject. Should we yet have a favourable change of weather, the Rubby harvest would be saved; but as the season is so far advanced, it is, in my opinion, unsafe to place any reliance on fortuitous events, and every possible expedient should be adopted to alleviate the dreadful consequences which are apprehended. The inclosed copy of my correspondence with the commanding officers (No. 1.) will explain how very severely a scarcity is already felt, from mere apprehension of a famine; for as the evil cannot exist at the present period, the cause must proceed from some fatal error in the management of the Vizier's affairs; and a calamity, which in itself is shocking to humanity, is thus aggravated by the abuse of power, and the anarchy which prevails in every part of his Highness's dominions. So inadequate are the measures followed to the object to be attained, that the necessary supplies for the Nabob's household, and the inhabitants of Lucknow, are furnished with difficulty. I speak from what I have really experienced, having for a whole day been unable to procure a small quantity of grain sufficient for the support of my family. The inconveniencies we are likely to suffer, have induced me to propose to the Gentlemen of Lucknow our purchasing a stock of grain equal to our own consumption, and that of our servants and dependants, including the Resident's guard, and that every man should receive his quota, paying the prime cost.—By this plan we shall be relieved from disputes with the Vizier's subjects, and the disagreeable necessity we now find ourselves under of applying to his Highness, which is actually the case, for his influence to enforce our daily supplies of the necessaries of life. Sensible, Gentlemen, of the infamy which would deservedly attend my engaging in commercial concerns, to benefit by the miseries of mankind, and knowing how injuriously the characters of some respectable persons were aspersed during the famine in Bengal, I think it a duty I owe my own reputation to make this declaration of my intentions, and solicit your approbation. I further intend to leave the management of the purchases, and the disposal of the grain, in the hands of any four Gentlemen at Lucknow, and conduct the whole transaction in the most open and public manner.

Excuse my again addressing you on the necessity of adopting timely and effectual measures for the supply of the troops in the field; the difficulties they now labour under are evident, and hereafter I much doubt if it will be possible to procure, even by compulsion, the necessary quantities of grain. I am convinced, that little or no assistance can be expected from the officers of the Vizier's government; many of them receive a considerable proportion of the revenue in kind, and they will not fail to take every advantage of the times, to make an enormous and unjustifiable profit. How to counteract abuses which are founded on systematical errors, is not an easy task; for from the uncontrolled authority possessed by every Aumil, and Hyder Beg Cawn's obstinacy in opposing every measure of reform, the decrease of revenue, and general misery are daily accelerated. The total want of police creates personal insecurity; each Zemindar of a village exercises a tyranny; is the revenger of his own wrongs; and the lives of the inhabitants are sacrificed without enquiry, and even the forms of justice are superseded. A recent instance occurred, for an explanation of which I beg to refer you to the inclosed copy (No. 2.) of letters from Captain Wedderburne and Major Nicol. For the daring robbery and murders* committed not fifty yards from my own guard, I have hitherto been unable to obtain justice, though part of the property stolen was seized, and the offenders traced to Miliabad, a district under Ahmed Beg, a dependent and an immediate protégé of the acting Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn. His Highness had, but the week before the outrage happened, compelled the Cutwals of Lucknow to enter into the allegations to make restitution for losses sustained within their respective jurisdictions. I applied for justice in the form prescribed, and likewise insisted on one of the Cutwals, Muckoo Cawn, a man notorious for his collusion with the thieves, being compelled to exert his endeavours in apprehending them. My applications were treated with contempt. Muckoo Cawn, shortly after, received distinguishing marks of the Vizier's confidence and favour, by being promoted to the office of Superintendent of the Police of Lucknow, and restitution has been promised and exacted. I have kept a register of one hundred and twenty robberies and murders perpetrated in Lucknow and its suburbs, during the last six months, and it is a certain and incontrovertible fact, that not a single offender has been brought to justice.

My motive, Gentlemen, in making this representation, is to present to your view a correct, though cruel picture, of the situation of these provinces, and of the tumults and bloodshed which are to be expected during the approaching calamity. All order and regularity have long since been banished, and we are not informed at Lucknow of the numberless outrages committed in the interior parts of the country; at least I should judge so from my correspondence with the Aumils, and other natives, which contain an uninterrupted narrative of seditions and tumults, and earnest applications for military aid, to awe or expel refractory Zemindars.

* Vide Resident's address to the Honourable Board, dated the 28th May 1783.

The Vizier has issued general orders to the Aumils for prohibiting the exportation and monopoly of grain, and directing a reasonable affize to be fixed; but from the causes I have stated, and the total want of subordination in every branch of the government, there is but too much reason to apprehend they will avail little in averting the impending calamity.

Lucknow,
24th Sept. 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. S. Having applied to Almas Ally Cawn for an order to his Naibs to supply the troops under Col. Cumming's command with five hundred maunds of grain a day, I have the pleasure to inform you, that he has complied. His Highness has also directed, in case of the murders and robbery perpetrated in the Pergunnah of Sindicla, that restitution should be made to the surviving sufferers on the families of the deceased, that a fine be levied upon the Pergunnah, and the offenders be apprehended, if possible, and brought to condign punishment.

25th September 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 4th September 1783.

I HAVE to inform you, that Captain Grueber marches to-morrow morning for Berelli with his battalion, to relieve the four companies of the 21st regiment now at that station.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of addressing you again with a complaint against the people in a district belonging to the Aumil of Rohiltund. I have just received information of the inhabitants of Paherpore having stopped the boats belonging to the Gentlemen of the Bareilly detachment. It is likely, that before this time they have plundered the baggage they contained; however, that no endeavour to save them might be wanting on my part, I have ordered Captain Grueber to march that way with his battalion, and to effect their immediate release. But this is not a single instance of the audacious behaviour of these people; every day produces some complaint of the same nature. I am continually writing to the Phoullar of Jellalabad, and other places, without producing any good effect; and as the scarcity of grain in the country increases, the difficulty of bringing provisions to camp becomes still greater. The troops already begin to suffer distress; and the evil demands a speedy remedy. I have therefore to request that you will, as soon as possible, represent these circumstances to his Excellency the Vizier, and recommend to him to use such means as will be most certain of procuring redress. I do not believe that Perwannahs, or any writings, will produce the required effect. It is necessary his Excellency should employ some military force to ensure obedience to his orders, and to punish those insurgents, either by his own troops, or to permit me to employ those of the Company on that service.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, 5th September 1783.

I WROTE you yesterday respecting the difficulty we were under in procuring provisions for the camp. I am now unwillingly obliged to address you again on the same subject.

I am this moment informed of the Cutwal of Illalabad having stopped 200 bullocks loaded with grain; at the same time it is represented to me, that there is not a grain of wheat in our Bazar. This being the case, I am reduced to the necessity of sending a party of sepoys to release the bullocks above-mentioned. It is with great reluctance I have adopted this measure, without the express command or approbation of his Excellency. But circumstances are such as will not admit of a moment's delay; I must again most earnestly entreat you to represent this to the Vizier without any delay, and to inform him also, that we are in a manner besieged by the Officers of Government. Our supplies are stopped on every side, and our distresses are risen to such an height, as must compel me to send an armed force to the several parts of the country whence the supplies are usually brought; and I must take the responsibility on myself, and state the circumstances at full length to the Honourable Board, should the Vizier disapprove of my conduct: I trust, however, you will see this matter in its true light, and render this unnecessary. The Vizier's Cutwal has just now represented to me, that if the grain now stopped on the roads is not released, he shall be obliged to leave camp, as he is in danger from the resentment of the troops.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, 8th September 1783.

I Enclose you the copy of an order issued by his Highness to Mahomed Cazim, Rajah Surat Sing, Jaoo Loll, and Mahomed Beg. I beg the favour of your informing me to whose jurisdiction the places you specify (Illalabad, Paherpore) belong. I hope the party you have detached to the former, and the orders you gave Captain Grueber concerning the latter, will have the desired effect; and I can only say, that if you should have succeeded in apprehending any of the offenders, I will use my utmost endeavours with his Highness that they may receive exemplary and severe punishment.

TRANSLATION of an Order from his Highness the NABOB VIZIER to MEHA RAJA SURAT SING, Superintendent of Barrelly, &c. MIRZA MAHOMMED CAZEM, Aumil of Jellalpoore, MIRZA MAHOMMED BEG, Sizowal of Firockabad, and RAJA JAOO LOLL, Aumil of Sandy Pawlly, dated the 8th of Showall 1197.

THE supplies of grain for the troops under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming having been impeded, I direct that you use every means to assist in furnishing them; and should any Zemindars, or others, detain or intercept the supplies, and military aid be required, you will make your representation to Colonel Cumming, who will grant you assistance.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel JAMES MORGAN, 8th September 1783.

THE alarming prospect of a famine, from the failure of the periodical rains until this advanced season of the year, obliged me to request you will transmit your opinion to the Governor General and Council, on the most eligible mode of furnishing the quantity of grain which shall be required for the subsistence of the troops under your command, during the period so dreadful a calamity may be likely to last. I have referred the Honourable Board to you for particular information on this head.

A letter to the same purport with the foregoing written to Sir John Cumming.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON, 8th September 1783.

THE alarming prospect of a famine, from the failure of the periodical rains until this advanced season of the year, obliges me to request you will transmit your opinion to me on the most eligible mode of furnishing the quantity of grain which shall be required for the subsistence of the troops under your command, during the period so dreadful a calamity may be likely to last.

COPY of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel KNUDSON to Mr. BRISTOW, 11th September 1783.

I have the honour to inform you that the four companies of Sepoys, which were attached to my command, have this day been relieved by a battalion from Futtly Ghur, under the command of Captain Grueber, which officer is at present next in command to me.

The failure of the autumnal rains threatens this country with the greatest calamity, the crops on the ground for want of water; and as it is with much concern I must observe, that every where presents us with the prospect of an approaching famine. By my efforts, grain still continues to be sold here at a moderate rate; we have wheat at 17 seer for a rupee, and pulse and other grain cheaper in proportion. I have requested of Raja Surat Sing to exert his authority in preventing the monopoly of the grain, as it must be productive of very fatal consequences to the poor.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Knudson to Mr. BRISTOW, September the 12th, 1783.

By this Dank I have the honour to receive your letter of the 8th instant : conformable to your request I shall transmit to you in a few days an exact estimate of the daily consumption of provisions in my camp, with my opinion regarding the steps which appear necessary to be taken to prevent the troops under my command from suffering want, should this country be visited by the calamity which the failure of the periodical rains threatens it with.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, 17th September 1783.

Agreeably to your desire, I have made enquiry into the monthly consumption of grain by the detachment under my command, which is as follows :

		Mons per Month.	Mons per Month.
Wheat	—	7,350	88,200
Dal	—	1,500	18,000
Barley	—	5,250	63,000
Rice	—	750	9,000
Bedgere and Jewer	—	1,500	18,000
Gram	—	2,775	33,300
		19,125	229,500

In this estimate no allowance is made for Contractor's cattle, it being supposed that his Agents will provide for them.

Out of the 229,500 mons, it is reasonable to suppose that one third may be procured in the country, the remaining two thirds it would, in my opinion, be adviseable to purchase at the chiefest and most convenient markets either in the Vizier's dominions, or in the province of Behar, and to form a magazine.

The most eligible place for the magazine would be the fort at Futtu Ghur, because in case the troops march, a small force would suffice for its protection. Should a famine take place, as we have reason to apprehend, the country people would rise in arms, and seize provisions wherever they could be found. There will also be some difficulty in bringing the grain to Futtu Ghur, both by water and land, on account of the insurrection of the inhabitants of the places through or near which the grain may happen to pass.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. JAMES MORGAN to Mr. BRISTOW, 22d September 1783.

Being given to understand by the Deputy Cutwal, that 16 boats laden with different sorts of grain, belonging to the Merchants of this Bazar, have been forced to go back from Allumchund to Illahabad, by Ishmael Beg's son, and will not be permitted to come up here, I have to request that you will be so good as to send an order down for their being released : at this time there is not in the Bazar here scarcely sufficient grain to supply the troops for two days, and they have, I am concerned to hear it, began to complain about the scarcity already. Therefore, if you have no objection, I will immediately write to Captain Dennis to desire him to take care that no boats of grain coming up for this camp shall be in future stopped there, when passing on their way here ; and as most of our grain supplies have been usually drawn from the districts about Illahabad, I request that the Merchants of this Bazar may be allowed to purchase it there, as well as other people, for I understand they are prevented ; and I find that Colonel Sir John Cumming has stationed sepoy to prevent any from being brought down here from the upper districts, which circumstances will reduce me to the necessity of sending out guards to assist the Cutwal's people in getting the necessary supplies for the troops here, unless the country people are ordered to sell their grain to our Merchants, and will do so readily. For I cannot think of suffering the troops under my command to feel any distresses or difficulties

difficulties for want of grain, when I know there is abundance deposited at no great distance from my camp, and the country people are now hoarding up their grain, and burying it, with a seeming intention to take the advantage of the time, and to create a scarcity that I am afraid cannot be as yet general, and will not be so in all probability; and it would be strange were it suffered to be felt partially, and especially by our troops: To prevent which, if other effectual measures are not taken, I can do no otherwise than make use of sepoy. However, should I be necessitated to take that step, the greatest care shall be taken that the owners receive the full and proper price for their corn, and that no more shall be brought here than will be absolutely necessary for the consumption of the troops and camp followers, and no person shall be suffered to collect grain here, in order to carry it to other places to be sold.

I beg leave to repeat my request, that Seway Sing may be permitted to return here as soon as possible, as the people he has left in charge of the Bazar affairs here, seem unable to keep them from confusion.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel JAMES MORGAN, Sept. 23d 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 22d instant, and have, in consequence, requested Ishmael Beg, who is now here, to send an order to his son immediately to release the 16 boats laden with grain belonging to the merchants of your Bazar, which he had detained.

With respect to your writing to Captain Dennis to desire him to take care that no boats of grain coming to your camp should in future be stopped, I can have no objection to your doing it.

I shall dispatch Seway Sing to you to-morrow.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel JAMES MORGAN, Sept. 24th 1783.

I have given this letter to Sewayje Sing, and in reply to the detaching sepoy to protect the supplies of your camp, as proposed in your letter of the 22d instant, it appears to me a measure of necessity in the present state of affairs, and as such I shall recommend it to his Highness for his sanction; to-morrow I will address you more fully on this subject, as well as on Sewayee Sing's difference with Sectul Persaud.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, to Mr. BRISTOW, 21st Sept. 1783.

The troops being now almost four months in arrears, I beg leave to put you in mind how much they are distressed by the want of money and the dearth of provisions; they would not feel the former so severely, were it not accompanied with the latter. I am sensible the troops within the provinces are more in arrears than those which are here; but they feel it less, because grain is two thirds cheaper there than it is here. For this reason I should be extremely happy if you could furnish us with two months pay. I beg leave also to inform you, that it is with the greatest difficulty we procure grain for our daily consumption; and I am not a little apprehensive, that unless great care and precaution be taken, we may be, for a time, totally without any. I have been informed that there are 200,000 mons of grain treasured up at Kanooge; I wish, therefore, you would procure an order on Elmas Naib to supply us with 500 mons a day. The Benjars should pay the full price it is sold for in the country round Kanonge: And to prevent other people from purchasing under fictitious names, I would give Zewannas, or certificates, to camp Benjars, who should deliver in our Bazar the quantity they received at Kanonge.

True copies.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Captain CHARLES WEDDERBURN, commanding the 31st Regiment of Sepoys, to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, September 14th 1783.

Major Nicol having left this place the 13th, for Lucknow, and left me in charge of his Regiment to attend your orders.

I beg leave to inform you, Sir, that a number of sepoy, discharged from the regiment, were returning to their homes, that one of them came in here this evening, and declares that he, and about 25 others, were surrounded by a body of armed men (he thinks one hundred and fifty) in the Purgunnah of Sandecla, and Zemindarry of Bowanny Sing, Rajepoot; that after robbing the sepoy, who were twenty-five in number, of their clothes and three months arrears of pay each of them had, they murdered one of the number, and the others endeavouring to save themselves by flight were pursued, and ten more of them killed.

Having referred the matter to Solyman Beg, the Phoufdar's Naib here, he has written to the Naib at Mutcheretta (Cuseal Chund) to make full inquiry into the matter. Sandecla not being in the Khyrabad collection, I beg to be favoured with your orders, as I apprehend offenders so atrocious ought to meet with the most exemplary punishment.

COPY of a Letter from Major JAMES NICOL to Mr. BRISTOW, 22d September 1783.

Since the account you have had of Captain Wedderburn, of the atrocious action committed against the sepoy who were discharged from the regiment in the Purgunnah of Sandecla, five of them, who escaped from being massacred, have come to me, and requested I would represent the matter to you, so that they may have redress and restitution made them of the property they have been robbed of.

I have particularly examined into the matter; and they give the following account of it:

That on the 15th instant, on their way to their homes, they passed through the village Alta, in the above-mentioned Purgunnah, about nine in the morning, twenty-five in number, and that they halted at a well a short distance from the village to drink water. As they proceeded on their journey a few hundred yards from thence, they saw a number of armed men collecting on each side of the road, on which they halted. That Bowanny Syng, the Zemindar of Alta, who headed them, called out, they were deserters from the regiment, and thieves; they must therefore return to his village until they gave an account of themselves. The sepoy assured him they were neither the one nor the other, but sepoy who had been discharged the service, and had their discharges with them, with my signature to it. This did not satisfy Bowanny Sing—he insisted upon their going back to the village (as he pretended he could not allow them to proceed) as he had an order from Durgan Sing, the Talluckdar, not to permit them until they had obtained an order from the Phoufdar; on which they returned to the village. The Zemindar, Bowanny Sing, then told them, that they must put their coats, money, and effects in one place, and when the matter was enquired into, they should have them again. They accordingly submitted.

One of the last three sepoy, who put down their things, asked the Zemindar, if he meant to take their effects from them by this procedure? Or if his intention was really to make an enquiry? and assured him, they were neither deserters nor thieves. When his people replied, Don't you see we are going to take your things—you Bryan Choot? The sepoy desired him not to give him abuse; that he was a Raje Poot as well as themselves: On which Bowanny Sing ordered his people to cut him down. The two sepoy by him drew their swords to defend themselves, after the other man was killed, but were overpowered and murdered. The rest of the sepoy, having no arms, ran off, but were pursued, and three more killed, one of their servants, and six wounded, who with difficulty got into a village half a coss from Alta, where they left them. The sepoy who have given me the above account, inform me that one Nundee, a merchant of Sandecla, was witness to the whole transaction.

I shall not trouble you, Sir, with any reflections of mine on an action which disgraces the very name of Government, as the evil consequences which will ensue, was such an enormous crime to pass unpunished, will naturally arise in your mind; and I have no doubt but the surviving sepoy will obtain ample satisfaction from your justice, and the aggressors punished according to their deserts.

True copies.
(Signed)

J. NEAVE, Assistant
to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.
Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, on the subject of supplies for the troops stationed in the province of Rohilcund.

Lucknow,
27th Sept. 1783.

I am, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit you an estimate of the quantity of grain requisite for the subsistence of the troops under my command for six months, in which I have specified the daily and monthly consumption of each particular kind of grain and pulse. As I have in my calculation of the expence attended to the economy the exigency of the times require, I have allowed maintenance for no greater number of bearers, servants, and camp followers, than what are necessary for the indispensable services of camp. Since the calamity with which this country is threatened renders it absolutely necessary that the subsistence of the troops should be secured from a certain fund, a magazine ought to be established, from which every man is to be supplied with his daily ratio or allowance. This repository, as it is of the utmost consequence to the troops, should, to prevent fraudulent practices, remain under the controul and sole charge of the commanding officer. But the means necessary to be pursued in drawing so large a supply as will be requisite for deposit from a country which, like this, already suffers from a scarcity, in the manner that will prove the least grievance to its inhabitants, I presume to say, is an object of the most serious consideration to Government, since the welfare and existence of thousands are concerned therein. There is, in my opinion, but two ways of procuring supplies: The first, by an order from his Excellency the Vizier to the Aumils of their several districts, to furnish the quantity requisite, in such proportion as can be collected from the inhabitants without leaving them destitute of subsistence; the second, by contract. The evil the country is likely to experience from the former is, that the Vizier's officers, who are charged with furnishing the supplies, may, perhaps, under the sanction of so extensive a latitude, indiscriminately lay violent hands on whatever grain may be found in the district, and seize ten times the quantity required to be provided, and by that means bring destruction on the heads of thousands (without mentioning the loss of revenue to Government) by the deaths and emigration of the inhabitants, who will naturally seek those places where their wants may be relieved.

In the second instance, should Government approve of contracting, such an equitable price should be fixed on the grain as the pay of the sepoys will afford.

Camp, near Bareilly,
Sept. 23d 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

CHRISTIAN KNUDSON,
Lieut. Col. commandg. the detach. at Bareilly.

A true copy.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.

ESTIMATE of the Daily Consumption of Grain and Provisions of the Detachment under the Command of Lieut. Col. Knudson.

Camp near Bareilly, September 20th, 1783.		Wheat Flour.	Rice.	Gram.	Dahl.	Total
To the military expences for the European officers, artillery, and sepoys	—	91	46	53	31	221
For the Beniahs, servants, and necessary camp followers	—	57	26	11	18	112
Total daily expence	—	148	72	64	49	333
Total expence for one month	—					9,990
Grand total for six months	—					59,940

(Signed)

CHRISTIAN KNUDSON,
Lieut. Col. commanding at Bareilly.

A true copy.

John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I had the honour to address you on the 24th instant, with information of the distress the troops suffered from the scarcity. I now transmit copies of further letters that have passed between Colonel Cumming and me on this subject.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
28th September 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, 25th September 1783.

I have received your letter of the 21st instant, and, in compliance with your request, transmit an order from Almas Ally Cawn to his Naibs at Kanooge, and other places, directing them to furnish the quantity of five hundred maunds of grain a day for the supply of the troops under your command. Almas Ally Cawn has been particularly solicitous, that I would beg of you to suffer an agent on his behalf to accompany the people you may depute on this business, in order to prevent disturbances and interruption in the execution of it.

TRANSLATION of an Order from ALMASS ALLY CAWN to his Naibs; dated 26th of Showal 1197, or 25th September 1783.

A responsible agent, on the part of Col. Cumming, will be deputed to purchase grain in the districts of Kanooge, &c.; as the quantity of five hundred maunds is the daily consumption in camp, I therefore write you to supply your respective proportions of the said quantity, the same being fairly paid for, and, collecting the grain required, cause it to be delivered to the Colonel's agent. Do not on any account neglect this business; and know this to be a strict injunction.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, 26th September 1783.

I am extremely sorry to trouble you so often on the same subject, but necessity must plead my cause. We are at present in the greatest distress for provisions, and you know how little power I have over the Aumils to oblige them to supply us.

Apprehensive as I am for the consequence, should the troops be for any considerable time without provisions, I must earnestly request your attention to this representation.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, 28th September 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 26th instant. On the 25th I transmitted you an order from Almas Ally Cawn to his Naibs, directing them to furnish the quantity of grain you required, being five hundred maunds a day. His Highness's other Aumils have also been repeatedly directed to render you every assistance in their power; but it is too late to obtain the Vizier's commands to dispatch them by this night's dauk; and to-morrow I will advise him to issue the most positive injunctions, and threaten them with severe punishment, if they neglect your applications. Except in the case of Almas, you have not pointed out the particular quantity you would require from any one district, or I would cause it to be inserted in the orders to the different Aumils.

I am to observe, that all I can do in this business, is to convey his Highness's commands; it will rest with you to enforce them, and act according to the emergency.

Mr. Melvill has drawn for eighty thousand rupees, which I understand will enable him to issue a month's pay to the troops. The Treasury is so very low at the present period, that the collections are

are at a stand; but I shall certainly make an exertion to furnish the Paymaster General immediately with a further supply, sufficient for your wants.

True copies.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I take the liberty to forward the copies of my correspondence with Colonel Cumming.

Lucknow,
30th Sept. 1783.

(Signed)

I am, &c.
JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, 27th September 1783.

I am just favoured with your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing an order on Almas Ally Cawn's Aumils. I entirely approve of his having an agent to accompany the people sent for grain. All I request is, that grain be supplied for the consumption of the troops upon the Benjaries, paying the current price of that neighbourhood.

As it is probable the inhabitants of the villages through which the grain passes may interrupt its access to camp, I shall send parties of sepoy to protect it, but with positive orders to interfere no further than to escort hither what is received from the Aumils and their dependants.

The letter I sent you respecting the mode of securing supplies for the season, I hope you have transmitted to the Board. I have not addressed them on the subject, as I thought I could not with propriety intrude on them an unasked opinion.

Mr. BRISTOW in Reply, dated 29th September 1783.

I have received your letter of the 27th instant; and now do myself the pleasure to inclose a copy of his Highness's orders to his Aumils issued this day. I have likewise written to them, recommending strict attention to what the Vizier has directed, and explained the consequences of their disobedience.

I transmitted a copy of your letter on the subject of supplies to the Honourable Board on the 24th instant.

TRANSLATION of a Shokah from his Highness the Vizier to MEHA RAJAH SOORAT SING, MERZA MAHOMED CASEM, ROY BUSSUNT ROY, and MAHOMED BEG, the 1st Zukaade 1197.

Orders were before issued to you concerning supplies of grain for the troops under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming; you are now also written to, that you may not, under any pretence, neglect this business, and in case you should, you will be exposed to our displeasure; and the Colonel has our direction to proceed against you.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 28th September 1783.

I addressed you on the 21st instant, stating the distresses of the troops for want of pay. They are now four months in arrears, which, though longer than they have ever been since your Residency, would not be so very distressing, were it not accompanied by the enormous price and alarming scarcity of provisions; my principal motive for repeating my solicitations is the apprehension

hension of not being able to march, should the exigency of the service require it. Situated as we are on the frontier, it is both my inclination and duty to keep the detachment always ready for immediate service.

I am sensible that the troops at Khanpoor are as much in arrears, and those within the provinces even more so, than this detachment; yet, as there is a difference of thirty per cent. on the price of provisions between the rate at Futty Ghur and the former, and a much greater difference when compared to the latter, it is impossible for them to feel the want of money so severely as it is felt here: For these reasons, I am thus urgent in my request. You, however, are the best judge of what probability there is of our being called on to march; should such an event take place before we received two months pay, it would not be in our power to carry two days provisions in the field

(Signed) True copies.
JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th October, 1783.

Mr. Stables having delivered his opinion on the Governor General's minute, accompanying Major Palmer's letter, entered on the last day's proceedings, it is now recorded.

Mr. Stables.

8th October, 1783.

I with pleasure agree with the Governor General in the first part of this minute; and farther, that Mr. Cowper may be called upon to send to the Board the correspondence which passed between them and Major Palmer, the latter Gentlemen having alluded to it in his letter to the Governor General.

Mr. M^cPherson delivered in the following minute on the same subject.

Mr. M^cPherson.

I agree that a letter, in the terms the Governor General proposes, be written by the Secretary of the Board to Lieut. Colonel Martin; but it appears, from Major Palmer's public letters, of the 16th and 20th September to the Governor General, that Colonel Martin has been employed in a negotiation with Hyder Beg Cawn, for Mr. Bristow, which Mr. Bristow is said to have disavowed, it would be proper to give Mr. Bristow an opportunity of replying to Colonel Martin's evidence, and to afford him a similar freedom to justify himself, as is granted to Hyder Beg Cawn to prove his accusations. This will follow, by directing Colonel Martin to supply Mr. Bristow with a copy of his evidence.

I have heard of the private correspondence between Major Palmer and Mr. Cowper. As a private correspondence, no person in possession of it can properly bring it in public view, without the consent of the parties. But as Major Palmer supposes that an inference, which is unjust, is drawn from this correspondence, and that it is attempted to be proved by it, "that his continuance at Lucknow, after his return from Rampoor, was for the purpose of encouraging the Minister to oppose the measures of Mr. Bristow, and to excite complaints against his conduct;"—so Major Palmer should, I think, for his own satisfaction, publish those parts of his correspondence, which are said to be perverted to such an inference.

In consequence of the foregoing minute, the following was delivered in by the Governor General.

Governor General.

Ghyretty, 11th Oct. 1783.

I desire that my instructions to Mr. Bristow, and the letter which I delivered with them to him for Hyder Beg Khawn, my minute of the 6th, with Major Palmer's two letters, and that of Hyder Beg Khawn accompanying it, the minutes of Messrs. M^cPherson and Stables, this minute, and such others as shall follow on the subject of Mr. Bristow's conduct, may be sent numbers in the packet now under dispatch. I must here also formally move, what I conclude to have been understood, that all the minutes and letters which have passed upon this subject since the 20th of April, may be sent in a col-

a collective view by this packet to the Court of Directors : To render them complete, I shall add an extract of a letter from Major Davy to Major Palmer, written by my direction, and an extract of an address from Rajah Govind Ram to the Nabob Vizier, both intended to obviate or efface any ill impressions which the Nabob Vizier might have received to the prejudice of Mr. Bristow, and to bespeak his favourable reception of Mr. Bristow, on his recent appointment. These letters are alluded to in the close of my minute of the 29th ultimo, and in that which I delivered at the Board on the 7th March last, on the occasion of Mr. Fowke's appointment to the Residency of Benares, and will be entered on the proceedings as vouchers of the declarations contained in both.

I must take the freedom to remark, on Mr. M'Pherson's last minute, that his refusal to produce the correspondence between Major Palmer and Mr. Cowper appears to me to be repugnant to the principle implied in the reason assigned for it ; I would willingly avoid saying or suggesting what may give personal offence, but I feel myself at a loss whether to understand Mr. M'Pherson's words as a denial or admission of his being in possession of that correspondence. To say that he has heard of such a correspondence, would in common construction imply that he had it not, especially when this sentence is applied to my request that he should produce it, if he had it ; but I rather apprehend, from the context, that it was meant as a tacit acknowledgment that he had possession of it ; for otherwise there would have been no occasion to assign a reason for not producing it. The reason is, that, " as a private correspondence, no person in possession of it can properly bring it into public view, without the consent of the parties." This principle will operate with equal force against the private communication of it, if it is judged to contain any matter tending to reflect on the character of the parties ; and especially, if it was communicated by either of the parties themselves, for the purpose of criminating the other, which I take upon me to affirm was the case.

To refer me back to Major Palmer or Mr. Cowper for a copy of the correspondence, is in effect to refuse it ; since their reply cannot arrive till long after the present dispatch—and I do therefore protest against it, as a denial of common justice.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

INFORMATION communicated to the NAVVAUD VIZIER, by RAJAH GOBIND RAWN, in his Erzie, dated 17th Ramzam A. H. 1196, or 27th August, 1782, by Directions from the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

This day the Governor General sent for me in private ; after recapitulating the various informations he had received respecting the anarchy and confusion said to reign throughout your Highness's country, and complaints that neither your Highness, or Hyder Beg Khawn, or Mr. Middleton, or Mr. Johnson, ever wrote to him on the state of your affairs, or if he ever received a letter from the Prefence, it always contained assertions contrary to the above informations, the Governor General proceeded as follows : That it was his intention to have appointed Mr. David Anderson to attend upon your Highness ; but that he was still with Sindeah, and there was no prospect of his speedy return from his camp ; therefore it was now his wish to appoint Mr. John Bristow, who was well experienced in business, to Lucknow : That when Mr. Bristow formerly held the office of Resident there, he was not appointed by him ; and that, notwithstanding he had not shewn any instances of disobedience, yet he deemed it necessary to recall him, because he had been patronized and appointed by Gentlemen who were in opposition to him, and had counteracted and thwarted all his measures ; that this had been his reason for recalling Mr. Bristow : That since Mr. Francis's return to Europe, and the arrival of information there of the death of the other Gentleman, the King and the Company had declared their approbation of his (the Governor General's) conduct, and had conferred upon him the most ample powers ; that they had sent out Mr. M'Pherson, who was his old and particular friend ; and that Mr. Stables, who was on his way here as a member of the Supreme Council, was also his particular friend : That Mr. Wheler had received letters from Europe, informing him, that the Members of the Council were enjoined, all of them, to co-operate and act in conjunction with him, in every measure which should be agreeable to him ; and that there was no one in Council now, who was not entirely united with him ; and consequently, that his authority was perfect and complete : That Mr. Bristow, as was known to me, had returned to Europe ; but that, during his stay there, he had never said any thing disrespectful of him, or endeavoured to injure him ; on the contrary, he had received accounts from Europe, that Mr. Bristow had spoken much in his praise ; so that Mr. Bristow's friends there had become his friends : That Mr. Bristow had lately been introduced to him by Mr. M'Pherson, had explained his past conduct perfectly to his satisfaction, and had requested from him the appointment to Lucknow ; and had declared, in the event

event of his obtaining the appointment, that he should shew every mark of attention and obedience to the pleasure of your Highness, and his (the Governor's) saying, that your Highness was well pleased with him, and that he knew what you had formerly written had been written at the instigation of Mr. Middleton: That in consequence of the foregoing, he (the Governor) had determined to appoint Mr. Bristow to Lucknow; but had postponed his appointment to the office for the following reasons; viz. People at Lucknow might think that Mr. Bristow had obtained his appointment in consequence of orders from Europe, and contrary to his (the Governor's) inclinations; but as the contrary was the case, and as he now considered Mr. Bristow as the object of his own particular patronage, therefore he directed me to forward Mr. Bristow's Erzee to the Presence, and to represent, that it was his (the Governor's) wish, that your Highness, on the receipt thereof, would write a letter to him, and as from yourself, request of him, that Mr. Bristow may be appointed to Lucknow, and that you would write an answer to his Erzee, expressive of your perfect satisfaction on the subject. The Governor concluded with injunctions, that until the arrival of your Highness's letter, requesting the appointment of Mr. Bristow, and your answer to this Erzee, that I should keep the particulars of this conversation a profound secret; for that the communication of it to any person whatever would not only cause his displeasure, but would throw affairs at Lucknow into great confusion. The preceding is the substance of the Governor's directions to me. He afterwards went to Mr. M'Pherson's, and I attended him. Mr. Bristow was there. The Governor took Mr. Bristow's Erzee from his hand, and delivered it into mine, and thence proceeded to Council. Mr. Bristow's Erzee, and the foregoing particulars, I transmit and communicate by the Governor's directions: and I request that I may be favoured with the answer to this Erzee, and the letter to the Governor as soon as possible, as his injunctions to me on the subject were very particular.

A true copy.

E. H A Y,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACTS of Directions, written by Major DAVY to Major PALMER, by the Order of the Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, October 6th, 1782.

You are to inform the Nabob and his Ministers, that Mr. Bristow is not the choice of the Gentlemen of the Council, but the Governor's own; and that his own and sole choice has now been formed on the most perfect knowledge of his integrity, honour, and abilities.

That times, and men, and things, are changed; that the present Members of the Board are every way different men from their predecessors, are firmly attached to and united with the Governor, and determined to support all his measures; that Mr. Middleton was the favourite object of the Governor's private friendship and peculiar affection; that he had treated and confided in him as his child, and appointed him to the Court of Owde, as to the first office in his gift; on the contrary, he had formerly cause to consider Mr. Bristow as his enemy, from the nature of his connections: That Mr. Middleton has deceived him, has discredited the confidence he placed in his attachment, abilities, and gratitude, and disappointed him in all his expectations: That Mr. Bristow's former connections are dissolved, and that his conduct now appears, on the fullest conviction, to have been just, honourable, and consistent; that the Governor relies implicitly on his integrity and attachment; and that he is in possession of his entire confidence, affection, and fullest support.

A true copy.

E. H A Y,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

To HYDER BEG KHAWN.

October 20th, 1782.

When Mr. Bristow lately addressed the Nuvvaub upon the subject of my intention to appoint him to the office of Resident at the Court of the Nuvvaub Vizier, on the part of this Government, provided that the Nuvvaub himself had no personal objection to him, I directed the Rajah Gobind Raum to receive and forward the letter, and to inform the Nuvvaub that the appointment of Mr. Bristow should depend upon his pleasure, which in all things I have made it my study to consult and promote; but lest the Nuvvaub, from the recollection of past transactions, might misconstrue my recommendation an ostensible profession, and on that account express reluctance to assent to the appointment, I desired Gobind Raum to explain very particularly to the Nuvvaub, both that I had a very high esteem for Mr. Bristow, and an entire confidence in his attachment and

and integrity, and the reasons which had produced this alteration in my sentiments respecting that Gentleman. At the same time I mentioned the defection and treachery of Almas Alli Khawn; the disordered state to which he had abandoned the province of Doaub, and the other districts of which he had charge; the like symptoms apparent in the conduct of the Aumil of Roohail-kund; and the general disobedience and confusion which prevailed in every part of the Nabob's dominions, of which, though known to all mankind, I had never received any information, either from the Nuvvaub, yourself, or Mr. Middleton. In answer to his message, Raja Gobind Raum received a Perwannah from the Nuvvaub, containing complaints and reproaches at my interference in his affairs; his unwillingness to receive my agent from me, but without any personal dislike to Mr. Bristow, in whose appointment he should acquiesce, if I chose to make it.

These sentiments, and these expressions, are neither consonant to the benevolence of the Nuvvaub's temper, nor to the friendship which I know he possesses for me, but were dictated for other purposes, known to yourself only—they are your sentiments and your expressions, and not the Nuvvaub's. But my astonishment at the other parts of the Perwannah is not to be expressed; for it declares, that all which I had said respecting Almas Alli Khawn, and the disordered state of the Nuvvaub's Government, to be entirely false and without foundation, and the invention of incendiary people; and that the Nuvvaub's dominions enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity and peace. Either these affirmations were dictated by the Nuvvaub, or written without his knowledge; if they were dictated by the Nuvvaub, they were such as would not admit of a reply from me in an immediate address to himself; because I must have told him that he was deceived, and kept in utter ignorance of his own affairs, at the same time that the whole world, except himself, saw the condition they were in, and the destruction which was hanging over them. If the letter was written in the Nuvvaub's name, but without his knowledge, what must have been your opinion of one that could induce you to attempt so gross a deception upon my understanding? In either case your conduct is without excuse; its object I plainly see—by the authority of the Nuvvaub Vizier you mean your own. When you make the Nuvvaub to complain of the usurpations on that authority, and to assert his right to the uncontrouled exercise of it, the plain interpretation of this is, that you yourself lay claim to the usurpation of his authority, and to the uncontrouled exercise of it. And how has it been exercised? I shall not repeat particulars, having already written to you fully upon them, and the subject is unpleasant; but I must tell you that such is their notoriety, that the report of them is echoed to me from all parts of Hindostan and Deccan, and the most alarming apprehensions expressed by my agents, employed in the remote affairs of this Government, lest they should attract the hostilities of other powers, and impede the pacifications which are now, and have been, for some time past, impending.

I write thus plainly to you from two motives:—The first is to show how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy; and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every similar declaration, however made to me from the Nuvvaub, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter. The second is, that as I do not so much ascribe these artifices to you, as to the evil counsels and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations, upon this subject.

A true copy.

H. H A Y,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Mr. M'Pherson.

I agree that a letter, in the terms the Governor General proposes, be written by the Secretary of the Board to Lieutenant Colonel Martin; but as it appears, from Major Palmer's public letters of the 16th, and 20th September, to the Governor General, that Colonel Martin has been employed in a negociation with Hyder Beg Cawn for Mr. Bristow, which Mr. Bristow is said to have disavowed, it would be proper to give Mr. Bristow an opportunity of replying to Colonel Martin's evidence, and to afford him a similar freedom to justify himself, as is granted to Hyder Beg Cawn to prove his accusations, this will follow, by directing Colonel Martin to supply Mr. Bristow with a copy of his evidence.

I have heard of the private correspondence between Major Palmer and Mr. Cowper: As a private correspondence, no person in possession of it can properly bring it into public view, without the consent of the parties; but as Major Palmer supposes that an inference which is unjust is drawn from this correspondence, and that it is attempted to be proved by it that his continuance at Lucknow, after his return from Rampoor, was for the purpose of encouraging the Minister to oppose the measures of Mr. Bristow, and to excite complaints against his conduct, so Major Palmer should, I think,

I think, for his own satisfaction, publish those parts of the correspondence which are said to be perverted to such an inference.

A true copy.

E. HAY,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Mr. Stables.

8th Oct. 1783.

I with pleasure agree with the Governor General in the first part of this minute; and further, that Mr. Cowper may be called upon to send to the Board the correspondence which passed between him and Major Palmer, the latter Gentleman having alluded to it in his letter to the Governor General.

A true copy.

E. HAY,

Actg. Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Lieutenant Colonel MARTIN, at Lucknow.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having been advised that you have been privy to many of the circumstances which relate to the complaints exhibited to this Government by his Excellency the Vizier, and his acting Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, against Mr. Bristow; and as Hyder Beg has appealed directly to your testimony for the truth of his representation of them; I require you, in the name of the Honourable Board, and by their orders, to transmit to them in writing an exact narrative of all you know concerning the various matters of complaint which have passed between the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Khawn on one part, and Mr. Bristow on the other. Your narrative must be so solemn a declaration of what is required from you, that you may, if called on, attest the same on oath. The Board imagine that you are already acquainted with the several complaints which have been made against Mr. Bristow: if you are not, you will apply for them to that Gentleman, who is directed to shew them to you.

I am further directed to inform you of the Board's pleasure, that you supply Mr. Bristow with a copy of the evidence which you have been ordered to transmit to them.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed)

E. HAY,

Sub Secretary.

Council Chamber,
the 13th October 1783.

A true Copy.

E. HAY,

Acting Secre. to the Secret Dept.

Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having been advised, that Lieutenant Colonel Martin has been privy to many of the circumstances which relate to the complaints exhibited against you to this Government by his Excellency the Vizier, and his acting Minister Hyder Beg Khawn; and as the latter has appealed directly to Colonel Martin's testimony for the truth of his representation of them, Colonel Martin has been required to transmit to the Board an exact narrative of all he knows concerning the various matters of such complaints; and I am directed to acquaint you with the Board's order, that you shew him copies of all the papers in which they are included, and transmitted to you from this Government, should he desire to see them: and as the Board wish to give you an opportunity of justification, and of replying to Lieutenant Colonel Martin's evidence, should you be pleased to do so, Lieutenant Colonel Martin has been ordered to furnish you with a copy of it.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed)

E. HAY,

Sub Secretary.

Council Chamber,
the 13th October 1783,

A true Copy.

E. HAY,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Dept.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of the SECRET LETTER from BENGAL; dated the 20th Oct. 1783.

Para. 49. We think it necessary to inform you, that the Governor General having received complaints from the Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, against the conduct of Mr. Bristow, our Resident at the Court of Owde, laid them before us on the 21st of April last, with a copy of his original instructions to Mr. Bristow; which, though known to the Members of the Board at the time when they were given, and sanctified by their approbation, had not before been recorded, from the necessity of preserving them in secrecy.

50. These papers, being voluminous, were circulated for the consideration of the Members of the Board, and on the 19th of May, it was resolved to send copies of the complaints to Mr. Bristow, and to require his answers to them.

51. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the receipt of our letter, containing these complaints, on the 13th of June; and on the 23d of June excused himself for not being able to reply to them earlier, under the plea of indisposition. His defence, which is dated the 30th of July, and other letters of explanation from him, arrived, and have been considered; but as we differed in our opinions upon the subject of his proceedings, and many minutes have been recorded in consequence, we beg leave to refer you to our consultation at large, under the following dates, and earnestly recommend them to your attentive perusal; for which purpose, and to save you the trouble of further reference, we enclose complete extracts, separate number, by this packet.

Conf. 31st April 1783.	Vizier's and Hyder Beg's complaints; Governor General's original instructions to Mr. Bristow.
12th May	Sundry letters from Mr. Bristow to the Board, and to the Governor General.
19th May	Minutes and Resolution to call on Mr. Bristow.
22d do.	Further Letter from Hyder Beg.
	Minutes.
23d June	Mr. Bristow's Letters, dated
9 July	Do. — do. — do.
24 do.	Minutes.
28 do.	Further Letters from the Vizier and Hyder Beg.
	Minutes.
31 do.	Minutes.
11 Aug.	Mr. Bristow's defence.
4 Sept.	Mr. Wheeler's opinion.
	Mr. Stables's do.
	Mr. Macpherson's do.
29 Sept.	Governor General's do.
6 Oct.	Do. — do.
13 do.	Minutes.
21 do.	Do.

52. These letters will likewise furnish you with Mr. Bristow's reports of the present state of the Vizier's country.

54. The directions which you have been pleased to give, in your commands of the 14th of February last, concerning the Begums at Fyzabab, have also produced different opinions upon them at this Board, which being recorded, we must beg leave to refer you to our proceedings, noted at the bottom *, for a reply to that part of your letter.

55. The 11th and following paragraphs of our said letter, respecting the Nabob Fyzoola Khaun, cannot be replied to with greater propriety or accuracy, than by a reference to the conclusion of ours of the 5th of April last, by the Surprise, wherein we informed you of the treaty concluded between the Vizier and that Chief, to which we have signed as guarantee, and of the relative connection of their respective Governments.

56. In reply to the two last paragraphs of your letter above-mentioned, we beg leave to inform you, that a minute and proposal are now before us from the Governor General, for the appointment of an English Resident with the Nabob of Ferruckabad; in compliance with his request, contained in a letter, which is also before us, we shall advise you of our determination on this subject by the first opportunity.

* Conf. 28 Aug. Mr. Wheeler's minute. Gov. General's do. 22. Mr Stables do. Governor General's do. 13 Oct. Mr. Macpherson's do. Gov. General's do. Macpherson's do.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and Members of
Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have received your commands of the 28th ultimo, and now transmit you a list of the Jaghyres resumed since the the agreement made by the Honourable the Governor General with his Excellency the Vizier at Chunar, in September 1781, as furnished me by Hyder Beg Cawn. The list I had formerly the honour to forward to your Honourable Board was the sum proposed to be allowed to the proprietors in lieu of the income of their Jaghyres, and not the actual amount; my ascertaining these particulars has occasioned the delay in my replying to your orders.

I have only to observe, in regard to the situation of the Jaghyredars, that very few of them received any part of their allowances, and they are all in distress.

Lucknow,
25th September 1783.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Departm.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL; dated 23d October 1783.

Para. 146. BY the letters which we have received from Lucknow, we find great apprehensions prevail of an approaching famine in the Nabob's districts. A scarcity of grain has already been severely felt in all the Western countries towards Delhi, and from the uncommon drought of the season to the Northward of Calcutta, the crops upon the ground have been scorched, and nearly destroyed. This evil has been less felt, as it reached to the Southward, where the grain is chiefly produced, and the season of the periodical rains not being entirely over, we have yet hopes that a fall of water may come in time to prevent the total loss of the present harvest. To guard against the effects of scarcity as much as possible in the upper countries, we have taken off all duties upon the exportation of grain to those parts.

Mr. Macpherson.

Though I do not remember to have seen Major Palmer's instructions in their present arranged state, I remember perfectly to have seen detached minutes or 'memorandums' of his commission to Oude in April or May 1782.

I approved of his being sent thither, and that Major Davy should accompany him.

The objects of their mission were, as I recollect them, to inform this Government of the real state of the Vizier's country, an information which was at the time withheld by your official Agents to ascertain the causes of the Vizier's seeming dissatisfaction; and to endeavour to induce him to transfer ten lacks of rupees, that he offered to the Governor General as a present, to the Company's account, as a donation to them. It was besides wished, and Major Palmer was sanguine in his expectations of succeeding in the negotiation, that Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas Ally Cawn might be induced to lend a considerable sum of money as a loan to the Company. The Governor General likewise shewed me Major Palmer's letters from Oude, soon after his arrival there: I do not recollect their contents, for I was not well at the time. Major Davy returned to Calcutta soon afterwards; and the accounts we had from both, confirmed me in the representations that prevailed relative to the distracted state of the Vizier's country.

A true copy.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Departm.

Mr. Macpherfon.

I readily agree to all the Governor General's propositions, in his minute of the 11th October.

Every paper that relates to the subject of the complaints against Mr. Bristow, and his defence, should be sent home to the Court of Directors, and placed together before them in a collective view.

I might have expressed myself more decidedly; but the Governor General has fully understood my meaning in my minute, recorded on the 16th instant, in which I observed, "that I had heard of the correspondence between Major Palmer and Mr. Cowper."

I heard of the correspondence early. Major Palmer was pleased to take notice of my name in it, and relative to a point in which he was mistaken.

The correspondence was afterwards communicated to me; and it appears from it, that Major Palmer was not unwilling that it should be publicly seen, provided it was not shewn in partial extracts. Still, as it was called a private correspondence, I did not think it a proper subject to be brought forward by me for public discussion, nor to my remembrance has it been out of my possession since I received it; nor do I recollect to have spoken of it in private conversation to more than three people, who had likewise heard of it from Lucknow.

The Governor General is of opinion that the correspondence should not be withheld, if in my possession; and declares, a reference for it to Lucknow would be in effect a denial of common justice; I lay it, therefore, without further hesitation, before the Board, and they may order it to be part of the present dispatch. I can have no objection.

A true copy.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Departm.

COPY of Letter from Mr. COWPER to Mr. BRISTOW.

Major P. having to-day desired, that the whole of the correspondence between him and me might always appear together; in order clearly to explain the occasion in which it originated, I enclose you such part of it as was omitted in your copy: and P. having further desired and stated to me, that it is not fit that partial extracts of it should be taken or shewn (an opinion in which I perfectly agree with him) I am to request, that you will give me your promise never to make use of it but in its complete state; should you have already communicated it to any person, you will of course cause them to see the additions I now send you. At the time that, conformably to Major P's desire, and in justice to him, I lay this injunction, you will be satisfied I am myself too well acquainted with your liberality and candour to think any such formality necessary.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. COWPER to Major PALMER.

I am told by Neave, that you expressed yourself to him yesterday, as if you thought I had neglected you. Such suspicions are unworthy of us both, I shall not therefore hesitate to remove them. To whom do you imagine my frequent visits at Mr. Thomas's were directed? Ask that Gentleman, and he will tell you, that previous to your arrival our intercourse had been confined (as must naturally be the case between perfect strangers) to an exchange of one or two formal visits. He would, no doubt, have been extremely astonished to see me suddenly entering his house on all occasions without ceremony, and sitting down uninvited at his table, if he had not felt that this conduct was justified by the long and intimate friendship which had subsisted between you and me, and been convinced that it was to you that all my attentions were directed. I always considered you as his guest, and but for the explanation I have now received, it would never have entered into my imagination, that to see you at his or the other house, made any distinction in your eyes.

Major

Major PALMER, in Answer to Mr. COWPER.

18th May 83.

I am glad that Neave mentioned to you what I peevishly hinted of my suspicion that you had forgot, or was indifferent to your old friendship; for it has procured me an explanation so highly satisfactory. It did not occur to me to reflect upon the nature and duration of your acquaintance with Thomas, or I should certainly have taken your frequent visits there to my own account. If I have been fore at your supposed neglect of me, it was because I set a value on your attention. I strove, however, to conceal my uneasiness, by using your house with the utmost freedom. I am not apt to be captious on points like this, and have a good enough opinion of myself to believe, that I am not in danger of being neglected. If I thought that I perceived a coolness in you towards me, I attributed it to motives of a political view—you cannot be ignorant of the part which has been imposed upon me, respecting the public conduct of B. to forward the public representations of the Vizier and his Minister to the Governor, from whom alone the hope for an alteration in matters of interference, which they deem unjust and oppressive, was indispensable on me, when required to do so; and when I considered the transactions of which they complained as contrary to the sentiments, and injurious to the authority and reputation, of my best friend and patron, I am an involuntary actor in this scene. I have never enquired of any person whatever into B.'s proceedings; those which are complained of are public, and which he may, for ought I know, be able to vindicate. I have no interest in the event, and have acted from no other motive than duty and gratitude to my employer and benefactor. I was, however, a little apprehensive, that as you appear to think all B.'s measures just and expedient, you might consider yourself as involved in the enquiry; and, not making allowance for my situation and motives, think I had acted an unfriendly part towards you, and thence I attributed your neglect. I did not intend ever to have opened this subject to you, had not the other led me insensibly into it, though I should have been happy that you had required an explanation. This is intended solely for yourself: B. has never communicated with me on publick business, nor have I any desire that he should. I came here by the Governor's express orders, to establish a firm persuasion in the minds of the Vizier and his Minister, of B.'s possessing the Governor's entire confidence and support: I obeyed the command with cheerfulness, and executed it not only with fidelity, but with zeal. How far B. has rendered himself worthy of that generous confidence which Mr. H. reposed in him, you know better than I do; all I wish you to believe is, that nothing personal or interested has actuated my conduct: B. knows circumstantially, that I was a warm advocate with the Governor for his appointment to this station, at a time when it could not have been supposed that Mr. H. acted under the influence of another Member of the Administration. Once more, all this to yourself.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

A. P.

Mr. COWPER, in Answer.

If, after the very candid and liberal explanation you favoured me with, uncalled upon, a few days ago, I were in my turn capable of any concealment, I should basely betray your confidence and friendship. I will tell you fairly, then, that I was perfectly astonished at the paragraph in your chit, where you say, "You cannot be ignorant of the part which has been imposed upon me respecting the public conduct of Bristow, to forward, &c."—Till that moment I had always understood, and as I recollect the information came from yourself, you were detained here entirely by the indisposition of your children; besides, I could not conceive how I alone should have so long continued an utter stranger to a circumstance of so extraordinary a nature, which you state to be of such public notoriety. At the same time, as I had good reason to imagine, that very many individuals were as much in the dark in this particular as myself, I was determined to ascertain how far my opinion was warranted; I sounded several, and though I found them generally agreed with respect to the intention in which you remained here, "to forward, as you say, &c." yet they uniformly professed their entire ignorance of your taking this part, in obedience to or under the authority of a public commission; in the last resort, therefore, and as a more certain way of resolving the question, I last night wrote the following note to Mr. Bristow.

My dear Bristow,

Is Palmer now in any ostensible character here, either from the Governor General, &c. Co. or from the Governor General separately; and if he is, what is the nature of it? I have a particular reason for asking these questions.

25th May 1783.

Your's, affectionately,
(Signed) W. COWPER.

Mr.

Mr. BRISTOW's Answer.

My dear Cowper,

Major Palmer is in no private or offenfible character, as you will obferve from the following extract of a private letter from the Governor to me, dated 23d of November 1782 :

“ If this is not to be effected, apprize Major Palmer of it early, that he may leave the place without further delay. It is not fit that he fhould remain there, either by his prefence to countenance the fuppoftion of a double influence, or to afford an argument of the diminution of mine, to thofe who may be difpofed, as there are many, to represent him as my Secretary, as a man for whom I have an affection, reduced to a cypher.”

Yours,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW.

This answer, as it is perfectly irreconcilable to the contents of your letter to me, has ferved only to augment my perplexity. Relying, as I do, implicitly on your truth and honour, I am, nevertheless, moft happy I purfued my inquiries fo far, fince the refult, by being communicated, will afford you the opportunity of reconciling this feeming contradiction, which, but for fuch explanation, might be liable to be mifconftrued by an uncharitable and mifjudging world. I do, myfelf, moft religiously believe, “ That nothing perfonal or interefted has actuated your conduct ;” and that you are an involuntary actor in this fcene ; at the fame time my affection for you engages me to conjure you to take effectual means that the truth may be clearly underftood by all mankind, particularly as the representations, however you may have been given otherwife to underftand, were certainly fabricated by their crafty author, Hyder Beg Cawn, with the utmoft fecrecy, and were replete, as far as they have fince come to our knowledge, with the moft flagitious falfehoods that inveftive malice could fupply, whilft the object of this infidious attack was to devote to ruin and difgrace two perfons (one of them the friend who now writes to you) whofe characters Hyder was well aware would ever in the face of day have bid defiance to the impotent efforts of fuch an unprincipled and defpicable traducer. In aggravation, if any thing can aggravate the enormity of this tranfaction on the part of the Minifter, let it be remembered that fuch was his treachery towards Bristow and myfelf at the very time he was endeavouring to fecure our confidence by the moft lavish professions of regard and attachment. By the bleffing of God his plots are now upon the eve of being detected and expofed, by a chain of evidence which no fophiftry fhall be able to elude. As you expreffed a wifh to that effect, I have hitherto kept the contents of your note a profound feeret, though I muft confeß there is no part of it, and I have read it a thoufand times, which without this caution I could have confidered as confidential ; on the contrary, I always thought, and fince the receipt of Mr. Bristow's note I more than ever think, that any difguife on this occafion would be unworthy of us all. The intentions of the feveral parties I am perfuaded are moft difinterefted and honourable ; but it is further neceffary, that in their conduct there fhould be nothing of myftery, it appears clearly, from Bristow's note to me, that far from confidering the part you have taken as impofed upon you by an authority it was your indifpenfable duty to obey, he is at this moment in poffeffion of a proof which muft, to his mind at leaft, carry the ftrongeft conviction that you are abfolutely a volunteer in this bufinefs, and whilft he is fuffered to remain under this delufion, it cannot be expected he fhould be filent.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. COWPER.

Mr. PALMER in Answer.

My dear Cowper,

You have ftrangely mifunderftood my meaning, in fuppofting that by the expreffion of “ the part which has been impofed upon me,” I alluded to any public commiffion ; I meant only the obligations of friendship, attachment, and gratitude to Mr. Haftings ; if thefe ties may be difpenfed with, then I am a volunteer—if they are binding on men of honour and integrity, then I am irrefiftibly impelled to act as I do. It was represented to me, that the meafures purfued by Mr. Bristow were equally oppreffive to the Vizier, and inimical to the authority and influence of Mr. Haftings ; and I was required, as the confidential fervant and friend of Mr. Haftings, to forward for his information and fecurity fuch proceedings as were deemed of the nature above-mentioned. I neither excited nor encouraged thofe representations. I repeatedly gave warning of the moft fatal confequences to the authors of them, if falfe or exaggerated ; they are public, and may be publicly refuted, as they muft be publicly defended : I care not for the refult. Bristow has for months known that fuch representations have been made through me. How you could have remained in ignorance, is to me aftonifhing.

The apparent inconsistency of my declaration to you of the cause of my detention, and my subsequent delay, are very easily reconciled; at the time I made that declaration, I had no other cause of detention, since then, and before my children were in a condition to be moved; I had the Governor's orders to remain here; that order has been repeated, in answer to my earnest application to be released from this uncomfortable and uncreditable situation. Nevertheless, I do not consider myself in any public character.

I do not comprehend from what part of the quotation in B.'s answer to your note, you infer that he supposes me a volunteer in the present disputes between him and this Government: You should know that the occasion of the letter quoted from the Governor was his proposal for my going to Rampore, and at a time when the Governor had not the smallest apprehension that my presence here would be necessary towards supporting his influence, and the credit of his Government at this Durbar. I shall be happy if B. can prove an attention and return to the generous sentiment therein expressed on the subject of his own influence.

I have no reason for desiring your silence on these matters, but that of obviating the supposition of my thinking that my conduct requires apology.

One thing I had like to have forgot; before I went to Rampore I had formed a plan of an establishment for myself at Furrockabad, which the Governor rejected; since my return he reconsidered and adopted it, but now, on a principle of delicacy, has relinquished it, after obtaining the approbation of his colleagues. This is what I foresaw and foretold, as soon as I knew he intended to lay the complaint from hence before the Board: And I have myself, since that time, and out of regard to my own character, absolutely renounced it. I mention this to shew you that my interest has been sacrificed to my attachment to my friend, instead of being promoted by it, and thus to convince you that my motives are pure.

Whether the complaints are founded in malice or in truth, and whether they are proved or refuted, are matters of perfect indifference to me, so far as they respect B. and Hyder. I know of no representations against you; your name is eventually mentioned, but not as a principal, nor in the language of complaint, except the recital of the proceedings respecting the investing you with the administration of justice, may be deemed such. But you will see all the papers, I suppose, or probably have seen them, as Mr. Macpherson must have furnished B. I suppose with copies.

I consider it as a proof of your sincere regard, that you have so freely and candidly discussed this subject; that regard will ever be an object of high estimation with me. But every consideration will fall before my duty, attachment, and affection to Mr. Hastings; whatever object they may come in competition with, I hope and believe that they will never be opposed to any conduct or sentiments of yours.

Monday.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WM. PALMER.

Mr. COWPER in Answer.

My dear Palmer,

I was led into the error with respect to the nature of your commission, from the expression in your letter, that "I could not be ignorant, &c."—I assure you again, upon my honour, I was perfectly ignorant till your first note informed me that you had any orders whatever from the Governor for your stay, and even then, as you see, I made a blunder about the nature of them. I have again put the question to B. and find him as little informed as myself; I will therefore, merely in the intention of explaining this matter to his satisfaction, take some opportunity of shewing him such part of your letters as are relative to it.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. COWPER.

True copies of the correspondence delivered in by Mr. Macpherson.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Confn. 10th Nov.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

To apprize you of the designs of Hyder Beg Cawn is the utmost I now can do: In my situation, to resist them is, as I have already shewn, absolutely impossible. Imboldened by impunity, he is still adding to the catalogue of those crimes which it is my province to record: Upon you, Gentlemen, it depends to stop their fatal influence, and to inflict the vengeance that belongs to them.

Since I had last the honour to address you, the Minister has not only positively refused to comply with my requisition upon the subject of the current year's assignments, but has, by his influence with the Bankers, succeeded in cutting off your resources in that quarter also. The proofs of the former of these allegations will be found in Enclosure No 1. to which therefore I beg leave to refer you. The jumma of those districts, which have been yet made over to me, is indeed stated at rupees 73,85,000; but from every information I have been able to obtain regarding them, their value is over-rated in this estimate nearly in the sum of twenty-five lacks. Hence it is obvious, that if, in respect to the further demand I have made of these countries under the management of Almas Ally Cawn, the excuses of the Vizier be admitted, fifty lacks of rupees is the most we shall this year receive from his Highness, although the claim of our Government is rupees 1,21,84,420. 11. 8*.—The plea on which his Highness has been induced to found his expectation of the Board's forbearance, can, I humbly conceive, neither be defended upon any principle of natural justice, or even be reconciled to common sense. It however accords perfectly with the audacity of the man who dictated it, and without any forced construction may be understood to imply a declaration from Hyder Beg Cawn to the following effect: "By the most treacherous abuse of the confidence of my Prince, I have at last made myself his tyrant, and aggrandized my fortunes by the most cruel oppression of his people; but my ambition and avarice are yet unsatisfied, and it is therefore reasonable and fit that the English Government should forego their rights, and submit to any distress or difficulty, that I may go on without interruption in the same career, until I shall have finally completed the ruin of my sovereign, and, as far at least as depends upon me, involved his best ally in the destruction." It is unnecessary to dwell longer on this subject; I shall dismiss it therefore with observing, that had the salutary measures of the Honourable the Governor General been received with a cordiality at his Court, equal to the zeal and earnestness with which they were proposed, and a steadiness shewn by the Prince in the execution of them, answerable to the wisdom of the Councils which produced them, the affairs of Owde would long since have assumed an aspect very different from that in which they now appear, and which, if his Highness's own description of them be acknowledged, are indeed so desperate as to admit of no further aggravation. For the rest, the Minister who created the distresses complained of would be the proper person to relieve them; nor have I any doubt, if the Vizier were less a cypher, that he would not only compel Hyder Beg Cawn to this act of justice, but would also punish him as he deserves; and I am convinced he would experience the happiest effects from the example, in the influence it would have upon the conduct of those to whom the management of his affairs may hereafter be committed.

I come now, Gentlemen, to speak of the transaction with the Bankers. When in June last I procured from the House of Gopaul Doss the sum of fifteen lacks of rupees, I had the promise of so much more, at a short period, as should make their loan to your Government thirty lacks complete. The performance of this further condition in their agreement with me, they have hitherto, however, on various pretences, evaded; and I am sorry to inform you, Gentlemen, that so far from shewing any disposition to fulfil it now, they have even instructed their agent to solicit immediate re-payment of the amount already furnished by them, and in all other respects observe such a conduct latterly, as clearly indicates a determined purpose of adhering to none of their engagements. To give facility to this plan, they some time since recalled their old agent from hence, and appointed in his room one Munnoo Loll, who, if I be not grossly mistaken in him, is by his talents and temper better qualified to be the instrument of such designs, than his predecessor, Munseram, a man conspicuous for his honesty and upright dealing. This new servant, anxious, as he pretends, to secure as early as possible the monies due from the Honourable Company to his principals, had the presumption, a few days ago, to detain and appropriate, without my knowledge, the amount of certain bills of exchange drawn upon their house by the Aumil of Rohilcund, and others, in favour of your Government. He has also apprized me, by order of the

* Vide Enclosure, No. 2.

Bankers, that it is out of their power at present to afford me any pecuniary assistance whatever; yet, when they were first nominated to the Treasury here, it was expressly stipulated, that in times of emergency they should advance on demand any sum not exceeding four lacks of rupees; and it is at this barren season of the collections that such aid is more especially required. Their loan to Government last year was 36 lacks; and although no part of this very large amount was put in a course of payment till November, they never hesitated in the interval to furnish such further sums as I had occasion for, and required. This circumstance is of itself sufficient to prove their present backwardness proceeds rather from want of inclination than of ability to fulfil their engagements; supposing them, however, to have solved this difficulty, there yet remains another, which it is impossible they should remove. Two days ago Almas Ally Cawn informed me it was his intention to pay into the Treasury a lack of rupees, which lack he had just borrowed from this very house. It is not easy to conceive, that with so much experience these men should mistake their natural and apparent interests, and to forego them upon any light inducement, is foreign to the character of their profession. In the present instance, however, they have certainly abandoned those prudent maxims by which alone, as merchants, they ought to have regulated their conduct; and I confess, I can no otherwise account for a violation of their faith, so shameful in all its circumstances, and so obviously subversive of their credit, than by considering it, as I have already said, as a new effort of the intrigues and clandestine management of Hyder Beg Cawn. If, in support of this construction, I am obliged to reason from analogy, and to appeal to the established character of the Minister, and the uniform tenor of his conduct, it is not because more direct evidence does not exist, but because, whilst Hyder Beg Cawn maintains his present ascendancy, it is impossible it should be procured. During the merciless reign of Tiberius, from among the millions who muttered secret and incessant curses against the tyrant, not one man was found hardy enough to come forward and accuse him openly in the capitol; yet he who, in those days, and in default of such accusation, had pronounced the sufferings of the Roman people to be imaginary, would justly have provoked the resentment of his fellow citizens, in the same degree in which he had insulted their misfortunes. In the wide circuit of the Vizier's territory, the authority of Hyder Beg Cawn is extended over all alike, and, with a very few exceptions, is unbounded and irresistible. His object is notoriously the ruin of your influence, and the establishment in perpetuity of his own; nor can it be matter of surprize, Gentlemen, that in this pursuit, he should have recourse to every artifice, and resort to every rank for assistance. Where his power will not intimidate, he employs the fruits of his rapacity to corrupt.

Before I conclude this letter, permit me, Gentlemen, with all deference, to express again my earnest hope, that you will be pleased to take such instant measures as may be effectual in removing those obstacles which have hitherto, not only interfered with the authority of your Resident at the Court of Owde, but in a manner annihilated it. To the very many, and as I humbly conceive very cogent reasons, I have already had the honour to submit to you, as contributing to produce this effect, may be superadded the presence of Major Palmer. Although this Gentleman be indeed at present in no ostensible character here, yet having once been intrusted with a commission of the first importance on the part of the Governor General, and being received in consequence by the Vizier with every mark of distinction and respect, the bare cessation of an agency, which ceased only because the functions of it were fulfilled, could in no degree diminish the weight and consequence originally derived from it to Major Palmer; more especially as he is still permitted to keep his Residence at Lucknow, and still known by all to stand foremost in the esteem, opinion, and confidence of the first member of your Government. This observation will be further confirmed by a reference to Asiatic manners and policy; and if it should appear warranted in your opinion, it cannot but strike you, Gentlemen, how materially the interests both of the Honourable Company and his Highness may be affected and injured by the collusion of this double influence. If, on the one hand, and in conformity to the positive language of my instructions, I have been from the hour of my arrival using every exertion, if possible, to bring the Minister to a sense of his duty; the Major has, on the other, sedulously, though I believe not solely, employed himself in forwarding to the Honourable the Governor General the falsehoods and fabrications of Hyder Beg Cawn against me. Thus cherished and supported, it is no ways extraordinary, that the Minister should boldly bid me defiance; neither can I flatter myself that he will desist from his malicious aspersions of my character, whilst, as he has already done, he finds a channel ever open for the transmission of his worst calumnies at once so easy and respectable as that of Major Palmer. Under these circumstances, and in this dilemma, I shall with great humility submit to your decision, how far it is possible for me to realize the expectation implied in that part of my instructions, where it is said, "There can be no medium in the relation between the Resident and the Minister, but either the Resident must be the slave and vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute devotion of the Resident." I am not indeed in the abject state described in the former part of this reference, nor can I ever be, whilst I have any feeling for my own honour, or any sense of duty and gratitude to my employers. But, however unfeigned my zeal, it can only be exercised negatively at present; the obstacles militating against my positive exertion of it, and which I have stated here and

and elsewhere, being, if I may be permitted to deliver an opinion, insurmountable in my situation to any man alive.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed)

Lucknow,
14th October 1783.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated the 6th Teecandy, or 4th October 1783.

The assignment hitherto granted by his Highness amounts, in the aggregate, to rupees 73,85,000. Of this sum, as I have already had the honour to explain to you in person, the aumils have objected to a third part. I am therefore to request, that after deducting the charges, collections, &c. you will give me without delay an assignment of rupees 48,94,307 upon the districts of Almass Ally Cawn, to be exclusively appropriated to the liquidation of the Company's balance.

The Minister returned a verbal answer to the person who delivered to him the above letter, intimating that he would wait upon me the next day. He came accordingly, and delivered me the assignment; at the same time soliciting, in the Nabob's name, to relinquish part of the sum I had demanded. I declined any verbal communication with him, but desired to receive his Highness's commands in writing. Upon looking into the assignment, after the Minister had left me, I found it a blank one, and therefore returned it the same evening.—A translation of it follows.

To ALMASS ALLY CAWN.

Having thought proper to grant an assignment upon you in the sum of rupees account the Honourable Company, you will be careful to pay the above amount, from the collections of the Fushullee year 1191, to Mr. John Bristow, taking his receipt for the same; agreeably to which, and to this order, credit will be given you by us. Dated 6th Teecandy 1197.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the VIZIER to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW; dated the 8th Teecandy 1197 Higera, or 6th October 1783.

The discharge of the Honourable Company's balance, and the subsidy to the brigades, has been evermore the first object of my attention; to this end I have cheerfully submitted to any distress. In the Fushully year 1189 I furnished, and willingly, as large an amount as possible from my privy purse, and the collections, by the resumption of the Jaghires; neither do I make any objections now. The Jaghyres of my grandmother and mother, and my uncle Salar Jung, and the sons and family of the deceased Newaub, Istekawr ul Dowlah, and others my dear connections and relations, have been sequestered since the year 1189: on account of my exertions in discharge of the Company's assignments, it has not been in my power to make any provision whatever for my mother and grandmother; others have received some trifle, but in general they have been for these two last years living in hopes of better times.

This year, such are the dispensations of Providence, the necessary expences will be two-fold, on account of the scarcity and dearness of grain, arising from the failure of the periodical rains. Without the necessaries of life—life cannot be preserved! I must therefore request, that you will, in making your arrangement on account of the Honourable Company's assignments, this year of famine, consider the distresses of my family, and the necessity there is that a provision should be made for them. You are fully acquainted with the balances of the last year, and the scarcity of the present; according to settlement, letters of assignment for the year 1191 have been issued to the respective Aumils. The situation of districts which remain, and which are appropriated for the payment of my disbursements, is also known to you, and how inadequate they are to answer this end. Hitherto the districts under Almass Ally Cawn have been charged with assignments on account of the Honourable Company, and have also furnished proportionate sums for my expences.

You

You are now, Sir, desirous that the whole of the districts under the management of Almas should be given up to the Honourable Company. In this case, what will remain for my subsistence*, and how shall I be able to exist? I beg you will inform me of what you think is fitting to be done, and I will conform to it accordingly.

Mr. BRISTOW to his Highness the VIZIER, in Reply; dated 9th Tucaudy 1197 Higera, 7th October 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter relative to my request, that the whole of the districts under the management of Almas Ally Cawn might be given in assignment to the Company. The attachment of the Company to your Highness's family is well known to you. This year, on account of the delay in making the settlement, the drought, the dearness of grain, and the disorder pervading every department, I see little prospect of being able to liquidate the debts due to the bankers, &c. and to provide for the necessary disbursements of the brigades, and no resource, in case you do not favour me with the whole of the districts above-mentioned: I therefore am hopeful that you will be pleased to issue orders to this effect. Whatever it may be your pleasure to represent to the Honourable Governor General on this subject, I will communicate to him faithfully, and submit to you such commands as I may receive from him in answer.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN; dated 9th Teecaudy, or 7th October 1783.

I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a letter I have addressed to his Highness, in answer to one I had the honour to receive from him. It is proper, Sir, you should procure his Highness's shookas for granting the whole of the districts under the management of Almas Ally Cawn in assignment to the Company. In this affair, procrastination is not fit.

HYDER BEG CAWN in Reply; dated 9th Teecaudy, or 7th October 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, covering the transcript of an address from you to the Vizier; and agreeably to your commands, after conferring with his Highness, will make my report to you.

His Highness the VIZIER to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 11th Teecaudy, or 9th Oct. 1783.

I stated to you the scarcity of grain, and the situation of poverty and wretchedness to which my relations, my friends, and dependents, were reduced, as the cause of the increase of my personal expences, and as a motive that I hoped would induce you to favour me in your arrangements for the present year. You write me, in reply, desiring the whole of the revenues of the districts under the management of Almas Ally Cawn may be granted in assignment to the Honourable Company: thus the proportion I was wont to receive from those districts, and which till the end of last year I continued to enjoy, is now denied me. I have never shewn any backwardness on the subject of the Company's claims, neither do I wish to avoid satisfying them at present; of this disposition it is impossible to give a stronger proof than in the unlimited assignments I have now granted on Almas Ally Cawn, and the Naibs of Allahabad and Furruckabad. I submitted to your consideration and justice, how far I was entitled to particular indulgence in what

* Vide general estimate of revenue, account the year 1191, No. 3.

Net revenue	—	—	rup.	1,68,22,772	8	3
The Company's claims, No. 2	—	—		1,21,84,420	11	8
			Rupees	46,38,351	12	7

This is a sum exceeding the Nabob's personal expences, amounting last year to thirty-two lacks. The Minister only can explain why a sufficient proportion of it is not appropriated to that purpose.

related to my expences at this time of public scarcity, and of extreme distress among my nobles, relations, friends, and dependents. The answer you send me, as I have already observed, is that even what I have hitherto uniformly received from the districts of Almas, shall no longer be allowed me, which indeed amounts to a plain declaration, that I am not to look for any provision whatever. You inform me, it is your intention to address the Honourable Governor General on the subject; be pleased to do so. I am very well convinced that Mr. Hastings will attend to my representation touching the unhappy condition of my nobles, my relations, my friends, and dependents, consequent upon the resumption of the Jaghyres, as also of those whose subsistence depends upon their stipends, but who, from an absolute failure of assets, have received nothing during the two last years. As soon as I shall be acquainted with the pleasure of the Honourable Governor General I will conform to it; and till his answer arrives, let the division of Almas's assignment be postponed: in the mean time, I have no objection that whatever part of the revenue of his districts may come in should be appropriated to the payment of the brigades. With respect to what you write, relative to the delay in making the settlement, and the general confusion and disorder of my government, it is a subject, Sir, I did not wish should come in discussion between us; every man forms his opinion in these matters, as his understanding directs him, and I have done so too; however, as you have thought proper to enter upon the subject, it is necessary I should declare my sentiments. The declaration made by you in the month of Syte, touching the recall of the old Aumils, and the appointment of the new, by being promulgated* was the cause of the balances. The recall of those whose Kistbundeas were made out to the end of Bhaadoon, before the expiration of that period, was the loss of lacks. Had the Aumils been permitted to remain so long as by their agreement they ought to have done, or till the end of the year, there would have been no such balance. That effect, which resulted from the untimely recall of the Aumils, you, Sir, attribute to a delay in adjusting the settlement.

Mr. BRISTOW to his Highness the NABOB VIZIER, dated 12th Teekaudy, or 10th October 1783.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's letter of the 11th instant. In reply to your commands on the subject of the public distresses, and the resumption of the Jaghyres, they occurred long before my arrival at your Highness's Court, and it was my wish that your affairs should be well regulated, but the times were unfavourable; and I withdrew from any interference, except in giving my advice in affairs which I thought for the benefit of your Government. Provided reports were circulated of the dismissal of the Aumils in the months of Syte, it is to others they may be attributed, as I observed the utmost caution in these matters.

I have already represented to your Highness, concerning the assignment on Almas Ally Cawn, that unless the whole amount of revenue due from him were granted, it would be impossible to support the present year's disbursements, and I must also now repeat my representation to you on this head. I shall certainly transmit to the Honourable Governor General and Council a copy of your shookas to me; but it is out of my power to delay the execution of the Board's positive orders. I cannot assent to any suspension of the Company's claims until the receipt of an answer, or under any other pretence, whatever it may be; and I therefore hope your Highness will be pleased to grant the assignment on Almas Ally Cawn for the sum of rupees 48,94,307.

Mr. BRISTOW to HYDER BEG CAWN, dated 13th Tecaudy, or 11th October 1783.

I enclose you two letters I have had the honour to receive from his Highness, in answer to my requisition upon the subject of the Honourable Company's assignment. The accompanying extract of a letter from the Honourable Governor General, which it pains me to observe I have already had frequent occasion to make use of, will point out to you, Sir, the light in which those letters will be considered by our Government; for the rest, the orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council on this subject leave me no option. It is neither in my power to make a previous reference, or to give my consent to any delay whatever, on any pretence whatever, with respect to the districts of Almas Ally Cawn—the assignment whereof, if not granted me to-morrow morning, I shall look upon as positively refused, and act accordingly.

* The Resident has conducted all business with the Minister by letter; and the correspondence may be hereafter produced, if necessary, in answer to the Nabob's charges, which are dictated by Hyder Beg, and groundless.

HYDER

HYDER BEG CAWN, in Reply, dated 13th Teecaudy, or 11th October 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, and shall to-morrow minutely state to his Highness what you have given me in command to represent to him. With respect to what relates to myself, I shall do myself the pleasure to explain to you how blameless my conduct has been. I neither have or ever will oppose the interests of the Company; and, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I am persuaded that, in the present instance, no fault can in justice be attributed to me.

A true translation.
(Signed)

WM. COWPER.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of Claims on his Excellency the NABOB VIZIER, for the Fuffullee Year 1191.

Balance due the last day of the Fuffullee year 1190	—	—	—	48,12,842 11 8
Army Subsidy.				
One brigade, according to the old establishment	—	—	31,20,000	—
One regiment stationed at Lucknow according to the new establishment	—	—	3,00,000	—
Five regiments under Col. Sir J. Cumming, according to the new establishment	—	—	15,00,000	—
One company of artillery under Col. Sir J. Cumming	—	—	2,40,000	—
			17,40,000	—
			51,60,000	—
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend	—	—	3,00,000	—
Abdul Rhaman Cawn's corps of cavalry	—	—	3,00,000	—
Army donation	—	—	10,50,000	—
Mr. Frazer, &c.	—	—	2,00,000	—
			12,50,000	—
Rohilla stipends	—	—	61,578	—
Estimate of interest on the money borrowed from the Shroffs	—	—	3,00,000	—
			73,71,578	—
Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	1,21,84,420 11 8
Estimate of claims for the year 1190	1,41,12,578	—	—	
Do. Do. for the year 1191	1,21,84,420	11	8	
Reduction of the debt, Rs.	19,28,157	4	4	

Errors excepted.

Lucknow,
14th October, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizer's Court.

GENERAL

GENERAL ESTIMATE of his Highness the VIZIER's Revenue, and Charges Collection, on Account the Fussully
 year 1191, or from September 1783, to September 1784, as presented to the Resident by the Acting Minister,
 under Beg Cawn.

Districts under Almas Ally Cawn.							
ma	—	—	—	—	—	69,22,383	8 3
es.	—	—	—	—	—		
fe, 3,534	—	9,88,640	14	—	—		
educt Batta, &c.	—	69,494	14	—	—		
				9,19,146	—		
9,053	—	—	—	6,20,056	—		
allery	—	—	—	90,639	—		
				1,00,000	—		
				17,29,841	—		
all Charges	—	—	—	2,98,235	5 6		
						20,28,076	5 6
							48,94,307 2 9
abad, Mahomdy, and Konederry, under Mahommed Hussun Cawn.							
ad, as formerly let to Almas Ally Cawn.							
inal Jumma	—	—	9,82,473	—	—		
afe	—	—	51,000	—	—		
				10,39,473	—		
dy, Do. — Do.							
inal Jumma	—	—	1,24,351	—	—		
afe	—	—	50,000	—	—		
				1,74,351	—		
duct for Hyderabad	—	—	20,000	—	—		
				1,54,351	—		
ry, &c.	—	—	—	86,551	—		
re of Hubbeel Beg	—	—	—	12,000	—		
				12,92,375	—		
itions allowed from Almas Ally Cawn's agreement	—	—	—	1,07,000	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	11,85,375	—
500	—	4,21,450	8	—	—		
uct Batta, &c.	—	19,560	8	—	—		
				4,01,890	—		
700	—	25,375	—	—	—		
uct Batta, &c.	—	2,283	12	—	—		
				23,091	4		
ry	—	—	—	17,000	—		
upon Camels	—	—	—	34,503	12		
Charges	—	—	—	4,76,485	—		
				23,062	4		
						4,99,547	4
							6,85,827 12 —
						Carried forward	55,80,134 14 9

Brought forward				—	—	—	—	—	55,80,134 14
Districts under Mirza Atta Beg.									
Arimgur, and Mahole.									
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	5,79,801	—	—	
Charges.									
Horse, 877	—	2,76,521	7	6					
Foot, 2,760	—	1,30,485	—	—					
Artillery —	—	21,400	—	—					
		4,28,406	7	6					
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	24,885	—	—	4,03,521	7	6		
Mehall Charges	—	18,209	—	—					
Deduct Batta	—	994	—	—	17,215	—	—		
						4,20,736	7	6	
								1,59,064	8 6
Sultanpore.									
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	4,23,245	—	—	
Charges.									
Horse, 500	—	1,50,000	—	—					
Foot, 878	—	70,000	—	—					
Artillery	—	10,000	—	—					
		2,30,000	—	—					
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	13,500	—	—	2,16,500	—	—		
Mehall Charges	—	11,472	—	—					
Deduct Batta	—	704	9	—	10,767	7	—		
						2,27,267	7	—	
								1,95,977	9 —
Ackberpore.									
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	2,55,819	15	6	
Charges.									
Horse, 400	—	1,18,707	—	—					
Foot, 1,000	—	36,250	—	—					
Artillery —	—	16,434	—	—					
		1,71,391	—	—					
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	13,846	—	—	1,57,545	—	—		
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	18,200	—	—		
						1,75,745	—	—	
								80,074	15 6
Jaghyres.									
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	65,647	10	—	
Charges Mehall	—	—	—	—	—	8,961	—	—	
								56,686	10 —
								4,91,803	
Rohilcund, under Khaujah Ajun ul Deen.									
Jumma of 1190	—	—	—	—	—	38,46,614	13	3	
Deductions allowed this year	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	—	—	
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,46,614	13 3
Charges.									
Horse, 1,740	—	4,96,616	14	—					
Foot, 3,092	—	1,55,896	10	3					
Battalions at Daranagur	—	3,00,000	—	—					
Artillery	—	47,000	—	—					
					9,99,513	8	3		
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	1,04,253	14	—		
								11,03,767	6 3
								22,42,847	
								83,14,786	
Carried forward									

Brought forward						83,14,786 — 9
Allahabad, under Mirza Ishmael Beg.						
					8,29,376 — —	
		67,700 — —				
209	—	46,000 — —				
1,150	—	10,000 — —				
		1,23,700 — —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	10,233 — —				
			1,13,467 — —			
all Charges	—	51,264 8 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	2,196 2 —				
			49,068 6 —			
				1,62,535 6 —		
and Jaghyre of Lataufit Ally Cawn, under Mirza Mahommed Cauzim.						6,66,840 10 —
of Lataufit Ally Cawn's Jayiidaad and Jaghyre			7,71,633 2 9			
of the Sayer, and Districts under Mitty Cawn			5,56,138 8 —			
				13,27,771 10 9		
all Charges of Lataufit Ally Cawn's Jayiidaad and						
ghire	—	52,041 8 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	4,683 13 —				
			47,357 11 —			
on the Districts under Mitty Cawn	—		6,000 — —			
				53,357 11 —		
Districts under Mirza Ahmud Beg.						12,74,413 15 9
Sundelee, Milliabad.						
			3,82,085 12 6			
231	—	98,473 8 —				
750	—	27,187 — —				
ery	—	5,085 — —				
		1,30,745 8 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	11,309 8 —				
			1,19,436 — —			
all Charges	—	27,471 5 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	1,883 — —				
			25,588 5 —			
				1,45,024 5 —		
				2,37,061 7 6		
Munnoobaury.						
			1,84,533 — —			
116	—	43,027 — —				
300	—	10,875 — —				
ery	—	7,000 — —				
		60,902 — —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	4,851 — —				
			56,051 — —			
all Charges	—	14,753 14 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	1,165 12 —				
			13,588 2 —			
				69,639 2 —		
				1,14,893 14 —		
					3,51,955 5 6	
Carried forward						1,06,07,996 — —

Brought forward				—	—	—	—	55,80,134 14
Districts under Mirza Atta Beg.								
Arimgur, and Mahole.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	5,79,801	—	
Charges.								
Horse, 877	—	2,76,521	7	6				
Foot, 2,760	—	1,30,485	—	—				
Artillery —	—	21,400	—	—				
		4,28,406	7	6				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	24,885	—	—	4,03,521	7	6	
Mehall Charges	—	18,209	—	—				
Deduct Batta	—	994	—	—	17,215	—	—	
					4,20,736	7	6	
								1,59,064 8 6
Sultanpore.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	4,23,245	—	
Charges.								
Horse, 500	—	1,50,000	—	—				
Foot, 878	—	70,000	—	—				
Artillery	—	10,000	—	—				
		2,30,000	—	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	13,500	—	—	2,16,500	—	—	
Mehall Charges	—	11,472	—	—				
Deduct Batta	—	704	9	—	10,767	7	—	
					2,27,267	7	—	
								1,95,977 9 —
Ackberpore.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	2,55,819	15 6	
Charges.								
Horse, 400	—	1,18,707	—	—				
Foot, 1,000	—	36,250	—	—				
Artillery —	—	16,434	—	—				
		1,71,391	—	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	13,846	—	—	1,57,545	—	—	
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	18,200	—	—	
					1,75,745	—	—	
								80,074 15 6
Jaghyres.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	65,647	10 —	
Charges Mehall	—	—	—	—	—	8,961	— —	
								56,686 10 —
								4,91,803
Rohilcund, under Khaujah Ajun ul Deen.								
Jumma of 1190	—	—	—	—	—	38,46,614	13 3	
Deductions allowed this year	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	— —	
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,46,614 13 3
Charges.								
Horse, 1,740	—	4,96,616	14	—				
Foot, 3,092	—	1,55,896	10	3				
Battalions at Daranagur	—	3,00,000	—	—				
Artillery	—	47,000	—	—				
					9,99,513	8	3	
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	1,04,253	14	—	
								11,03,767 6 3
								22,42,847
								83,14,786

Carried forward

Brought forward							83,14,786 — 9
Allahabad, under Mirza Ishmael Beg.							
						8,29,376 —	
			67,700 —				
209	—	—	46,000 —				
1,150	—	—	10,000 —				
			1,23,700 —				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	10,233 —				
				1,13,467 —			
All Charges	—	—	51,264 8				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	2,196 2				
				49,068 6			
					1,62,535 6		
						6,66,840 10	
Latafit Ally Cawn, under Mirza Mahommed Cauzim.							
Latafit Ally Cawn's Jayiidaad and Jaghyre of the Sayer, and Districts under Mitty Cawn				7,71,633 2 9			
				5,56,138 8			
					13,27,771 10 9		
All Charges of Latafit Ally Cawn's Jayiidaad and Jaghyre							
	—	—	52,041 8				
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	4,683 13				
				47,357 11			
on the Districts under Mitty Cawn				6,000 —			
					53,357 11		
						12,74,413 15 9	
Districts under Mirza Ahmud Beg.							
Sundelee, Milliabad.							
				3,82,085 12 6			
231	—	98,473 8	—				
750	—	27,187 —	—				
	—	5,085 —	—				
		1,30,745 8	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		11,309 8	—				
				1,19,436 —			
All Charges		27,471 5	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		1,883 —	—				
				25,588 5			
					1,45,024 5		
						2,37,061 7 6	
Munnooabaury.							
				1,84,533 —			
116	—	43,027 —	—				
300	—	10,875 —	—				
	—	7,000 —	—				
		60,902 —	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		4,851 —	—				
				56,051 —			
All Charges		14,753 14	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		1,165 12	—				
				13,588 2			
					69,639 2		
						1,14,893 14	
						3,51,955 5 6	
Carried forward							1,06,07,996 —

Brought forward								
Purtaub-gur and Dingose, under Mahomed Beg Humdanny.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,58,502	—
Charges.								
Horse, 200	—	—	88,072	14	—			
Foot, 500	—	—	18,125	—	—			
Artillery	—	—	12,771	—	—			
			1,18,968	14	—			
Deduct Batta	—	—	9,357	14	—	1,09,411	—	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	8,646	5	—			
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	540	8	—	8,105	13	—
							1,17,506	13
Districts under Mirza Mhaindy Sooraugapore.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	3,21,963	11	6
Charges.								
Horse, 128	—	42,163	8	—				
Foot, 546	—	32,082	12	—				
Artillery	—	6,000	—	—				
		80,246	4	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		3,642	4	—				
				76,604	—			
Mehall Charges	—			52,369	6 6	1,28,973	6	6
							1,92,990	5
Durriabad, Ruddowly, Owd, Pachumraut, &c.								
Jumma.								
Durriabad and Ruddowly	—		3,06,476	—	—			
Owd and Pachumraut	—		1,74,836	—	—			
Sereya	—		3,053	5	6			
Degurpore	—		3,500	—	—			
Jaghire Marwar	—		13,202	—	—			
Do. Holafs Sing	—		28,567	5	—	5,29,634	10	6
Charges.								
Horse, 272	—	83,836	8	—				
Foot, 1,954	—	1,07,492	8	—				
Artillery	—	9,000	—	—				
		2,00,329	—	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		17,192	—	—				
				1,83,136	10	—		
Mehall Charges.		30,841	15	—				
Deduct Batta, &c.		2,564	11	—				
				28,277	4	—		
						2,11,413	14	—
							3,18,220	12 6
Carried forward								

Brought forward				—	—	—	—	1,13,60,192 4 6
Ghonda, under				—	—	—	—	
Summa, exclusive of 50,000 for Nuzzerama and Ruffoom				—	—	4,00,000	—	
Charges.				49,282	—	—	—	
Orfe, 151	—	—	—	36,250	—	—	—	
Foot, 1,000	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				87,924	2	—	—	
				95,532	—	—	—	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	7,607	14	—	—	
				7,748	11	—	—	
Chall Charges	—	—	—	8,494	4	—	95,672 13	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	745	9	—	—	3,04,327 3 —
Bairaitch, &c. under Mirza Buxoola Beg.				—	—	—	—	
Summa				—	—	—	3,90,344 13 9	
Charges.				60,000	—	—	—	
Orfe, 210	—	—	—	78,291	14	—	—	
Foot, 993	—	—	—	9,600	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				1,47,891	14	—	—	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	5,400	—	—	—	
				1,42,491	14	—	—	
Chall Charges	—	—	—	53,366	5	—	—	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	3,092	5	—	—	
				50,274	—	—	—	
				1,92,765	14	—	—	1,97,579 1 9
Goruckpore, &c. under Mirza Shuffy Cawn.				—	—	—	—	
Summa — Ejaurah				—	—	4,37,000	—	
Charges.				53,204	—	—	—	
Orfe, 150	—	—	—	36,250	—	—	—	
Foot, 1,000	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				94,454	—	—	—	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	7,161	—	—	—	
				87,293	—	—	—	
Chall Charges	—	—	—	9,000	—	—	—	
				810	—	—	—	
				8,190	—	—	—	
				95,483	—	—	—	
				3,41,517	—	—	—	
Summa Amauney				—	—	5,65,850 2	—	
Charges.				1,05,000	—	—	—	
Orfe, 350	—	—	—	1,28,000	—	—	—	
Foot, 2,450	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				2,48,000	—	—	—	
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	20,970	—	—	—	
				2,27,030	—	—	—	
Chall Charges	—	—	—	85,787	—	—	—	
Deduct Batta	—	—	—	2,883	—	—	—	
				82,904	—	—	—	
				3,09,934	—	—	—	
				2,55,916	2	—	—	5,97,433 2 —
Carried forward				—	—	—	—	1,24,59,531 11 3

D d d d

Brought over								
Biddenore, &c. under Meer Boozoorgllmeid.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20,552	6 9
Charges.								
Horfe	112	—	—	37,920	—	—		
Foot	625	—	—	41,600	—	—		
				79,520	—	—		
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	7,157	—	—	72,363	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	37,283	7	6		
Deduct Do. &c.	—	—	—	1,438	13	—	35,799	10
							1,08,162	10
Khyragur, under								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,001	—
Charges Mehall	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,018	—
Jayes, &c. under Tuckee Beg Cawn, and Ismael Beg Cawn.								
Jayes.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00,000	—
Charges.								
Horfe	221	—	—	79,086	—	—		
Foot	704	—	—	28,280	—	—		
Artillery	—	—	—	2,075	2	6		
				1,09,441	2	6		
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	9,663	2	6	99,778	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	57,925	—	—		
				4,547	4	—	52,977	—
							1,55,755	12
							5,47,244	4
Beilker and Dulliibpore.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,10,000	—
Sandy, under Rajah Jaô Loll.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,90,000	—
Charges.								
Horfe	218	—	—	54,462	—	—		
Deduct Batta	—	—	—	4,917	8	—		
							49,724	8
Foot	1000	—	—	36,250	—	—		
Deduct Batta	—	—	—	3,272	8	—		
							32,977	8
Artillery	—	—	—	10,472	—	—	93,174	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	8,949	—	—		
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	769	—	—	8,180	—
							1,01,354	—
Carried forward								

Brought forward								1,39,12,794 12 —
Mylak and Futtupore, under Roy Neer Mull Dofs.								
							1,63,029 2 —	
				25,424 9 —				
				38,417 — —				
				9,000 — —				
				72,841 9 —				
				2,927 — —				
					69,914 9 —			
				19,219 5 6				
				855 8 6	18,363 13 —			
						88,278 6 —		
							74,750 12 —	
Amati Rampore, under Fuzzil Azeem Cawn.								
						2,67,908 — —		
				73,412 4 —				
				68,619 — —				
				18,356 4 —				
				1,60,387 8 —				
				6,607 2 —	1,53,780 6 —			
				26,585 — —				
				2,393 — —	24,191 — —	1,77,962 6 —		
							89,935 10 —	
Lucknow, under Askurry.								
						71,675 12 9		
				1,821 12 —				
				5,437 8 —				
				7,259 4 —				
				653 4 —	6,606 — —			
				21,423 1 6				
				1,370 12 —	20,052 5 6	26,658 5 6		
							45,017 7 3	
Sundelee, Milliabad, Biffowah, &c. under Umber Ally Cawn.								
						3,57,933 7 —		
				9,180 — —				
				31,191 — —				
				5,741 — —				
				46,112 — —				
				4,150 — —	41,962 — —			
				22,859 12 —				
				1,985 12 —	20,874 — —	62,836 — —		
							2,95,097 7 —	
Carried forward							1,44,17,596 — 3	

Brought over				—	—	—	—	1,44,17,596
Mohan, under Meer Gholaum Ally.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,688	—
Charges.								
Horse	3	—	—	—	1,235	—	—	—
Foot	75	—	—	—	4,368	—	—	—
					5,603	—	—	—
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	—	503	10	—	—
					5,099	6	—	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	5,198	1	—	—
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	—	435	15	—	—
					4,762	2	—	—
The Sayer, under Gholaum Surwar.							9,861	8
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,10,005	—
Charges.								
Horse	18	—	5,127	8	—	—	—	—
Foot	215	—	14,362	8	—	—	—	—
					19,490	—	—	—
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,324	—	—	—
					18,166	—	—	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	11,750	—	—	—
Deduct Batta	—	—	—	—	1,057	8	—	—
					10,692	8	—	—
Bareilly and Dalmow, under Ceedee Almas.							28,858	8
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,76,222	—
Charges.								
Horse	154	—	—	—	54,935	—	—	—
Foot	902	—	—	—	63,052	8	—	—
					1,17,987	8	—	—
Deduct Batta, &c.	—	—	—	—	10,529	8	—	—
					1,07,458	—	—	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	4,190	8	—	—
Byfwarrah, under Mirza Ally Ackber Beg.							1,11,648	8
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,15,579	—
Charges.								
Horse	302	—	—	—	91,168	—	—	—
Foot	878	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	—
Artillery	—	—	—	—	17,800	—	—	—
					1,78,968	—	—	—
Deduct Batta	—	—	—	—	8,205	2	—	—
					1,70,762	14	—	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	15,429	11	—	—
Manickpore, under Gunge Ally Cawn.							1,86,192	9
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,80,000	—
Mehall Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,113	—
Jaghire of Hufflein Raza Cawn.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,183	—
Jaghire of Hufflein Ally, and Bauker Ally.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,263	—
Mehall Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—
Jaghire of Rajah Govind Ram.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,000	—
Charges Mehall	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,110	8 9
Sundry Talooks.								
Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,09,013	3 6
Mehall charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,317	— 6
							Rupees	1,68,22,77

ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of his Highness the Vizier's Revenue, and Charges Col-
lections, on Account the Fussully Year 1191, or from September 1783 to September 1784;
as presented to the Resident by the Acting Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn.

Grofs Jumma	—	—	—	—	2,39,68,818 14 —
Charges.					
Horse, 10,897	36,76,648	2	6		
Foot, 38,611	22,60,194	4	3		
Artillery —	3,55,373	6	6		
Swivels on Camels	34,503	12	—		
	63,26,719	9	3		
Deduct Batta, &c.	3,01,404	12	6		
				60,25,314 12 9	
Mehall Charges	11,53,121	9	—		
Deduct Batta, &c.	32,389	9	—		
				11,20,732 — —	
					71,46,046 12 9
Net Jumma Rupees	—	—	—	—	1,68,22,772 8 3

(Errors excepted.)

Lucknow,
14th October 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

LIST of ENCLOSURES.

- No. 1. Resident's Correspondence with his Highness the Nabob Vizier, and Hyder Beg Cawn, enclosed in his address to the Honourable Board, dated 14th October 1783.
2. Estimate of claims on the Nabob Vizier, for the Fyzula Year 1191.
3. General Estimate of the Nabob Vizier's Revenue, and Charges Collections for the Fyfulla Year 1191.

True copies. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.
E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 24th November 1783.

The following letters having been received from Lieutenant Colonel Martin, and Mr. Bristow, on the 6th, and a motion delivered in consequence by the Governor General on the 20th instant, it was circulated, with the interrogatories accompanying it, to the Members of the Board, who delivered the opinions which are entered after it.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your command of the 13th instant, through your Secretary, requiring of me an exact narrative of all I know concerning the various matters of complaint, which have passed between the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn on one side, and Mr. Bristow on the other. Irksome and disagreeable as it may be to me to appear in this contest, yet as it was from the best of motives that I have had any thing to do in it, and totally with a view of mediating between the parties, I hope my conduct will appear proper and becoming one who was on the best terms with both; but as from motives of delicacy (in which I flatter myself the Honourable Board will indulge me) I wish to avoid appearing the accuser of any one, and particularly of a person whom I have been long intimate with, I humbly beg to be excused giving in a narrative of such circumstances as may have come to my knowledge; at the same time, if my testimony cannot be dispensed with, I am ready to answer all such questions as may be put to me by your Honourable Board, relative to that matter to the best of my recollection in all cases, and to support my evidence by writings in my possession, where it may be done.

Lucknow, I have the honour to be, &c.
the 24th October 1783. (Signed) CL. MARTIN.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your commands of the 13th instant, through your Secretary, advising me that you had been pleased to require from Colonel Martin an exact narrative of all he knows concerning the various matters of complaint exhibited against me by the Vizier, and his acting Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, directing me in consequence to shew that Gentleman copies of all the papers in which such complaints were included (and which had been transmitted to me from your Government) should he desire to see them, and informing me that, as the Honourable Board wish to give me an opportunity of justification, and of replying to Colonel Martin's evidence, he had been ordered to furnish me with a copy of it.

Immediately on the receipt of these your commands, I wrote a letter to Colonel Martin, transcript whereof, together with his reply, I have the honour to enclose. I shortly after received from him an address for my perusal, which he at the same time acquainted me it was his intention to submit to the Board, in answer to their requisition herein above-mentioned. In this communication there is nothing, as I conceive, Gentlemen, that makes justification on my part necessary: Colonel Martin has insinuated a great deal, but said nothing. On the other hand I have repeatedly, though vainly, solicited him to speak out, and if he knows aught, to say what he knows. In the last resort,

resort, therefore, I am compelled, Gentlemen, to make my appeal to you, most humbly and earnestly entreating, that you will lay your commands upon Colonel Martin to this effect. I can possibly feel no alarm about the result of informations or accusations, provided they be publickly exhibited; and whilst the opportunity of defence is afforded me, I shall continue alike indifferent to all that the inventive malice of my enemies, or the ultimate knowledge of my friends, can furnish.

Lucknow,
October 29th 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lieutenant Colonel CLAUD MARTIN, at Lucknow.

Sir,

I enclose you a copy of the Honourable Board's orders to me of the 13th instant, and am ready to furnish you with any papers you may require for your information.

I so long ago as the 6th July made you a similar request; and I must now repeat my most earnest solicitations, that you will freely and unreservedly communicate every circumstance within your knowledge having any relation to the charges exhibited against me before the Board by the Nabob and his Minister. I have been attacked by the vilest calumnies, and I cheerfully appeal to fair and candid evidence, wherever such can be found, as the sure means of exposing the malicious designs of my enemies, and brightening my own character.

Lucknow,
24th October 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resid. at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have this moment received the honour of your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing a copy of one from the Honourable Board's Secretary to you.

Last night I received one to the same purpose; and as I intend answering to it by this evening post (or Dawk) or to-morrow at furthest, I will first transmit it to you for your perusal, before I dispatch it.

Lucknow,
24th October 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CL. MARTIN.

To Lieutenant Colonel CLAUD MARTIN.

Sir,

I have received your letter, enclosing one you propose addressing to the Honourable Governor General and Council. It appears, in my opinion, that your evidence cannot be dispensed with, otherwise the Honourable Board would never have called upon you for it; and I must again repeat my solicitations, earnestly requesting you will not delay to prepare your narrative, and produce the written evidence which you mention having in your possession.

I am the more anxious on this head, as your address to the Governor General and Council contains, in fact, a general charge against me, and plainly asserts your readiness to support the Minister's accusations. I am only to desire that you will do me the favour to forego all delicacy towards me, in the apprehension of becoming my accuser; and, both in obedience to the commands of the Board,

Board, and for my satisfaction, prepare your narrative as soon as you conveniently can, as any delay will only be protracting to a future day what ought now to be done.

Lucknow,
24th October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW.
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To Lieutenant Colonel CLAUD MARTIN.

Sir,

I wrote to you a letter on the 24th instant, in answer to your's enclosing your address to the Honourable Governor General and Council, which I kept, thinking you meant it a copy for my information.—I now return it.

I have already solicited you to prepare your narrative; and as you have declared to the Board that your evidence will accuse a person (meaning myself) whom you have long been intimate with, I have now a right to require your evidence. A formal declaration of this nature to our Administration, is a very serious matter to my character; and since you have wounded my reputation by styling yourself my accuser, I must again desire that you will give me the satisfaction to specify your charges.

Lucknow,
October 26th 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

10th November 1783.

Governor General. Lieutenant Colonel Martin, at Lucknow, having expressed his desire to be excused from laying before the Board the information required, in the letter written to him by our Secretary on the 13th of last month, but declared a willingness to answer all such questions as might be put to him by the Board on the subject of it; and Mr. Bristow himself having urgently solicited a repetition of our commands to Colonel Martin, I beg leave to lay before the Board some interrogatories which I wish to be put to him, and move the same accordingly. My desire is, that they should be sent without delay to Colonel Martin, and that he should be informed of our intention to require his attestation on oath to the truth of his answers to them. I think it proper that he should be ordered to give a copy of his answers to Mr. Bristow, conformably to the orders already issued, but not to withhold his reply from the Board after it is prepared.

Mr. Stables. I have no objection to the interrogatories as coming from the Governor General.

Mr. Macpherfon. I have no objection to the interrogatories which the Governor General has proposed being sent to Colonel Martin; but I imagine it would be more in form that he should give his evidence upon the charges at large, as was at first proposed by Hyder Beg Cawn, and desired by the Board.

Mr. Wheeler. I have no objection to the interrogatories being put as they should to Colonel Martin.

The Governor General. I adhere to the terms of the question.

Ordered accordingly.

DRAFT of Interrogatories to be put to Lieutenant Colonel MARTIN.

Has Mr. Bristow, to your knowledge, at any time or times, either personally or by message, directly, or indirectly, forbid Hyder Beg Cawn to inform the Governor General of the state of affairs at Lucknow? or has he, to your knowledge, given injunctions, in any mode or manner, that no person should correspond with the Governor General on that subject? And has he at any time expressed displeasure against Hyder Beg Khan for so doing, to you?

2d. Do

2d. Do you know whether Mr. Bristow ever demanded a contribution of 25 lacks of rupees from the private property of Hyder Beg Cawn? and whether that demand was accompanied by a threat to procure the above sum, in case of a refusal, by a change in the office of Naibut; that is to say, by the dismissal of Hyder Beg Khawn, and the appointment of some other person in his place?

Did Hyder Beg Khawn, in consequence of the above demand, ever send a message by you to Mr. Bristow, purporting, "That the Naibut, and the respectability which he possessed, were the gifts of the Governor General; that his Highness, with his usual benevolence, had shewn favour to him; that he on his part had never been deficient in duty to either Sircar; and that as Mr. Bristow had been induced, at the instigation of his enemies, to make the preceding declaration, if he was really determined, in consequence of such advice, to dismiss him from his office, he would retire with his family to Calcutta?"

Did you reply to the above by message, either from yourself, or on the part, or by the desire of Mr. Bristow?

Did Hyder Beg Cawn go to Mr. Bristow the next day? And did you then send a message to Hyder Beg Khawn by Raja Annud Raum, entreating him in the strongest terms to take no notice of the altercation that had passed respecting the demand made on his private property for 25 lacks of rupees? And was this message sent by you to Hyder Beg Cawn, with the knowledge or at the desire of Mr. Bristow, or without his knowledge?

3. Do you remember that Mr. Bristow did on his arrival order Hyder Beg Khawn to deliver up his papers to his inspection? And that they were delivered accordingly?

4. Did Mr. Bristow, to your knowledge, make early declarations of his intentions to assume the immediate and entire charge of the Nabob's administration? Or to your knowledge assert that he was to take all the affairs of the Soubah of Oude, all the offices, the household establishment, and all the troops in the service of his Highness, under his own immediate management; and make the disbursements to each with his own hand?

5. Do you know whether certain shoccahs or mandates, respecting the detachment at Futtu Ghur, and the Tunka of the Toorkfuvvairs, which were written, and the Vizier's privy seal applied to them, without the knowledge of his Highness, were so written, and the Vizier's seal so applied, by the orders of Mr. Bristow, or otherwise? Do you remember whether Mr. Bristow made use of any arguments or menaces, and what were they, to induce or intimidate Hyder Beg Khawn to comply with such orders? Do you know that Mr. Bristow did, upon this, or any other occasion, declare, that he had it in command from the Governor General and Gentlemen of the Council to act as he should deem proper, without informing the Nabob?

6. Do you remember that Mr. Bristow ordered Hyder Beg Cawn to write and deliver to him accounts of the expences of the Nawaub's household, kitchen, and stables? And that Hyder Beg Khawn hesitated to comply, urging that the Nabob would resent it if he should presume to deliver those papers without his consent? Do you know whether Mr. Bristow declared in reply that he had orders to take charge of all papers; or that in consequence of that declaration the papers above-mentioned were delivered to him by Hyder Beg Khawn?

7. Did Mr. Bristow, to your knowledge, compel Hyder Beg Khawn to send the Nabob Vizier's Mutfuddies, or official servants, to his (Mr. Bristow's) house, for the purpose of writing muster rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or militia forces? Do you know whether Mr. Cowper assembled them for that purpose, and for what space of time, and in what manner they were obliged to attend, and write there for the purpose of making out those musters?

8. Do you know whether Mr. Bristow ever ordered 4,000 horse and 7,000 foot of those Mutayena troops to be discharged; or ever declared, that if the Aumils should have occasion for troops in lieu of those dismissed, he should send sepoy's enlisted by himself to assist them? Do you know whether the preceding acts were done with or without the knowledge of the Nabob Vizier?

9. Do you know any thing of the appointment of a trooper named Mahomed Beg, as Sezawul at Furruckabad? or that he was appointed in consequence of positive orders from Mr. Bristow?

Do you know whether Hyder Beg Khawn declared, at the time, that the appointment of Mahomed Beg was contrary to the inclinations and remonstrances of the Vizier? or do you, on any good authority, know whether it was so or not?

10. When Mr. Bristow assumed the inspection and controul of the Nabob's private expences by the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller over his household, were those measures to your knowledge urged to the Nabob, and carried into execution in opposition to his earnest entreaties and vehement protestations, or not? And did any conversation pass between you and Mr. Bristow upon this subject, and what was it?

11. Do you remember that Mr. Bristow censured the encrease of expences for elephants, and the necessaries of the Vizier's household; and that he gave any directions or orders for the reduction of them?

12. Do you know whether Mr. Bristow, during the altercations respecting the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, ever expressed himself rudely or disrespectfully towards the Nabob Vizier, either to his Highness personally, or in conversation with Hyder Beg Khawn; or that he ever directed or authorized Hyder Beg Khawn to repeat the particulars of his part of such conversation to the Nabob as his? and what do you recollect to have been the expressions used by Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Vizier, or ordered to be repeated to him.

13. Did Mr. Bristow, to your knowledge, ever declare his resolution to Hyder Beg Khawn, or to others, to make the appointments of Treasurer or Comptroller to the Nabob's household, whether his Highness consented or not; and at the commencement of the ensuing year to take the whole of his revenues under his own management, to dismiss the Nabob's Aumils, and appoint others of his own choice; and to issue with his own hand to the Nabob what he might deem necessary for his Highness's expences; or that he would not suffer the Nabob's authority to exist in a single Mehal?

14. Is it known to you, whether Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's assignments for the current year, did give orders that no monies should be issued from the remainder of his Highness's revenues to any persons whatever; declaring, that when the appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller had taken place, he would call in the monies, and direct the disbursements himself?

Do you know whether the subsistence of the Tunkaudars, Jagheerdars, troops, or people, employed in the offices of Government, was suspended or stopped in consequence of such orders so given by Mr. Bristow? And whether such suspension was followed by any complaints or clamours on the part of those who were affected by it?

15. Have you any knowledge of Mr. Bristow's having declared to the Nabob Vizier, that he might act as he thought proper with respect to his Ministers; or of his having offered to give the Nabob an engagement in writing under his seal, that no support or assistance should be afforded to his Ministers on the part of the English—or in any manner urge the Nabob to dismiss them.

16. Do you know whether Mr. Bristow ever declared his intentions, or threatened to suspend or stop the payment of the monies assigned to the Nabob's privy purse, in case he should refuse to acquiesce in his measures, in order to force his compliance?

17. Have you any knowledge of the substance of a Coul Nameh, or engagement, proposed by Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Khawn, on a presumption that the Governor General was removed from his office, and that a successor was then on his way to India; the intent of the said Coul Nameh being to establish a coalition and union of views and interests between Mr. Bristow and Hyder Beg Cawn, when such change in the first office of this Government should take place? Or that Mr. Bristow, on receiving information of the complaints exhibited against him, did deliver a draft of a Coul Nameh to Hyder Beg Khawn, differing in meaning and substance from the one which he had before proposed? Or do you know aught of any other attempts made by Mr. Bristow to persuade Hyder Beg Khawn to enter into secret engagements with him, for the purpose of supporting and promoting their joint interests and influence, both at that period and in future?

18. Do you know any thing of an effort made by Mr. Bristow, either in conversation with Hyder Beg Khawn, or by other means, to suppress his evidence or information respecting the transaction of the shoccahs, i. e. That the privy seal was affixed to them without the knowledge of the Vizier, by his orders?

19. Do you know whether Mr. Bristow did at any time declare his determination to take the administration of justice in the city of Lucknow into his own hands? What was the appointment received by Mr. Cowper from Mr. Bristow in the office of Adawlut, and what the nature and extent of the authority which he for some time exercised under that appointment?

20. Was your intermediation ever employed by Mr. Bristow between him and Hyder Beg Khawn, either in the way of conference or correspondence, on any or all of the preceding subjects? If it was,

was, what were the particulars, to the best of your recollection and belief, which passed between you and Hyder Beg Khawn, or you and Mr. Bristow, relative thereto, either in conversation, or by note or letters.

The Governor General's motion being agreed to, the interrogatories proposed to be put to Lieut. Col. Martin were transmitted by the Secretary to that Gentleman, with the following letter; and copy of them was also sent to Mr. Bristow, with the letter that is entered after it.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th last month, in which you desire to be excused from giving in a narrative of such circumstances as have come to your knowledge in respect to the various matters of complaint which have passed between the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Khawn, on one part, and Mr. Bristow on the other; declaring at the same time, that if your testimony cannot be dispensed with, you are ready to answer all such questions as may be put to you by the Honourable Board relative to those matters, to the best of your recollection in all cases, and to support your evidence by writings in your possession, where it may be done. In obedience to the orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I transmit to you the enclosed interrogatories, to which they require your replies; and am to inform you of their intention to call for your attestation on oath to the truth of the answers. You are ordered to furnish Mr. Bristow with a copy of them, in conformity to the orders given you on the 13th of last month, but not to withhold them from the Board as soon as you have prepared them.

Council Chamber,
23d November, 1783.

I am, &c.

Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Court of his Excellency the Vizier.

Sir,

I am ordered to acknowledge the Board's receipt of your letter of the 29th of last month, and to acquaint you, that having thought proper to transmit certain interrogatories to Lieut. Col. Martin (of which I transmit you a copy enclosed) for his replies to them, they have also been pleased to direct Lieut. Col. Martin to furnish you with a copy of the latter, conformably to the orders sent him on the 13th of last month.

Council Chamber,
23d of November, 1783.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 25th November 1783.

Read again Mr. Bristow's letter of the 14th of October, recorded in Consultation 10th November, beginning with the words "I come now," and ending with the words "management of Hyder Beg Cawn."

The Governor General lays before the Board the following paper, delivered to him by Lalah Khofaul Chund, the Gomastah of Gopaul Dofs.

Fifteen lacks and some thousand rupees of the Company are due in the Lucknow house's accounts. At this time there is a great deficiency of cash in the house at Lucknow; and your Highness is well acquainted with the concerns of Bankers, that without money must be disgraced. I am hopeful that you will at present order as much as you can afford to supply, that my name's credit may be maintained, and direct a letter to be written to Mr. John Bristow, to provide money be paid into the house.

Ordered, That Mr. Bristow be directed to transmit to the Board copies of the engagements with Gopaul Dofs, for a loan from that house of fifteen or thirty lacks of rupees; and that he do particularly explain to the Board, in the clearest manner, all the circumstances attending this transaction from the beginning.

Read

Read the following letters, with their several Enclosures, from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I have the honour to inclose you my correspondence with Sir John Cumming, on the subject of the refractory conduct of the Zemindars of Pauly.

Lucknow,
5th October 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 2d October 1783.

About five months since Mr. McLean went to Pilebeat to purchase timbers, &c. for the repairs of the boats and budjerows at this station. You were so favourable to the undertaking as to give him Purwannahs, and commendatory letters to the several Aumils and Officers of Government. Timbers and other stores, to the amount of 6,000 rupees, were purchased and embarked in some new boats which he had caused to be built in that neighbourhood. When the boats arrived at Paulee, the inhabitants seized them, and took a considerable part of what they contained, converting it to their own use; this happened about the latter end of July, since which every means, except that of violence, has been attempted to procure the release of the boats, but without effect. Purwannahs from Bussunt Roy were torn to pieces with the greatest contempt, and the bearers, after being unmercifully flogged, were sent back with the most provoking answers. I am convinced it is not in the power of Bussunt Roy to enforce obedience to his orders; and that unless a military force be sent from this station, the boats, and the remainder of the stores, must inevitably be lost: But this is no more than a single instance, out of a vast number, which, if necessary, I could relate of the audacious acts committed by the people of Paulee, and the villages round it; it is impossible for any thing to be brought to camp, unless a severe and exemplary punishment deter the offenders from future acts of violence. If you agree with me in opinion respecting the necessity of sending a military force to their chastisement, I wish you would obtain from his Excellency an order for that purpose, I would then send a regiment with two six pounders, with orders to release the boats, and to seize as many of the offenders as they could lay hands on, who should either be sent to Lucknow to receive their punishment, or be delivered over to the Aumil, as might be most agreeable to the Vizier. Should an order be sent me for the execution of this business, I request it may be done with as much secrecy as possible, since to publish the intention would utterly defeat it, and perhaps stimulate the people to burn and destroy the boats, with all the stores yet remaining.

The advantages to be derived from punishing the rebellious people of that district would not be confined to our camp, which, indeed, are but a secondary consideration, when compared with the good effect it would have in restoring the lost authority of the Aumil. Bussunt Roy has repeatedly informed me, that for some years past, he has been able to make no collections among them; and that the people he has sent on that duty have been driven away by force of arms. A severe example would operate not only on those who were the subjects of it, but on all the country within many cofs of them.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, in Reply.

I have received your letter of the 2d instant; and have the pleasure to inclose you an order from his Highness the Vizier, authorizing you to detach a competent force against the Zemindars of Pauly, apprehend the offenders, and inform the Vizier of your proceedings, for his further orders.

TRANSLATION, from his Highness the NABOB VIZIER to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

It appears that timbers were on the road from Puly Beet, and the Zemindars of Pauly have interrupted their passage. You will please to dispatch a competent force to act against the said Zemindars. Apprehend the offenders, and report your proceedings to me, that hereafter you may do with them as I direct.

True copies.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.
Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I had the honour to address you at length, in my letter of the 30th August, on the subject of the balance due from Khaujah Ain ul Deen, the Aumil of Rohilcund. I am sorry to inform you, that, as I foretold, all my endeavours since, to realize any part of it, have been quite fruitless. The inclosed, which I have received lately from the commanding officer at Bareilly, will explain to you, Gentlemen, upon what protection Khaujah Ain ul Deen's expectation of eluding payment is founded: He is now on the way to Lucknow, and it is my intention to order him into close confinement when he arrives, and until I am favoured with your commands concerning him. —If Colonel Knudson's communications may be credited, and certainly they are strongly supported by the fact, this precaution is at least absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to indulge a hope that Khaujah Ain ul Deen will ever discharge the heavy arrears due from him, whilst he is permitted to hold any intercourse with the Minister, and in concert with him to continue fresh excuses, equally frivolous with those he has already made use of to justify his refusal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
the 30th October 1783.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

I have had the honour in due time to receive your letters, bearing date the 6th, 8th, and 17th instant. Flattered with the daily hopes of being able to transmit you some satisfactory accounts regarding the Honourable Company's demand of rupees 12,96,473. 2. 6. on Khaujah Ain ul Deen, has been the cause of my not replying to them before; but with concern I must here inform you, that every exertion in my power to procure payment thereof has hitherto proved ineffectual; Khaujah Ain ul Deen denies, with an inflexible obstinacy, that he rented the province of Rohilcund for the year 1190, at any stipulated sum, therefore conceives himself responsible to Government only for the neat collections of that country during that period; that the balance due from him does only amount to about three lacks of rupees, which he affirms to have tendered to Rajah Soorut Sing, in bonds from his Naibs. He continually urges me to send him to Lucknow, where he promises to pay either to you or the Vizier's Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, whatever further balance may appear due from him on the adjusting the accounts of his collections for the Fulsullee year 1190. I have agreed to send him thither, provided he would find security, either from the merchants or other persons of property here, to satisfy the Honourable Company's claim on his arrival at that place; but as he refuses doing this, and persuaded that his motives for being so impatient to be removed from hence proceeds solely from a design to elude payment of this demand; and in which opinion I have been confirmed from a declaration he made shortly after his confinement, which has since come to my knowledge, that he, by going to Lucknow, the interest he had with the Minister, with one lack of rupees, would immediately procure him a full acquittance of whatever demands were made on him on account his collections: Item, that the worst which could happen to him there, would be a few months confinement in the prison called Isa Gunge. Convinced that the emergency of the public render it absolutely necessary to realize every resource, I have caused this Aumil to be put under close restraint, and also secured his family and effects in this town under a guard; and I beg leave to assure you, that the most spirited exertion shall not be wanting on my side to secure from Khaujah Ain ul Deen, if not the whole, as much of the Honourable Company's claim on him as can be recovered.

The letter you sent me for Rajah Soorut Sing, regarding the balance due from Khaujah Ain ul Deen's Naibs, I did immediately forward to him, with my earnest request, that he would take the necessary steps for collecting their amount; but as the Rajah's faint interference therein leads me to believe that he is unwilling to charge himself with their collections, since they are likely to prove a diminution to his own receipts, on account of the inability of the renters, from whom those balances are due, I am apprehensive that little or nothing will be realized, unless the Rajah enters heartily into this business, and uses vigorous means to enforce the payment.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHRIST. KNUDSON.

Bareilly,
23d October 1783.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. HILL,

Assistant to the Resident.

Gentlemen,

I had the honour to address you on the 9th July last, relative to the mutiny of the Vizier's troops stationed in the province of Rohilcund. On this occasion, a complete battalion of these troops deserted their posts, and marched to Lucknow: as no adequate punishment followed this daring act of sedition, it cannot be matter of surprize, that they should have proceeded since to the last outrages, and which have terminated in the murder of their superior Officer, and in the plunder of the districts they were appointed to defend. It is also very natural, that the prevalence of such an example should extend itself to the other forces of his Highness, and excite in them the same turbulence of spirit, and contempt of authority; indeed, combined with the causes of dissatisfaction, it has already operated so powerfully, that within these few days, the Prince has been in a manner besieged in his capital, and by that part of his soldiery to whose guard, as more especially relying upon their fidelity and attachment, the safety of his person had been immediately entrusted. The detail of the one, and the other of these facts is briefly this:—The Rohilcund battalion herein above-mentioned (in whom, as I have already observed, a conduct meriting decimation had been attended with no heavier punishment than the dismissal of a few of the ringleaders) was about a month since put in orders to march to Sultanpore. These orders were no sooner notified to them, than they again became refractory, declaring, and for some time adhering to their declaration, not to obey them; when at last they were persuaded to move, they set out in a disorderly manner, and it was not till they had well nigh reached Hyder Gur, distant about ten coss from Lucknow, that they were overtaken and joined by their Commandant, Meir Fuzzull Ally. This Officer they immediately seized, and binding him to a gun, caused him to expire under their blows, leaving his mangled body to be publicly borne into the presence of the Nabob. After this flagitious murder they continued their route to Hyder Gur, where they were joined by another battalion, and both having fixed their quarters in the neighbourhood, subsist by the plunder of the surrounding country, and by contributions raised upon the inhabitants. The Adjutant of the battalion last mentioned has also been put to death by the sepoys; and I am certainly informed that the late Aumil of Sultanpore, Myr Saud ud Dien, who was on his way hither in order to the adjustment of his accounts, has been made prisoner by the mutineers, and met with very harsh and cruel treatment from them. This is the joint act of both corps, and they still detain him.

The insurrection of the Turkfowars, which I come now to speak of, filled me with the most ferocious alarm. On the 26th ultimo, they seized their magazine, and surrounded and took possession of all the avenues leading to the residence of the Minister, denouncing vengeance against him. Hyder Beg Cawn, although thus marked out as the principal object of their resentment, had in reality little to apprehend, protected as he was by a body of forces, more numerous, and better appointed, than the assailant's troops, loyal perhaps only from interest, but not likely to abandon his standard, whilst the power of bestowing largesses remains to him. It is indeed much to be lamented, that the funds which enable him to do this, are extorted from the hopeless industry of the oppressed and necessitous Ryot—The Vizier has no such funds. I hastened to make a tender of my services to his Highness, whose means of defence also, when compared to those of his Minister, were very disproportionate—a circumstance I was not a little apprehensive might in the end expose him personally to the attacks and insults of the seditious. Happily, at the end of three days, the promises and soothing of the Minister prevailed; and I feel infinite satisfaction in acquainting you, that the commotion ended without bloodshed; should, however, these engagements hereafter be forgotten, I cannot avoid anticipating the danger that may ensue to the capital, and even to the person of the Nabob, from the undistinguishing fury of the soldiery, freshly excited by disappointment, unrestrained by any remains of discipline, and exasperated by famine. To say the truth, Gentlemen, this body guard of his Highness is literally starving. The consequence is inevitable. In proportion as they are debarred of their lawful expectations, and the means of honest subsistence is wanting to them, they are tolerated in the breach of order and neglect of duty. One instance of irregularity and disobedience encourages to, and is succeeded by, others of the same kind. The practice becomes familiar, and, as we have seen, terminates at last in mutiny and sedition. The terms subscribed to on this occasion by the Minister are, first, the payment of 48,000 rupees immediately, in part of 17 months arrears due to the Turkfowars; and, secondly, assignments for the remainder, to the amount of ten lacks more, upon certain of the Aumils, whereof one for four lacks stands in the name of Almas Ally Cawn. To every circumstance of the negociation, in its progress and after its conclusion, I continued an utter stranger; and it may be inferred, that it was Hyder Beg Cawn's purpose to leave me in ignorance, had I not, by a formal requisition, compelled him to an explanation. In waving this necessary ceremony, or rather duty, he seems to have forgotten how large a proportion of the Company's claims upon the Vizier for the current year is still unprovided for: similar instances, however, of gross neglect and inattention on the part of the Minister, have, during the last months, so often occurred, that they no longer excite my surprize, though, being always in contempt of the injunctions, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the Honourable Governor General, as expressed in his instructions to me, they are certainly not less reprehensible because multiplied and repeated.

In conclusion, permit me to solicit your attention to the style of the enclosed letter. You will be pleased to observe, Gentlemen, that it was addressed to me by the Nabob, when all communication between

between him and Hyder Beg Cawn was cut off. Compared with the representations heretofore transmitted to the Honourable Board on my subject, by his Highness, conjointly with his Minister, it exhibits the strongest contrast; and hence, if other evidence were wanting to prove the fact, leads irresistibly to a presumption, that in the composition of these representations he was schooled and commanded.—Escaped for a moment from the tyrannic influence which had so often compelled him to the most dishonourable compliances, we hear him speaking the language of feeling and gratitude for the obligations conferred upon him. Such language and such sentiments are worthy of his Highness; and if at any time he deviates from them, my respect for him disposes me to believe it is because he dares not do otherwise. The time, I trust, will come, when this unhappy Prince shall be finally restored to the liberty of speech: I am confident he will employ it in the cause of truth and innocence, which I can with equal certainty affirm is not the cause of Hyder Beg Cawn.

Lucknow,
1st November 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to his Highness the VIZIER, dated dated 30th Zekada 1191, or 28th October 1783.

After the usual compliments,

I this day received a message from Hussen Reza Cawn, through Roy Suruge Bawa, that the tumult of the Turksowars was settled; a little afterwards I heard that they were upon the point of commencing an attack. Since there is no separation and distinction between your Highness and the Honourable Company, and my attachment to you is of a long standing, I hope therefore, that if there is the least danger, you will consider that I am ready to devote my life in your Highness's defence; or if by my mediation the tumult could be settled, I am with my heart and soul ready to attend your commands.

His Highness's Answer.—Of the same Date.

I have received your letter, that if the mutiny of the Turksowars was not suppressed, you were ready, &c.

Your friendship and esteem for me is more strongly impressed upon my heart than you can express it in words; and I know that we only possess one soul in two bodies.—I will instantly advise you what is necessary to be done. By the blessing of God this tumult will be suppressed.

A true translation.
(Signed)

WM. COWPER,
Assistant.

To EDWARD HAY, Esquire, Sub Secretary.

I am favoured with your letter of the 21st ultimo, conveying the orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, directing me to furnish a particular account, specifying the amount actually paid to the Begums at Fyzabad, since the resumption of their Jaghyres took effect in 1781: the sum actually due to them; and whether the payments to them have been made through me.

As it will be some days before I shall be able to obtain the accounts required by the Board, you will oblige me by representing this circumstance, that the delay may not be imputed to neglect or inattention to their command.

Lucknow,
3d November 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Under date the 5th and 23d ultimo, I had the honour to transmit you copies of my correspondence with Colonel Sir John Cumming, concerning Mr. M'Lean's losses; and the enclosed papers, which I take the liberty to forward you, No. 1 and 2, explain the subsequent measures which have been followed; from which it will appear, that Colonel Cumming's efforts to apprehend any of the offenders have failed, and I must renew my solicitations to the Vizier for justice to Mr. M'Lean.

My address of the 24th ultimo will have noticed to you the difficulty under which Colonel Cumming labours in providing the supplies of his camp. I have now the honour to forward you, No. 3. copies of my correspondence with Col. Cumming, and am much concerned at the distress suffered by the troops, to relieve which the most peremptory orders have been issued by his Highness to his Aumils, who, as will appear by Colonel Cumming's representations, have not rendered him the least assistance.—I cannot on my part do more than obtain a repetition of those orders, and recommend to the Vizier to confirm the authority already granted to Colonel Cumming, to act in his discretion upon emergency.

Lucknow,
9th November 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated 21st October 1783.

In consequence of your letter of the 12th, I applied to his Highness the Vizier, to grant Mr. Mac Lean redress, by compelling Bussout Roy to make restitution for the loss sustained, and likewise dismiss him from the office of Naib of the district of Sandy Pauly.—In reply the Minister transmitted me letters from Bussout Roy and Jaoo Lloil, copies of which I enclose for your information. From a representation presented to me by Mr. Mac Lean, and your sentiments upon the subject, the collusion between the Aumils and Zemindars is in my opinion clearly proved; but before I repeat my application to the Vizier, I have desired Mr. Mac Lean to furnish me with the evidences of such persons as have attended him to Lucknow, and were witnesses to the Aumil's conduct. The ill-treatment this Gentleman has received, and the bad consequences attending it, if the offenders should pass with impunity, make me extremely anxious to ascertain the circumstances minutely, and insist upon that redress which I may justly claim for Mr. Mac Lean. You will oblige me therefore, on perusal of Bussout Roy's and Jaoo Lloil's letters, to favour me with any observations which may occur to you on this subject.

Sir JOHN CUMMING in Reply; dated Futtu Ghur, 23d October 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing copy of Bussout Roy's arzee to Hyder Beg Cawn.

I do not observe any misrepresentation of facts, so far as Bussout Roy has thought fit to state them, but he has suppressed some parts of the truth. When the Vizier's order for punishing the rebellious people in the Paulie district arrived, I wrote to Bussout Roy, desiring he would come hither in person, or send a confidential Vackeel, to concert means for effectually chastising the offenders. He consented to neither proposal; a copy of his letter, containing his excuse, was transmitted to you with my letter, of the 12th instant. The circumstance of his declining to send a Vackeel, excited in me a suspicion of his insincerity, which was confirmed the next morning by Mr. Mac Lean, who communicated to me the contents of a letter he had just received from his servants at Paulee. It stated that the inhabitants, in consequence of a message brought by Bussout Roy's hircarrahs, had released the boats, and given back all the timber, &c. which they had taken away. I observe that Bussout Roy acknowledges having sent his hircarrahs, denouncing threats of vengeance against the people of Paulee, if they did not give up possession of Mr. Mac Lean's boats; and that they, through fear of the consequences, gave them up accordingly. This is the thing I complain of: It was the notice he gave of the intended chastisement that rendered it impossible to be carried into execution; and if the people of Paulee were so obedient to the orders of Bussout Roy on this occasion, how came it that, when I wrote him before, desiring he would cause the same boats to be released, that he had no influence over them. Mr. Mac Lean at that time informed me that Bussout Roy gave purwannahs in consequence of my letter, and that the Paulee men to whom they were addressed tore them to pieces. On this and every other occasion Bussout Roy has pleaded his inability to enforce obedience to his orders; yet the moment he saw a prospect of doing it, he hastened to put the offenders upon their guard, by informing them of their danger. As I have

have never interfered in any degree with the Aumils, it is not in my power to bring direct proof of any of their transactions, but in the present instance there are so many circumstances combining to prove that Buffout Roy could have released the boats sooner, if he had been so inclined, and that he did not wish the offenders should be punished, as to leave no room for doubt, even in the most scrupulous mind. However, to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, whether Buffout Roy be serious in his wish to punish the rebellious people in that neighbourhood, I will, if you approve, send over a regiment to his assistance. If he apprehends the offenders, and delivers them over to justice, it will be a mark of his own innocence; on the contrary, if he be negligent, there will be no longer an excuse left him. I hope there will be no occasion for a repetition of the Vizier's order: That I already have will suffice, and if you approve, I will send a regiment immediately on that service.

Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 24th October 1783.

I wrote you yesterday, in answer to your letter respecting Buffout Roy, upon a supposition that you will not disapprove of the experiment I proposed for ascertaining the sincerity of his intention, with regard to chastising the people of Paulee; I shall order a regiment to cross the river on the 26th instant, they shall remain on this side till your sentiments are known: If you approve, the sudden march of the regiment may possibly surprize the offenders before their well-wishers may have time to forewarn them of their danger, as Buffout Roy can collect, according to his own account, 200 horse, it will be in his power to apprehend many of the fugitives. His activity, on this occasion, will be the best proof he can give of his innocence.

I must request you will lose no time in answering this letter, as expedition only can secure success.

Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 28th October 1783.

I wrote you the 24th instant, informing you of my intention to send a regiment cross the river, in order to be in readiness to assist Buffout Roy in punishing the inhabitants of Paulee. The regiment crossed the 26th, and is now waiting your approbation. I must beg leave to be favoured with your sentiments by return of the Dawk, that the troops may be recalled, if not to be employed.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated 28th October 1783.

I am favoured with your letters of the 23d and 24th instant: I entirely concur in your opinion of Buffout Roy's conduct, and likewise that the plan you propose is the most eligible that can be adopted on the present occasion; as you have already the Vizier's orders, nothing further is necessary than to proceed in the manner appearing to you most expedient.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 30th October 1783.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 28th instant, in consequence of which I have directed Captain Hilliard to proceed with his regiment immediately on the proposed service. A copy of his instructions, together with a copy of my letter to Buffout Roy, accompany this. Whatever persons may be apprehended, I will send under an escort to Lucknow, in order that they may receive punishments adequate to their offences.

To Captain JOHN HILLIARD, commanding a Detachment.

Sir,

You will be pleased to march, with the detachment under your command, to Paulee, and there to assist Rajah Bussout Roy in apprehending certain refractory Zemindars, and others, whom the aforesaid Rajah, or his Vakeel, will point out to you. Should resistance be made, you will make use of the force under your command to compel submission. You are not to march more than 3 or 4 coss in pursuit of the fugitives, or on any other occasion beyond Paulee, without further orders.

Futty Gur,
30th October 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, dated 1st November 1783.

I have been honoured with your letter of the 30th, and must beg the favour of you not to send the prisoners to Lucknow, as I am of opinion that the matter can much better be tried at Furruckabad, being nearer the spot, and where, in case of conviction, an example will be attended with better effect. The matter may either be submitted to the examination of a Board of Officers, the Cauzy or official person at Furruckabad, or a deputation from the Vizier.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW; dated 8th November 1783.

The regiment sent to the assistance of Bussout Roy having marched to Paulee without being able to apprehend any one of the offenders, who I am told have escaped into the Jungles.

True copies and extracts.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, dated Futty Ghur, 30th October 1783.

When this service is executed, if you have no objection, I will order one battalion of the same regiment to return by way of Ranonge. Almass's Naib has not paid the least attention to the orders he received from his master, and obstinately perseveres in refusing the Bungars of camp permission to purchase grain in his district. The presence of a military force may perhaps awe him into a compliance with our demands; and if he be given to understand that a regiment will be stationed near him, unless he supply us regularly with grain, he will probably engage to do it.

The Sezawul of Furruckabad has been equally inattentive to the orders of the Vizier; I have therefore been under the necessity of writing him a menacing letter, though I cannot say that I expect it will be productive of any good effect. Nothing but very strong measures will induce the Aumils to obey the Vizier's orders; and I much fear it will not be possible for the troops to submit, unless the infliction of some exemplary punishment on the Officers of Government compel them to a performance of their duty.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 4th November 1783.

The difficulty of procuring grain encreasing every day, I am under the necessity of addressing you again on the subject, with a request that you will present the enclosed to his Excellency the Vizier. I have repeatedly informed you, that the Aumils pay no attention to the orders of Government; and that not one of those to whom his Excellency's Perwannahs have been sent, has furnished the camp with any kind of grain whatever. Hitherto I have, with great difficulty, supported the troops from the repositories of grain at Furruckabad, but that resource is now at an end. The only possible means of subsistence is, that I have stated in my letter to his Excellency, that is, to seize on some repository of grain, within 20 or 30 cofs of this place, and to let the owners employ their own servants in retailing it out at a price fixed by the Vizier. The camp Banyans should pay ready money for every maund they receive, nor should the smallest quantity be disposed of to any but the people of our camp, except so much as served for the consumption of the natives of the place where the repository was found: unless my informations greatly deceive me, there are many villages in which there are 2 or 3 lacks of maunds of different kinds of grain, which the owners keep back from market with a view of enhancing the price. There cannot be the least doubt of a combination subsisting between the Aumils and the merchants, to keep up the exorbitant price of grain; and without the interference of the Government, the most dreadful consequences are to be apprehended from it.

If you approve the proposal I have submitted to the Vizier, let me request that the order, authorizing me to carry it into execution, may be express and positive. It is true, I have several letters from his Excellency and yourself, in which there is an implied authority to compel the Aumils to furnish our camp with provisions; but as the means of compulsion are not pointed out, and as every act of violence would furnish matter of complaint, and the circumstances might be grossly misrepresented, I am unwilling to take any step, without having obtained the previous assent of his Excellency.

Should this mode of procuring supplies be disapproved, I must request you will represent to his Excellency the absolute impossibility of the troops being subsisted longer by any endeavours of mine, and that I am ready to pursue any other measure he may be pleased to direct; all I desire is, that no disturbance may happen on account of want of provisions. Let me request that no time may be lost in answering this letter.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to his Highness the VIZIER.

After the usual compliments.

Your Highness's Purwannahs have been repeatedly issued to the Aumils of every district, directing them to supply the Fatty Ghur camp with grain; but none has arrived, and they have been of no effect. The distress for necessaries of life is now so great, that I cannot express it. I understand that the Phousdars, Merchants, and Zemindars, have lacks of maunds hoarded in their granaries, but do not expose it to sale, with a view of enhancing the price. If I could obtain your Highness's permission, I would send troops, and seize a granary, and oblige the proprietors to appoint a creditable agent to the charge of it. The camp Banyans, to make their purchases of him, pay the assize your Highness may fix, and not a hubba shall be taken without payment being made.—No oppression shall be committed. I see no other means than this of subsisting the troops. Until now, grain has been procured from the inhabitants of Furruckabad with the utmost difficulty, and after the most minute search, and now there is none to be had there. Whatever your Highness may direct in this business shall be executed.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, dated 8th November 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 4th instant, and immediately transmitted your address to his Highness. This day the acting Minister waited upon me with the Vizier's commands, and repeated his Highness's professions of being ready to exert his authority in furnishing supplies for the troops under your command. On considering the orders issued by the Aumils, and the little attention

tention shewn to them, I am confirmed in the opinion I have already given, that the execution must rest with yourself. The Minister informed me, in the Vizier's name, that it was left in your direction to exert force in supplying the troops when the emergency required it. The best means which occurred to him was to make use of the intelligence which you had obtained of places where grain is collected in any quantity, and as your necessities might require, compel the proprietors to give the Banyans of your camp a preference of purchase at the fair price: In the last resort to use compulsion with the Aumils. On this head, caution in regard to Almas Ally Cawn (with whose extraordinary situation with respect to the Vizier's Government you are acquainted) is necessary. This will, I hope, suffice for a sufficient explanation of the line of conduct the Vizier wishes you to follow, until such time as I can obtain his written instructions.

True extracts, copies, and translations.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the liberty of enclosing a letter I have had the honour to receive from the Honourable Governor General.

It is not more my duty, than it has always been my inclination, implicitly to obey, and as far as in me lies, cheerfully to execute every lawful command coming to me from so high and respectable an authority as that of the first member of your Government; with extreme regret, therefore, I see myself in the present instance reduced to the distressful necessity either of departing from the line of unqualified submission to the will of the Honourable the Governor General, or of transgressing the orders and intentions of the Board, expressly and unequivocally notified to me in their letter of the 3d of March, 1783. I cannot, I most humbly with all deference conceive, "cease to act" under my present instructions, so long as the ordinance contained in that letter, enjoining me to make them my constant guide, shall continue in full force. I dare not even suppose that those instructions, though I received them through the Honourable the Governor General, can be annihilated and done away by any authority, save that of the Board. If, therefore, I continue to regulate my conduct by them as heretofore, until I can be favoured with your determination, I trust my resolution will not be attributed to any contempt of the Honourable the Governor General's orders, to whose place and person I look up with the truest reverence and respect, but to a conviction, that in acting otherwise I should act wrong. In the mean time, and in obedience to the Honourable the Governor General's further injunctions to me, that I should "not presume in future, in any instance whatsoever, to vouch my instructions as an authority from him," when I may hereafter have occasion to notice them in my communications with his Highness the Nabob, his Ministers, or otherwise, I shall be careful to speak of them as an authority derived from the Board at large, instead of introducing the name of the Honourable the Governor General only, as, conformable to all former usage, hath hitherto been my practice.

For the rest, Gentlemen, as to the best of my understanding I have judged of, so with the most indefatigable zeal I have endeavoured to execute your intentions. Diffident of my own abilities, I hoped I had precluded the possibility of any mischief resulting from a false interpretation of those intentions, by a timely and previous communication of all my plans to the Honourable the Governor General, thus leaving them, as he had recommended, still open to his correction. If to these numerous and long unnoticed references I have received at last, for all answer, the harshest condemnation of my conduct: if, still wishing and striving to do right, I am now told that I have always and wilfully done wrong, I can read this unexpected and afflicting sentence with less emotion, as I am unconscious of having deserved it—I presume to hope, from the candour and justice of the Honourable Governor General, that particular examples of the offences which have unhappily subjected me to his displeasure will be hereafter pointed out to me: I shall then, I trust, find it no difficult task to prove the innocence which now supports me, and to convince the Board, that in all my management at Owde, I have never once intentionally neglected or swerved from my duty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th November, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from the Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL to Mr. BRISTOW;
dated Fort William, 28th October, 1783.

As you have thought fit to ground your acts at Lucknow on the instructions which I gave you for your conduct, although you have perverted the sense of those instructions in every application of them, and have totally neglected to obey their obvious and intended meaning; I do therefore formally require, that you do, immediately on the receipt of this letter, cease to act or to pretend to act under those instructions, or to presume in future, in any instance whatsoever, to vouch them as an authority from me, as I do hereby declare they are no longer my instructions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true copy.
(Signed) WM. COWPER, Assst.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. Members of the
Supreme Council; dated 3d March, 1783.

To Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at Owde.

We approve very much of the conduct which you have observed respecting the rebellious Zemindars, and the means which you inform us you had recommended to the Vizier for quieting the disorders, and restoring the peace of his country; on this occasion we have only to recommend the strictest attention to the instructions which you have received from the Governor General, and to desire that you will make them your constant guide.

A true extract.

(Signed) WM. COWPER, Assst.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I had the honour of addressing you the 30th of August, the 4th and 14th of October last, relative to Almas Ally Cawn, acquainting you with my apprehensions that it was the intention of the Minister to leave that Aumil still in possession of all the districts then under his management. A measure than which none could be more unwise and dangerous, or more repugnant to the ideas and wishes of the Honourable Board, as experience in the one case, and my instructions in the other, clearly demonstrated. In waiting the result of this reference, the Honourable Company's demands upon his Excellency the Vizier for the current year came under consideration, and I applied to his Highness, requesting that the countries farmed by Almas, and stated by the Minister at a rent roll of forty-eight lacks ninety-four thousand three hundred and seven rupees might, in liquidation of it, and among others, be granted me in assignment.

My reasons for this application, together with the Nabob's, or rather Hyder Beg Cawn's objection to it, I had the honour to submit for your decision in my address of the 14th ultimo, and I am the more anxious to be favoured with your commands, since without them (as I have already informed the Honourable Board) I cannot now promise myself that my applications to the Minister on the subject of the assignments, or indeed on any other subject, will ought avail. It cannot be matter of surprize that in his present situation Almas should adopt any conduct, or be prompt to make any concessions, at the bidding of Hyder Beg Cawn. As I understand this influence had been exerted by the Minister to prevail upon him to make an advance of a large sum to the Nabob, I some time ago warned Almas, whilst the questions of his collections remained undecided, against the appropriation of any part of them without my privity and consent. He assured me of his acquiescence. If however my information be good (and I believe it so) some lacks have already been paid by him to his Highness; and I am the more confirmed in this belief, from the unusual backwardness Almas has shewn in the discharge of his first kists, and the unsatisfactory reasons he has assigned for the delay. I have the honour to enclose my correspondence with him respecting it.

it. This, Gentlemen, is yet an additional motive with me to solicit your present decision, otherwise more of this resource may be dissipated, which if the whole was granted in assignment to the Honourable Company, and completely collected, would still, as the accompanying statements will explain, leave a very heavy balance of this year's claim unprovided for by the Vizier.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
11th November, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to ILMAS ALLY KHAN, dated 21st
Zeccaud 1197.

I have received the lack of rupees you sent. I am now to observe to you that the kist of Khaor is elapsed, and that of Kautick arrived. Agreeably to the statement as delivered me by the Minister Hyder Beg Khan, the demand upon you, account your districts, for the current year, amounts to 48,98,000. Three lacks is already due for the kist of Khaor, the demand for Cautick is four more. I am in the greatest want of money, and I must therefore beg you will write to your agents, directing them to furnish the six lacks for these two kists.

ILMAUS ALLY KHAN, in Reply, dated . . .

I have been honoured with, and received infinite pleasure from your letter, requiring payment of the kists of Koaur and Cautick. You, Sir, are well acquainted with my obedience, fidelity, attachment and zeal, from the first hour of my appointment as Aumil, to the present time: During a course of years, and in the payment of lacks of rupees, I have never failed in a single instance discharging, whilst it was in my power so to discharge them, my monthly payments in advance. You are well informed of the state of the country this year, arising from the failure of the periodical rains; notwithstanding my diligence and coercions, I am unable to collect enough even to satisfy the soldiery, many of whom, both horses and foot, are dying of hunger in this season of famine. Having before represented these matters in person to you, I arrived here, that I might, as I had done in other places, attend the construction of wells, superintend the cultivation of the district, and contribute, by my presence, to the care and encouragement of the Ryots. Now that I have received your letter to the purport herein above-mentioned, it has greatly increased my distress and perplexity. This year, the collections being so difficult, it will be impossible, without your countenance and favour, to fulfil my engagements, or preserve my honour;—possessing those as formerly, nothing shall be wanting on my part, I will fulfil my duty to the utmost. If you cannot rely upon me, I beg you will appoint an Aumeen to take an account of the receipts, and to transmit to Lucknow such balance as, after deducting the pay of the troops, may remain.

A true translation.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of the Honourable Company's Claims on his Excellency the NABOB VIZIER,
for the F. Year 1191.

Dr.		Cr.
	By probable Receipts —	70,00,000 — —
	By probable Balance the last	
	Day of the Fuffullee year	
	1191 — —	51,84,420 11 8
To Claims, as per Estimate		
transmitted to the Board —	1,21,84,420 11 8	Fydz. 16 Sun Sa. R. 1,21,84,420 11 8

(Errors Excepted)

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

ESTIMATE of Receipts and Disbursements of the Office of Resident at the VIZIER's Court for the Fulfullee Year 1191, or from September 1783 to September 1784.

Dr.

Cr.

[illegible]

A. The whole assignment is 73,00,000, but the Aumils plead, from the impoverished state of the country, their total want of authority, and the drought, and inability to pay the amount. The account of a very few of them for last year even are liquidated, and the business is in so confused a state, that I cannot furnish the Honourable Board with any particulars, though I have for months past urgently solicited the Minister to come to such a settlement with the Aumils as shall positively ascertain a certain sum. What I have specified (50 lacks) is the estimate I form according to the present state of affairs.

B. Monies anticipated by Almas Ally Cawn's payments to the Nabob, his claims of deductions on account the drought, and other incidents, will, I am persuaded, reduce the net revenues to be realized by the Company from 48,94,307, to 30 lacks.

ESTIMATE of the Expences of the Brigade in the Field, and the Detachment under Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, from the 1st September 1783 to 1st September 1784, with the Arrears due the 1st September 1783.

Brigade in the Field, viz.							
European Regt. per Mo.	56,000	—	—	6,72,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	56,000	—	—	
							7,28,000 — —
Artillery, Do.	20,000	—	—	2,40,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	22,000	—	—	
							2,62,000 — —
Sepoy Corps.							
6 Regiments, at 20,000	1,20,000	—	—	14,40,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	3,23,000	—	—	
							17,63,000 — —
Staff to the Brigade and Sepoy Corps, and							
Sepoy Corps, per Mo.	18,000	—	—	2,16,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	18,000	—	—	
							2,34,000 — —
							29,87,000 — —
Deduct cash in hand		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,000 — —
							28,72,000 — —
Detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming.							
Artillery per Mo.	—	—	—	1,70,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	32,000	—	—	
							2,02,000 — —
Sepoy Corps, 5 Regiments		—	—	13,30,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	3,01,000	—	—	
							16,31,000 — —
Staff to the Brigade and Sepoy Corps, per							
Mo.	—	—	—	1,55,000	—	—	
Arrears	—	—	—	58,000	—	—	
							2,13,000 — —
							20,46,000 — —
Deduct Batta, 11 per cent.		—	—				
				Current Rupees	—	—	49,18,000 — —
					—	—	4,87,369 5 11
				Sonaut Rupees	—	—	44,30,630 10 1

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL,

P. M. Gl.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of the Expences of the Resident's Office for the Year Fullullee 1191.

Mr. Thomas	12 Mo.	at 1,250 per Mo.	— —	15,000 — —
Mr. Wombwell	12 —	2,600 —	— —	31,200 — —
Mr. Cowper	12 —	400 —	4,800 — —	
Arrears	— —	— —	2,400 — —	
				1,200 — —
Mr. Swainstone	12 —	400 —	— —	4,800 — —
Mr. Gregory	12 —	400 —	4,800 — —	
Arrears	— —	— —	800 — —	
				5,600 — —
Mr. Hill	12 —	300 —	3,600 — —	
Arrears	— —	— —	600 — —	
				4,200 — —
Mr. J. Middleton	12 —	300 —	3,600 — —	
Arrears	— —	— —	600 — —	
				4,200 — —
Mr. S. Middleton	12 —	300 —	3,600 — —	
Arrears	— —	— —	1,200 — —	
				4,800 — —
Mr. Neave	12 —	300 —	— —	3,600 — —
Mr. Holt	12 —	300 —	— —	3,600 — —
			Cal. Sicca Rupees	84,200 — —
Add Batta 5 per Cent.			— — —	4,210 — —
			Fyz. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	88,410 — —

Errors excepted.

Lucknow,
11th November, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Colonel Morgan having applied to me for assistance in furnishing supplies for the 2d brigade, on its march into the Honourable Company's provinces, I am concerned at informing you of the distress the troops are likely to suffer: as the measures which have been in consequence followed are explained in the accompanying paper, which I have the honour to enclose, I beg leave to refer you to it for the particulars; and to assure you I shall neglect no means in my power of obtaining supplies, with the least detriment to the country, though I am very apprehensive it will be impossible, except by compulsion upon the proprietors of the grain at the different gunges in the route of the army.

Lucknow,
14 November 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel JAMES MORGAN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW; dated
8th November 1783.

From a conference I have had with Ishmael Beg concerning the supplying the troops under my command with grain, on their march through the districts about Allahabad, together with the great difficulty there is at present in subsisting the troops, I find there is an absolute necessity to make this public application to you for your assistance, that I may not suffer distress, or be impeded on my march through those districts. Captain Dennis's battalion, that is now at Allahabad, may, if you think proper, be employed in such manner as you may think most advisable, and I will give him orders to that purport. As the two brigades will meet at that place, I could wish that no time may be lost in procuring a sufficient supply: an estimate of the quantity that will be necessary on my part shall be sent you as soon as possible. I have wrote twice to the Commander in Chief on the subject of the scarcity, before I came to represent it to you.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel JAMES MORGAN, dated 8th November 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of this date, and think you ought, by all means, to issue orders to Captain Dennis to postpone his march, that he may be employed on the service of the supplies. Unless timely precautions are taken, the troops will in all likelihood suffer great distress: possibly a sufficient quantity for both brigades cannot be had, except by the most violent exertions of power, and very great interruption to the revenue, and the peace of the country.—I shall to-morrow address the Vizier on the subject, and communicate his commands to you.

Mr. BRISTOW to Captain DENNIS, dated 9th November 1783.

I enclose the copy of a letter from Colonel Morgan to myself, and am to request you will furnish me with such information as may have come to your knowledge concerning the present state of the province of Allahabad, in regard to the scarcity, and the best means which occur, in your opinion, for the supply of grain, and the quantity you think could be collected by the 25th of next month, the period at which it is possible the two brigades may meet at Allahabad.

Captain DENNIS to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 10th November 1783.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing the copy of one from Colonel Morgan, and beg leave to acquaint you, that the scarcity of provisions throughout the province of Allahabad became very general. Prior to my quitting that part of the country,

country, distress was clearly pictured in the countenance of almost every individual; and the poorer sort of people were seen daily in the plains sweeping together the loose earth, from which they extracted the seed of grass and other wild plants for their subsistence.

From the very high rate corn is now selling at in the city of Allahabad, the scarcity of that article must be urgent, and that a sufficient supply for two brigades cannot be procured from that province.

I have received information of their being quantities of grain in the districts Byragur and Lutchiefgur, contiguous to the Allahabad province; and it is my opinion that an adequate supply for the troops may be provided by the period you have fixed, by marching a force into the above districts, and compelling the Banyars to carry their grain to Allahabad to be disposed of.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from ISMAEL BEG, Subadar of Allahabad, to Mr. BRISTOW: Received 11th November 1783.

You have been pleased to acquaint me, that the brigade would be relieved at Allahabad, and a large quantity of grain and other necessaries would be required for their subsistence. I shall, in the following representation, in obedience to Colonel Morgan and your commands, state every particular; for as I have served the Honourable Company night and day for twenty years, by the grace of God, the English Gentlemen have experienced my zeal, and bestowed honour and consideration on me. It is impossible I should ever swerve from my attachment.

The province of Allahabad is in the high road, and a place of general resort. The troops have every year passed, and been amply supplied. The camp Banyars on crossing the river were accustomed to go into the interior parts of the country, and bring grain and other articles without difficulty. A few merchants, inhabitants of the province, willingly brought the grain for sale to the town of Allahabad, and for such extraordinary quantities required for troops passing through the country as could not be supplied by them, the Aumils dispatched agents to various quarters, and there was never any complaints. In times of plenty there was no occasion for force in supplying the army, the attention and assiduity of the Aumils were alone sufficient; but grain is now at ten and twelve seer a rupee at Allahabad, and oftentimes the shops are shut up for want of it. The people are deserting the country, and ready to starve; and though it is the season for cultivating the rubby harvest, owing to the drought, and there not being even seed to be had, it is elapsing. Having advanced Tuckavy, and encouraged the Ryots to construct wells, in the place of one hundred they are perhaps able to water only fifteen or twenty Bigahs, but even for that small space they cannot find seed, and in every place their groans and lamentations reach the heavens. If troops should be dispatched from the brigade in search of grain into the interior parts of the country, the few remaining Ryots will desert to Bundelcund, where it is cheaper, and in that case I cannot answer for the consequences.

I beg leave to state what occurs, in my humble opinion, upon this subject. First, Colonel Morgan may order Captain Dennis to remain in the province of Allahabad, where he has been stationed for a year past, and has local knowledge. The troops under his command have never been known to commit any act of violence against the inhabitants; and it is to his ability and friendship I may attribute the prosperity of my country. It is therefore better for that Gentleman and me to set off for Allahabad, and by mild means collect as much grain as we can from the Aumils on the borders of Bundelcund, with whom Captain Dennis and I have held, and do still hold, an intercourse. Second, In the Purgunnahs of Mongerah, Gopy Gunge, and Muchleshehur, in the Benares district, there are many wealthy Beoparies, Zemindars, and merchants, who buy the grain in the first instance, and sell it when the assize may suit them. From these places it is probable the proprietors themselves may be induced to bring it, or Beoparies may be sent there to make purchases. Mr. Fowke should also issue orders to the Aumils to grant their assistance.

Third, The Purgunnah of Kyragur formerly comprehended a part of the province of Allahabad, and was rented for a certain time by Bulwant Sing and Chyte Sing, and is now under Lolloodut Sing, and within his Highness's dominion. During the troubles with Chyte Sing many Zemindars, Talookdars, merchants, and Beoparies, and wealthy inhabitants, from every quarter, as well from the Company's territories as from Allahabad, took refuge there. From that time to this, Lolloodut Sing has detained them, and does not permit the merchants and Ryots to return to their native dwellings, and from compulsion they enter into commercial engagements. Though these people possess large quantities of grain, Loll Oodut Sing prevents their exposing it. The borders of that Purgunnah are only seven coss from Allahabad, and Loll Oodut Sing has lately erected a strong fort at Banda, an ancient Talook on a hill, and has cast guns, and does still continue to do so for its defence. I can place no reliance on his willingly furnishing grain, therefore the best advice I can give in respect

spect to him is, that Captain Dennis should encamp in the Khyragur district, near the banks of the Ganges, and the Nuddy Eunees. Let Captain Dennis be furnished with orders from the Vizier to Loll Oodut Sing, to assist in the supplies; and if he yields obedience it is well, if not, let the Captain be then instructed to seize grain wherever he discovers any hoards, and dispatch it to camp. I also will exert my endeavours in this business with Captain Dennis, as far as lays in my power.

Fourth, As sufficient carriage is not to be had for the transportation of the necessary quantities of grain in the province of Allahabad, it would be adviseable for his Highness to send two thousand bullocks there before the brigade arrives, in order that it may be transported and kept ready at that place. Colonel Morgan may likewise dispatch for the same purpose as many of the bullocks of his Bazar as can be spared.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to FRANCIS FOWKE, Esquire, Resident at Benares; dated 13th November 1783.

Having been called upon by Colonel Morgan for assistance in furnishing supplies for the brigade on its march into the provinces, I find myself under the necessity of addressing you on the subject. The scarcity in the Vizier's dominions will render it a very difficult matter to furnish the grain, required for the subsistence of the two brigades, when they meet at Allahabad; and as Mongura, and Gopy Gunge, and Muchleshehur, have been pointed out to me as places where it is to be had, and as conveniently situated for the route which the army will take, I think it proper to give you timely notice of the distress the troops may suffer, unless you can assist in furnishing supplies.

Captain Dennis and Ismael Beg, the Subadar of Allahabad, were directed to collect all the grain that can be had in that province and the neighbouring countries, and I must refer you for the particulars of the quantity, and places at which it is required, to Captain Dennis, who has instructions for his conduct, both from the Vizier and Colonel Morgan.

I shall inform Colonel Ironside of the scarcity, and desire he will, before he enters the Vizier's dominions, apply to you for assistance, and give the necessary instructions to Captain Dennis.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel MORGAN, dated 13th November 1783.

Ismael Beg is doubtful if grain can be procured in those quantities which are necessary, unless an advance of money be made by the proprietors, to be repaid upon the sale of it to the troops: Upon this head I could give him no answer, and must wait until I receive your sentiments, before I can assent, not being a judge of the custom in these cases, or the propriety of his requisition. Agreeably to my letter to Captain Dennis, of which I have the pleasure to inclose you a copy, I must request you will issue the necessary orders, concerning the disposition of the supplies, and other matters which may occur to you; the acting Minister was of opinion, that by giving encouragement to Sewjee Sing *, he would have been able to have furnished the supplies completely to the frontiers of the Vizier's dominions; but if I did not misunderstand the actual state of the case, you have followed measures to provide the army with grain, as far as Allahabad, after which you must depend on assistance from the Vizier's Aumils and the districts of Benares; at all events Sewanjee Sing is furnished with Perwannahs, which may be made use of in any way you deem expedient for the good of the service; and I shall likewise be very happy to afford my assistance in any other steps you may think it necessary to take. Captain Dennis is furnished with the Vizier's Purwannahs to the Aumils in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, directing their zealous support in the business upon which he is employed.

The Resident has also written to Colonel Ironside, and inclosed copies of every paper which could give him any information respecting the scarcity of grain in the Vizier's dominions.

True copies, extract, and translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

* The Vizier's Cutwal at Cawnpore.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, from his Highness the Nabob Vizier.

From the NABOB VIZIER: Received 6th November 1783.

Usual introduction.

The authority and influence of the Jagheerdars in the Jageer districts, were formerly the causes of some disorders in those of Government; and the Aumils of the latter were wont to make complaints. It had become an object with me also to reduce the Jagheers to their original value; moreover, during the disturbances at Benares, I had entertained suspicions of the fidelity of some of the Jagheerdars, and for the preceding reasons, when at Chunargur, I proposed the sequestration of my grandmother's and mother's Jagheers, and of those of the Nabob Saulur Jung, and others of my relations and connections; and on my return to the Soubah of Oude I carried the measure into execution. In the course of the two years that their Jagheers have been sequestered (for the present is the third year of their sequestration) the motives to that measure have been answered, and my doubts fully satisfied; there are none now who will presume to disobey my will; and the distresses which they individually suffer are beyond description, and on this account it is now my wish to put my grandmother, my mother, the Nabob Saulur Jung, and others of my relations, agreeably to the accompanying list, again in possession of their Jagheers. I therefore request that you will write to Mr. Bristow not to oppose the measures, but to allow them to be delivered up.

Concludes as usual.

LIST of Jagheers accompanying the preceding Letter.

Jagheers, and names of Jagheerdars, as follow:

- Jageer of my Grandmother.
- Jageer of my Mother.
- Jageer of the Nabob Saulur Jung.
- Jageer of the Sons and Family of the late Nabob Iftikhaur u Dowla, Meerza Alli Cawn.
- Jageer of the Nabob Immaum u' Deen.
- Jageer of the Sons of Bund Alli Khaun.
- Jageer of the Nabob Muddaur u' Dowla.

The Governor General is unwilling, at this time, to propose any orders in consequence of the preceding letters and papers, rather expecting that the other Members of the Board will suggest what may be proper to be written to Mr. Bristow in reply to his letters, and upon the other subject of the demands of the bankers for their loan, and the Nabob's requisition for the permission of the Board to restore the Jagheers of the Begums and his other relations; but he desires that Mr. Bristow's letter of the 1st November may be transmitted a number in each of the packets now under dispatch to the Court of Directors, and referred to their particular attention.

Upon this, and the other subjects of these papers, the Governor General will take some future occasion of more leisure to record his sentiments.

Agreed, That Mr. Bristow's letter of the 1st November be transmitted a number in each of the packets now under dispatch to the Honourable Court of Directors, and referred to their particular attention.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated the 25th November 1783.

Para. 10. We have received a letter from Mr. Bristow since the dispatch of our last letter to your Honourable Court, dated the 1st of this month, a copy of which we have the honour to transmit for your perusal, and we beg leave to refer it to your particular attention.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 10th December 1783.

The following letter, and its Enclosures, having been received from Colonel James Morgan, they were circulated on the 8th instant, and returned, with the resolution which is entered after them: The same was immediately communicated by the Secretary to the committee of grain.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit you copies of the letters that have passed upon the subject of supplying grain to the troops under my command, by them you will perceive that I have not left any thing in my power undone to that effect.

I have also sent copies of these papers to the Commander in Chief, whom I addressed before repeatedly on the subject.

Cawnpore,
15th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour, &c.

JAs. MORGAN,
Col. commanding 2d brigade.

COPY of a Letter from Captain DENNIS to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 10th November 1783.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing the copy of one from Colonel Morgan, and beg leave to acquaint you, that the scarcity of provisions throughout the province of Allahabad became very general; prior to my quitting that part of the country, distress was clearly pictured in the countenance of almost every individual, and the poorer sort of people were seen daily on the plains sweeping together the loose earth, from which they extracted the seed of grass and other wild plants for their subsistence; from the very high price corn is now selling at in the city of Allahabad, the scarcity of that article must be evident, and that a sufficient supply for two brigades cannot be procured in that province.

I have received information of there being great quantities of grain in the districts Kupagur and Lutchigur, contiguous to the Allahabad province; and it is my opinion, that an adequate supply for the troops may be provided by the period you have fixed, by marching a force into the above districts, and compelling the Byarries to carry their grain into Allahabad to be disposed of.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from ISMAEL BEG, Subadar of Ellahabad, to Mr. BRISTOW, received 11th November 1783.

You have been pleased to acquaint me that the brigade would be relieved at Ellahabad, and a large quantity of grain and other necessaries would be required for their subsistence; I shall in the following representation, in obedience to yours and Colonel Morgan's commands, state every particular; for as I have served the Honourable Company night and day for twenty years, by the grace of God, the English Gentlemen have experienced my zeal, and bestowed honour and consideration on me. It is impossible I should ever swerve from my attachment.

The province of Allahabad is in the high road, and a place of general resort. The troops have every year passed, and been amply supplied. The camp Beparries in crossing the river were accustomed to go into the interior parts of the country, and bring grain and other articles without difficulty. A few merchants, inhabitants of the province, willingly brought the grain for sale to the town of Allahabad, and for such extraordinary quantities required for troops passing through the country, as could not be supplied by them, the Aumils dispatched agents to various quarters, and there was never any complaints: In time of plenty there never was any occasion for force to supply the army, the attention and assiduity of the Aumils were above sufficient; but grain is now at 10 or 12 seer a rupee at Allahabad, and oftentimes the shops are shut up for want of it. The people are deserting the country, and ready to starve; though it is the season of cultivating the Rubby harvest, owing to the drought, and there not being even seed to be had, it is elapsing. Having advanced Tuckavy, and encouraged the Ryotts to construct wells, in the place of one hundred, they are perhaps able to water only fifteen or twenty biggahs, but even for that small space they cannot find seed, and in every place their groans and lamentations reach the heavens. If troops should be detached from the brigade in search of grain into the interior parts of the country, the few remaining Ryotts will desert to Bundecund, where it is cheaper, and in that case I cannot answer for the consequences.

I beg leave to state what occurs in my humble opinion upon this subject.

First,

First, Col. Morgan may order Capt. Dennis to remain in the province Allahabad, where he has been stationed for a year past, and has local knowledge. The troops under his command have never been known to commit any acts of violence against the inhabitants; and it is to his ability and friendship I may attribute the prosperity of my country. It is therefore better for me and this Gentleman to set off for Allahabad, and by mild means collect as much grain as we can from the Aumils on the borders of Bundelcund, with whom Captain Dennis and I have held, and do still hold, an intercourse.

Second, In the Purgunnahs of Mangera, Gopygunge, and Muckespehas, in the Benares districts, there are many wealthy Beparries, Zemindars, merchants, who buy the grain in the first instance, and sell it when the assize may suit them. From those places it is probable the proprietors themselves may be induced to bring it, or Beparries may be sent there to make purchases. Mr. Fowke should also issue orders to the Aumils to grant their assistance.

Third, The Purgunnah of Kyragur formerly comprehended a part of the province of Allahabad, was rented for a certain time by Bulwant Sing and Chyte Sing, and is now under Lolloodut Sing, and within his Highness's dominions. During the troubles of Chyte Sing many Zemindars, Talookdars, merchants, and Beparries, and wealthy inhabitants, from every quarter, as well from the Company's frontiers, as from Allahabad, took refuge there. From that time to this, Lolloodut Sing has detained them, and does not permit the merchants and Ryots to return to their native dwellings, and from compulsion they enter into commercial engagements. Though these people possess large quantities of grain, Loll Oodut Sing prevents their exporting it. The borders of that Purgunnah are only seven coss from Allahabad, and Loll Oodut Sing has lately erected a strong fort at Banda, an ancient Talook on a hill, and has cast guns, and does still continue to do so for its defence. I can place no reliance on his willingly furnishing grain, therefore the best advice I can give in respect to him is, that Captain Dennis should encamp in the Repagur district, near the banks of the Ganges, and the Nuddy Eanas. Let Captain Dennis be furnished with orders from the Vizier to Loll Oodut Sing, to assist in the supplies; and if he yields obedience it is well, if not, let the Captain be then instructed to seize grain wherever he discovers any hoards, and dispatch it to camp. I also will exert my endeavours in this business with Captain Dennis, as far as lies in my power.

Fourth, As sufficient carriage is not to be had for the transportation of the necessary quantities of grain in the province of Allahabad, it would be adviseable for his Highness to send 2,000 bullocks there before the brigade arrives, in order that it may be transported and kept ready at that place. Colonel Morgan may likewise dispatch for the same purpose as many of the bullocks of his Bazar as can be spared.

A true translation.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the VIZIER's Court, to Mr. FOWKE, Resident at Benares; dated 13th November 1783.

Having been called upon by Colonel Morgan for assistance in furnishing supplies for the brigade on its march into the provinces, I find myself under the necessity of addressing you on the subject. The scarcity in the Vizier's dominions will render it a very difficult task to furnish the quantity of grain required for the subsistence of the two brigades when they meet at Allahabad, and at Mangur. Gopygunge and Muchhihur have been pointed out to me as places where it is to be had, and as conveniently situated for the route which the army will take. I think it proper to give you timely notice of the distress the troops may suffer, unless you can assist in furnishing supplies.

Captain Dennis, and Ismael Beg, the Subadar of Allahabad, are directed to collect all the grain in that province and the neighbouring countries; and I must refer you, for the particulars, and the quantity and places at which it is required, to Captain Dennis, who has instructions for his conduct both from the Vizier and Colonel Morgan.

I shall inform Colonel Ironside of the scarcity; and desire he will, before he enters the Vizier's dominions, apply to you for assistance, and give the necessary instructions to Captain Dennis.

A true copy.

J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit you copies of the letters that have passed upon the subject of supplying grain to the troops under my command, by them you will perceive that I have not left any thing in my power undone to that effect.

I have also sent copies of these papers to the Commander in Chief, whom I addressed before repeatedly on the subject.

Cawnpore,
15th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour, &c.

JAs. MORGAN,
Col. commanding 2d brigade.

COPY of a Letter from Captain DENNIS to Mr. BRISTOW, dated 10th November 1783.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing the copy of one from Colonel Morgan, and beg leave to acquaint you, that the scarcity of provisions throughout the province of Allahabad became very general; prior to my quitting that part of the country, distress was clearly pictured in the countenance of almost every individual, and the poorer sort of people were seen daily on the plains sweeping together the loose earth, from which they extracted the seed of grafs and other wild plants for their subsistence; from the very high price corn is now selling at in the city of Allahabad, the scarcity of that article must be evident, and that a sufficient supply for two brigades cannot be procured in that province.

I have received information of there being great quantities of grain in the districts Kupagur and Lutchigur, contiguous to the Allahabad province; and it is my opinion, that an adequate supply for the troops may be provided by the period you have fixed, by marching a force into the above districts, and compelling the Byparries to carry their grain into Allahabad to be disposed of.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assitant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from ISMAEL BEG, Subadar of Ellahabad, to Mr. BRISTOW, received 11th November 1783.

You have been pleased to acquaint me that the brigade would be relieved at Ellahabad, and a large quantity of grain and other necessaries would be required for their subsistence; I shall in the following representation, in obedience to yours and Colonel Morgan's commands, state every particular; for as I have served the Honourable Company night and day for twenty years, by the grace of God, the English Gentlemen have experienced my zeal, and bestowed honour and consideration on me. It is impossible I should ever swerve from my attachment.

The province of Allahabad is in the high road, and a place of general resort. The troops have every year passed, and been amply supplied. The camp Beparries in crossing the river were accustomed to go into the interior parts of the country, and bring grain and other articles without difficulty. A few merchants, inhabitants of the province, willingly brought the grain for sale to the town of Allahabad, and for such extraordinary quantities required for troops passing through the country, as could not be supplied by them, the Aumils dispatched agents to various quarters, and there was never any complaints: In time of plenty there never was any occasion for force to supply the army, the attention and assiduity of the Aumils were above sufficient; but grain is now at 10 or 12 seer a rupee at Allahabad, and oftentimes the shops are shut up for want of it. The people are deserting the country, and ready to starve; though it is the season of cultivating the Rubby harvest, owing to the drought, and there not being even seed to be had, it is elapsing. Having advanced Tuckavy, and encouraged the Ryotts to construct wells, in the place of one hundred, they are perhaps able to water only fifteen or twenty biggahs, but even for that small space they cannot find seed, and in every place their groans and lamentations reach the heavens. If troops should be detached from the brigade in search of grain into the interior parts of the country, the few remaining Ryotts will desert to Bundlecund, where it is cheaper, and in that case I cannot answer for the consequences.

I beg leave to state what occurs in my humble opinion upon this subject.

First,

First, Col. Morgan may order Capt. Dennis to remain in the province Allahabad, where he has been stationed for a year past, and has local knowledge. The troops under his command have never been known to commit any acts of violence against the inhabitants; and it is to his ability and friendship I may attribute the prosperity of my country. It is therefore better for me and this Gentleman to set off for Allahabad, and by mild means collect as much grain as we can from the Aumils on the borders of Bundelcund, with whom Captain Dennis and I have held, and do still hold, an intercourse.

Second, In the Purgunnahs of Mangera, Gopygunge, and Muckespehas, in the Benares districts, there are many wealthy Beparries, Zemindars, merchants, who buy the grain in the first instance, and sell it when the assize may suit them. From those places it is probable the proprietors themselves may be induced to bring it, or Beparries may be sent there to make purchases. Mr. Fowke should also issue orders to the Aumils to grant their assistance.

Third, The Purgunnah of Kyragur formerly comprehended a part of the province of Allahabad, was rented for a certain time by Bulwant Sing and Chyte Sing, and is now under Lolloodut Sing, and within his Highness's dominions. During the troubles of Chyte Sing many Zemindars, Talookdars, merchants, and Beparries, and wealthy inhabitants, from every quarter, as well from the Company's frontiers, as from Allahabad, took refuge there. From that time to this, Lolloodut Sing has detained them, and does not permit the merchants and Ryots to return to their native dwellings, and from compulsion they enter into commercial engagements. Though these people possess large quantities of grain, Loll Oodut Sing prevents their exporting it. The borders of that Purgunnah are only seven coss from Allahabad, and Loll Oodut Sing has lately erected a strong fort at Banda, an ancient Talook on a hill, and has cast guns, and does still continue to do so for its defence. I can place no reliance on his willingly furnishing grain, therefore the best advice I can give in respect to him is, that Captain Dennis should encamp in the Repagur district, near the banks of the Ganges, and the Nuddy Eanas. Let Captain Dennis be furnished with orders from the Vizier to Loll Oodut Sing, to assist in the supplies; and if he yields obedience it is well, if not, let the Captain be then instructed to seize grain wherever he discovers any hoards, and dispatch it to camp. I also will exert my endeavours in this business with Captain Dennis, as far as lies in my power.

Fourth, As sufficient carriage is not to be had for the transportation of the necessary quantities of grain in the province of Allahabad, it would be adviseable for his Highness to send 2,000 bullocks there before the brigade arrives, in order that it may be transported and kept ready at that place. Colonel Morgan may likewise dispatch for the same purpose as many of the bullocks of his Bazar as can be spared.

A true translation.

J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the VIZIER's Court, to Mr. FOWKE, Resident at Benares; dated 13th November 1783.

Having been called upon by Colonel Morgan for assistance in furnishing supplies for the brigade on its march into the provinces, I find myself under the necessity of addressing you on the subject. The scarcity in the Vizier's dominions will render it a very difficult task to furnish the quantity of grain required for the subsistence of the two brigades when they meet at Allahabad, and at Mangur. Gopygunge and Muchhihur have been pointed out to me as places where it is to be had, and as conveniently situated for the route which the army will take. I think it proper to give you timely notice of the distress the troops may suffer, unless you can assist in furnishing supplies.

Captain Dennis, and Ismael Beg, the Subadar of Allahabad, are directed to collect all the grain in that province and the neighbouring countries; and I must refer you, for the particulars, and the quantity and places at which it is required, to Captain Dennis, who has instructions for his conduct both from the Vizier and Colonel Morgan.

I shall inform Colonel Ironside of the scarcity; and desire he will, before he enters the Vizier's dominions, apply to you for assistance, and give the necessary instructions to Captain Dennis.

A true copy.

J. NEAVE,
Assist. to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the VIZIER's Court, to Captain ROBERT DENNIS, commanding at Allahabad; dated Lucknow, 15th November 1783.

I have transmitted a copy of your letter of the 10th instant, as well as one I received from Ismael Beg, to Colonel Morgan, for his information, and requested he would furnish you with proper instructions concerning the quantity of grain, and the stations at which it will be required; as also on all other which may occur to him. I forward you a letter to Mr. Fowke, for your information, and request you will attend to the contents of it.

You are already furnished with Purwannahs to the Subahdar of Allahabad, and the Aumils of the neighbouring countries. If more explicit orders should be required, I request you will give me information, that I may make timely application to his Highness.

A true copy.

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 12th instant, and now have the pleasure to enclose you a copy and translation of letters I have received from Captain Dennis and Ismael Beg*, from which it will appear, the scarcity has affected the province of Allahabad in a very alarming degree. In consequence of these letters, I have addressed Mr. Fowke, pointing out the places in the Benares district where grain is to be procured, and requested his assistance in supplying the troops: † copy I take the liberty to enclose.

Ismael Beg is doubtful if grain can be procured in those quantities which are necessary, unless an advance of money be made to the proprietors, to be repaid upon the sale of it to the troops. Upon this head I could give him no answer, and must wait until I receive your sentiments, before I can assent, not being a judge of the custom in these cases, or the propriety of his requisitions. Agreeably to my letter to Captain Dennis, of which I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy ‡, I must request you will issue the necessary orders concerning the disposition of the supplies, and other matters which may occur to you. The acting Minister was of opinion, that by giving encouragement to Sewajee Sing, he would have been able to have furnished the supplies completely to the frontiers of the Vizier's dominions: but if I did not misunderstand the actual state of the case, you have followed measures to provide the army with grain so far as Allahabad, after which you must depend for assistance on the Vizier's Aumils, and the district of Benares. At all events, Sewajee Sing is furnished with Perwannahs, which may be made use of in any way you may deem expedient for the good of the service; and I shall likewise be very happy to afford my assistance in any other steps you may think it necessary to take. Captain Dennis is furnished with the Vizier's Purwannahs to the Aumils in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, directing their zealous support in the business upon which he is employed. I have addressed Colonel Ironside concerning the relief of Major Lumisdain's battalion, as he passes Allahabad.

Lucknow,
13th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy

H. LLOYD,

Secretary.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 13th instant, and its enclosures, which I shall transmit to the Commander in Chief, and to the Board. Ismael Beg must know that it has ever been an established custom of Indostan, for Collectors of districts and revenue Officers to be answerable that grain, sufficient for an army or detachment, should be collected by their Cutwals, Chowdries, Bunyahs, &c. ready at the principal places, without any publick advance, expence, or loss, on timely notice being previously given to them for that purpose. Luttehpore and Allahabad are the two chief places where it will be absolutely necessary that a stock should be ready collected at,

* Vide Enclosure, No. 1 and 2.

† Enclosure, No. 3.

‡ Enclosure, No. 4.

for the subsistence of both brigades. At the latter there ought to be the most considerable quantity, as the two brigades are directed to meet there, and they may be near each other for some days.

Ismael Beg and the Collectors may rest assured that it shall be my part to take care, that whatever grain may be delivered, shall duly and properly be paid for on receipt by the troops.

I would not, was I empowered (which I am not) authorize any advance of money. All that I desire is to have the current subsistence of the troops and camp followers prepared for them by the Chowdries, Byarries, &c. during the time they pass through the Vizier's territories. I have neither occasion nor intentions to carry away any part of it, conceiving that the Benares districts, and the Company's provinces, will answer for themselves, as I have repeatedly wrote to the Commander in Chief on the subject.

Cawnpore,
15th November 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MORGAN,
Col. Commanding the Troops in the Field.

A true copy.
H. LLOYD,
Secretary.

Ordered, That the Secretary do immediately transmit copies of these papers to the Committee of grain, and that they make early inquiry with respect to the wants of the two brigades in provisions for their subsistence to the places of their respective destination, and take measures for supplying them agreeable to those wants, charging the troops for the service in such manner, and at such rates, as the Committee may deem most equitable and proper.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, which he received yesterday from the Secretary to the Committee of grain.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of grain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with its several Enclosures, and to inform you, that they have already sent orders to the Chief at Patna, and to the Resident at Benares, to take every measure in their power necessary to supply the troops under the command of Colonels Ironside and Morgan with grain during their march to their respective stations, and that they will again repeat their injunctions on this subject.

Fort William,
9th December 1783.

I am, &c.
F. MURE,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 16th December 1783.

Read the following letters from Mr. Bristow :

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

On the 5th instant I had the honour to address you on the subject of Colonel Sir John Cumming's application to the Vizier, for permission to detach a regiment of sepoys, in order to effect the release of Mr. Maclean's boats: the enclosed paper is a copy of Colonel Cumming's proceedings on this occasion, and Mr. Maclean's representation; and as the conduct of the Aumil Jao Lull, and his Naib Bussunt Roy, appeared highly criminal, I have applied to his Highness to oblige them to make restitution for Mr. Maclean's loss, and punish them by dismissal from their offices. I have not yet had the honour to receive any answer, except in general terms, through the Minister, that his Highness was very willing to grant redress.

Lucknow,
23d October 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Futtu Ghur, 12th October 1783.

Immediately after the receipt of your letter, enclosing the Vizier's shoker, I ordered Major Grant's regiment to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice; at the same time I wrote a private letter to Bussunt Roy, desiring him to assist with a few horse in apprehending the runaways. Enclosed is a copy of his answer, in which you will perceive strong marks of insincerity; and, notwithstanding his repeated wishes that the offenders might be rooted out, he availed himself of the information contained in my letter, to forewarn them of their danger, and caused the things which had been taken from Mr. Maclean's boats to be restored, and the boats themselves to be sent off from the place where they had been so long detained. Mr. Maclean had this morning a letter from the servants he had kept with the boats, informing him that they were released in consequence of Bussunt Roy's sending his Hircarrahs to command the people to let them go, and to restore what they had taken out. This circumstance fully demonstrates that Bussunt Roy had it in his power to release the boats long since, if he had thought proper, and that there subsists a good understanding between him and the people who detained and plundered them; and it is not unlikely but Jaoo Lall might have given intimation of the Vizier's orders to those who were the objects of it, even before it reached me, with a design of counteracting your endeavours and mine. As it is proved thus clearly that Bussunt Roy is himself a party concerned, I see no reason why he should not be made answerable for the outrages and depredations committed by the people he patronizes; and if your influence extends so far, I could wish it were carried into execution. If this man be not punished, I see no possibility of checking the evils we complain of, unless I were furnished with a general authority to punish those who molest and interrupt merchants coming to camp, without the tedious form of a regular application to the Vizier. If this power be not delegated to me, I see no remedy; for this affair has convinced me that the Aumils are privy to the mischiefs done by the Zemindars and Ryots, and that they have power both to restrain and punish, though not the inclination to do either.

With respect to Mr. Maclean, the loss is but little alleviated by what has been done for him, since it is found that the water in the river is now insufficient for the boats to pass; he must therefore submit to the loss of near 6,000 rs. though his circumstances are ill qualified to support it.

As the grounds of my application is removed by the release of the boats, I have thought it advisable to stop the march of the regiment, lest those who have been principally concerned in counteracting our endeavours, might misrepresent the matter. I am, however, still of opinion, and I dare say you will join in it with me, that the offenders are no less deserving punishment.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. GEORGE MACLEAN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Lucknow, 19th October 1783.

In the beginning of April last, I took the liberty to beg your permission to proceed to Pyllibeet, and build budgerows and boats, to cut timber and planks, exclusive of those required for building the said budgerows and boats;—I accordingly built 12 budgerows and 4 boats.

In the middle of July last, I loaded on the said budgerows and boats as much timber and planks as they could carry, to the number of 200 timbers and 8,000 planks; they were dispatched from Pyllibeet on the 21st July, well manned, with 1 mangie and 8 dandies to each; exclusive of these, I dispatched the same day 30,000 bamboes for the use of the Company's buildings at Cawnpore, and 500 bamboes for tent poles: about the beginning of August they arrived in the neighbourhood of the country called Sandre Pallee, which is rented by Bussunt Roy; the Zemindars on both sides the river in that district, on the arrival of the Boats, stopped them, and took out by force as many as they chose of the timbers, planks, and bamboes; they ill used my people who had charge of the boats, and even robbed them of their clothes; for fear of giving trouble, I wrote several letters myself to them, requesting they would release the boats, &c. and I would with pleasure pay any duty they might require, but all my labour was to no purpose; the only answer I got by my servants was, if I could use superior force to theirs, I might take my property: in consequence of these answers, I complained to Colonel Sir John Cumming, who was so obliging as to write to the Commanding Officer at Bareilly, requesting he would endeavour to effect the release of my boats, &c. believing they were stopped in the district of Rohilcund. Colonel Knudson, in consequence of that order, was so kind as to use his influence with the Aumil of Rohilcund to release the boats; the Aumil was so good as to send two Hircarrahs with a Purwannah to the people who had stopped them; but instead of complying with this order, they stripped the Hircarrahs of all their clothes, beat them severely, and tore the Purwannah: These particulars will more fully appear by the copies of Colonel Sir John Cumming and Colonel Knudson's letters, which I have already taken

the liberty to forward to you ; on my receiving Colonel Knudson's letter, Sir John Cumming was so friendly as to represent the case to you, which representation you was so kind as to approve of.

Buffunt Roy, the Aumil of the country where the boats were stopped, pretended all the time that he could not release them, as the people would not obey him ; but the moment he heard the intention of a regiment marching to that country, he immediately sent hircarrahs, and his orders were instantly complied with, without any difficulty. It must evidently appear, to any impartial judge, that Buffunt Roy's orders might have been as effective at first, as they were at the last, if he meant it.

About the 10th of this month, in consequence of hearing the regiment was coming, the boats, timbers, and bamboes that remained were released ; but it is now too late, as I was under obligation to deliver the boats, timbers, plank, and bamboes, on the last day of September, or the 1st instant ; now the river is entirely dry, and it is totally impossible to get them away before the next rains, without incurring an expence more than their value : By this misfortune I am likely to lose a sum of money which must inevitably be my ruin if I meet with no redress ; if the particulars are requisite, I am ready to give it when called upon ; but in a word, the boats, timbers, and bamboes, cost me, before they left Pellyput, 10,000 rs. I have had 16 Mangies and 120 Dandies, with 12 Clushies, and a Moonhee, at the expence of 500 rs. per month, since the 1st July till this day, attending on these boats, besides, two Margulls which were on the boats, cost me 600 rs. ; now the Company's boats are sold, it is ever out of my power to get mine into their service. The second brigade being under marching orders to go down the country, by this removal I had a second opportunity to dispose of my boats, but am again disappointed ; I therefore must humbly beg that you will take my case into consideration, and I flatter myself the justness of my complaint will appear clearly to you.

I beg leave to observe, how much against the benefit of the poor people the Aumils act, when they do not encourage me in the branch which I wished to follow, during the time I staid at Pilly-beet ; I had artificers of different sorts employed, to the number of 400 men a day, besides 50 Hackerries : I brought no merchandize with me into that country, but ready money ; and in the course of two months I laid out, for the production of the wilderness, such as I may call timbers, bamboes, and mens labour, 10,000 rupees : Every person who worked for me was fully satisfied, and had I been encouraged or permitted without interruption, I would be able to lay out a very capital sum yearly in that line, which must certainly help to enrich that country. I never did, nor do I now wish to be excused any reasonable duties to pass through the country where it should be paid. This is a business that would prove very serviceable to all the English settlements upon the Ganges above Chunar Ghur, and deprives the natives of no part of their privileges, as they actually do not understand boat-building. I most humbly beg your pardon for intruding so much on your time, and have the honour, &c.

True copies.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your commands of the 29th ultimo, informing me that you have been pleased to issue orders for taking off the duties on grain of all kinds transported to the Upper Country ; and that these orders are to continue in force for two months, beginning from the 1st instant, after which time your Honourable Board would consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging that period.

It is with the deepest concern, Gentlemen, I acquaint you that we have had no rain since last I had the honour to address you on this subject, and the general scarcity is now become a matter of very serious alarm. Colonel Sir John Cumming and Lieut. Colonel Knudson have proposed a plan for supplying the troops ; a copy of their letters I have the pleasure to enclose, and solicit your commands on the measures which it is your pleasure should be followed : Wheat, the principal food of the inhabitants of these provinces, is at this early season selling at so high a rate as ten seers per rupee, and flour at eight seers per rupee, in the town of Lucknow ; and in the interior parts of the country there are not above 3 or 4 seers difference in the price. The bad management in Lucknow has already produced the effects of famine, the inhabitants being in the utmost distress, and in a few days many must perish from want. Colonel Cumming continues to complain of the difficulties under which he labours in subsisting the troops, and the opposition he receives from the Aumils ; for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying letters (page 5 and 6). I have renewed my applications to * Almas Ally Cawn, on the subject of his furnishing the grain he promised, and these are the only means which lay in my power of getting him to do his duty ; while he may remain the uncontrouled ruler of the countries under his charge, orders from the Vizier he totally disregards.

* Vide Postscript to the Resident's address to the Board of the 24th Sept. 1783.

In my opinion, Gentlemen, which I submit with due deference to your judgment, it appears absolutely necessary to lay in a stock of grain for the subsistence of the troops, as hereafter, at the time the famine may generally prevail, the difficulties and expence attending the measure will be proportionably encreased, and I ever doubt if the greatest exertions of power could, in the situation of the Vizier's Government, effect a supply of the quantities necessary for your army and its followers, particularly on the relief of the brigade, when there will be a greater number to provide for.

Lucknow,
24th October 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel KNUDSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Bareilly, 30th September 1783.

As the exigency of the times renders it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to secure the supplies requisite for the troops, by establishing a magazine, that the operations of the detachment may not be impeded for want of provisions, should it be found necessary to advance it when the Ganges becomes fordable, for the protection of his Excellency the Vizier's dominions, near the Hardwar, against the Seiks and other freebooters, since that country, on account of the distress it already suffers, is unable to afford it any supplies; I have accordingly secured the quantity of grain specified in the estimate I had the honour to transmit you of the 23d instant; but as the sum necessary for the immediate purchase of the grain, which is calculated according to the price the grain bears at this place, amounts to the large sum of rupees 1,48,987 must be advanced by Government, it will be necessary that an order be sent on the Aumils or other persons to that amount, should the Government deem it proper to provide for the subsistence of the troops under my command, by the mode I have recommended.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futtu Ghur, 5th October 1783.

It is with great reluctance that I repeat my solicitations for a supply of money for the troops. The Benjarries represent their inability to purchase grain, unless they are paid what is due to them from the sepoy. From the most minute enquiries, I have reason to apprehend it will be impossible to supply the troops with provisions for more than 8 or 9 days, without pay being issued to them; I look forward to that period with the utmost anxiety, and dread the consequences of a failure, for the distress is extreme. The native officers and sepoy have pawned every thing belonging to them that is valuable.

Mr. BRISTOW, in Answer to the above, dated Lucknow, 7th October 1783.

I have received your favour of the 5th instant; a lack of rupees will be dispatched to-morrow for Furruckabad, and I must request you will immediately order a sufficient party to take charge of it, the officer who commands the escort from hence being directed to proceed until he meets the Gentleman you may detach.

P. S. I have the pleasure to enclose a route.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Futtu Ghur, October 9th, 1783.

I have been favoured with both your letters of the 7th instant; and, in compliance with your desire, have ordered an escort to march to-morrow morning to meet the treasure.

As the season is now approaching when we may reasonably expect incursions into the Vizier's dominions by the Seiks, and other plunderers, I beg leave to suggest to you the difficulties a detachment

achment must inevitably be exposed to with respect to provisions, should it be necessary for one to be sent towards Anooptheer, or the westward frontiers. In times of plenty he always trusts for supplies to Bengaris, who procure them from the contiguous villages; but in the present scarcity you must be sensible that resource could not be depended on. Should the Honourable Board approve of the proposal for laying in a magazine of grain at Futty Ghur, I am of opinion that the distance between it and the western frontier is much too great for the carriage of supplies, and that the expence of conveying them from the former place to the latter would add one third to their price; add to which, it would be impossible to carry grain to so great a distance without the protection of larger escorts than could be spared from the detachments. For these reasons, I beg leave to submit to your consideration, whether it would not be advisable for his Excellency to direct some of the Aumils nearest the western frontiers to collect 50,000 maunds of grain, and to preserve it in some convenient place, in readiness against such an occasion as I have above described. A measure of this kind could not fail to prevent many difficulties, which otherwise may most probably arise. It is true the country at present is in a state of tranquillity, but the season for predatory incursions is approaching very fast, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the severe distresses, from the scarcity of provisions in their own country, may stimulate the Seiks to make more violent attacks than they have usually done, perhaps cause them to come now in more numerous and more formidable bodies. I am perfectly apprized of the difficulty you would have in carrying into execution the proposal I have recommended, yet I thought it advisable to state to you my thoughts on the subject thus early, in order that you might have time to consider of it, and to take such steps as may appear most eligible and conducive to the public advantage. Our endeavours to provide against dangerous contingencies will at least shew that we have not been inattentive to our duty.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futty Ghur, 14th October 1783.

I some time ago acknowledged the receipt of the Vizier's shockas to the Aumils, which I am sensible were wrote in the strongest and most pointed terms. But I am sorry to observe, that as far as I have had occasion to make use of them, they have failed of producing the desired effect. To desire a repetition of the orders can answer no purpose. I have the strongest grounds for believing that the Aumils are concerned with the merchants, and are interested in raising the price of grain. It is true, I cannot bring positive proof of what I have asserted, it being in its nature very difficult to prove, and my situation precludes me from the means of obtaining it. The Burmicks, who were sent to Kanage with the order on Almas's Naib, have returned empty-handed; they report that they were sent away from Kanage without any grain, and directed to procure it from Jellalodeen, an officer under Government at Fatteah, where they were permitted to purchase, and to load their bullocks, but prevented from bringing it to our camp, and ordered to carry it to Almas's troops, who it was said were in as great distress for provisions as ourselves. I cannot take upon me to say that this is a true representation, but it is such as I have received from the Burmicks, and my Hircarrahs who accompanied them; however, to ascertain the truth, I am now going to send an Havildar and six sepoy to Kanage, and a like number to Fattea, to each of whom I shall give a letter addressed to the respective officers of Government, in order to enquire whether there be any obstructions thrown in the way of procuring grain, or not; when they return, I shall inform you of the result of their enquiries. In the mean time I thought it advisable to acquaint you with my having sent them, and the business which they are to execute.

There is also another circumstance, which I am under the necessity of troubling you with: Some days since we were so much distressed for grain, as to be driven to apply to the Zemindar of a village called Bernamow, close to the left of our camp, for 200 maunds of wheat; the Zemindar, after some hesitation, supplied the required quantity at a lower price than that which was current at Furruckabad; about ten days after a party of horse and foot, accompanied with a gun, were sent to apprehend the aforesaid Zemindar in the night time: Upon investigation it appears that the reason for confining him was, his having supplied us with the wheat above-mentioned, and it was done in consequence of a complaint by another Zemindar, who being urged to contribute a quantity of grain for the use of our camp, represented to the Sezawal, that had it not been for the former Zemindar's (of Bernamow) easy compliance with our demand, no demand would have been made on him; upon this information the man was confined, in order to deter others from following his example. This circumstance also is a convincing proof of the connection between the Aumils and merchants, and their joint endeavours to raise the price of provisions. I must however observe, that the conduct of Mahomed Beg on this occasion was presumptuous and highly reprehensible. The village he surrounded with a body of horse and foot, not less than 250, together with a gun, is within our lines, being between the left of the sepoy lines and the artillery barracks; and it was a most fortunate circumstance that the villagers made no resistance, for had there been an occasion for the assailants to make use of their fire arms, the line would have been alarmed, and in all probability the

the whole force sent by the Sezawal would have been destroyed. I have been particular in stating these circumstances, that you may be able to judge of the insults offered, by entering our lines in the night time, with such a military force, and I hope you will inflict such punishment on the offender as the case deserves.

P. S. After the most minute enquiry into the cause of confining the Zemindar, all they can allege in excuse is, that he was bound for the appearance of another Zemindar. The enclosed is a copy of his bond, which was for the last year, and not the present.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futtu Ghur, 19th October, 1783.

Some days since I informed you of my intention to send a small party of sepoys to Kanoge and to Fateah, to enquire into the reasons of the Benjuries being refused liberty to purchase grain in those places. The enclosed letters are from the Havildars, who commanded the parties; you will perceive by them, that notwithstanding the Purwannah formerly given by Almas, his Naib positively refuses supplying our camp. It must be evident to you, that there is some secret influence which counteracts the public orders, otherwise those people would not presume to act in such open disobedience.

The Aumil of Kanoge is the same who some months since stopped the public Dawks, and who on all occasions demonstrates a disposition to turbulence and resistance, consequently he is a fit object for punishment.

TRANSLATION of the HAVILDAR's Letter, &c. referred to by COLONEL CUMMING.

Agreeable to your desire I went to Kanoge with the Vizier's Purwannah, and had an interview with the Phousdar, who plainly answered, "Who is the Colonel? There is a large quantity of grain here, but I will not give any of it;" and farther said, "let him have me turned out." The Aumil disregards you, and agreeable to your orders, I have enquired into affairs here, and Aumed Sing, sepoy, will in person relate them to you.

AUMED SING's Narrative.

The following is the state of affairs:—Seyn ul Abdeen Cawn, Aumil of Teirba and Tatea, prevents your sepoys going there; and I represent in consequence that it may be effected by placing a guard over him, as without punishment he never will assent.

The Aumil of Kanoge acts in the same manner, because all the Aumildaries are under Almas: If one is punished, they will then permit a free passage through their country.

True copies, extract, and translation.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

The advices contained in these letters are so very imperfect, that the Governor General desires for himself to decline joining in any orders that may be issued concerning them. The Zemindars in the provinces of Oude, and in the other dominions of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, have ever been either in a state of actual rebellion, or bordering upon it; even in the time of the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah they could only be restrained by a military force superior to that which they could oppose to it. At this time the Government and administration of that country are usurped, so far as they can be usurped, by Mr. Bristow. He is in the practice of making ostensible representations to the Board, but concealing his own agency and their object, as I have already shewn in numerous and incontrovertible instances.

stances, and of receiving orders from the Board, which directed his application to the Nabob Vizier for acts to be passed by his authority, but executing them by his own. The people, even the meanest of them, are aware of the weakness which that Government derives from this irregular and unascertained rule. The Zemindars will be encouraged to acts of greater contumacy than even those to which they were accustomed, and the Aumils will avail themselves of it for interested purposes; at this time especially, when the necessities of the country, and (what concerns us infinitely more, the subsistence of two armies of our own establishment depend) the vigorous and constant exercise of some power, both to guard against the fatal effects of the impending drought, and to maintain the peace of the country from the desperate consequences which are ever incident to such a calamity: It becomes the Board to consider whether it is morally possible for Mr. Bristow to exercise the controul which he has assumed, in subversion to the natural jurisdiction of the country; or, if it be resolved that he shall exercise it, whether it will not be necessary even to go further, and to authorize and direct him to assume it, avowedly to appoint agents and officers of Government in the name of the Company, and he himself responsible for their acts. The Governor General means not to recommend this; God forbid that he should propose a measure so contrary to his sense of justice, of policy, and of national faith, and so inconsistent with the whole tenor of his public conduct! but he sees a train of irregularities leading to certain ruin, in the present acts and pretensions of the Resident; and whatever may be the determination of the Board, he records these sentiments, both as a warning to them, and as an exculpation for himself from whatever may hereafter be the consequences.

Ordered, That the foregoing minute be circulated to the Members of the Board; and in the mean time agreed that the following letters be written to Mr. Bristow and Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Sir,

We have received your letters of the 23d October.

We were acquainted by your former letters with the complaints, and consequent proceedings in regard to the detention and plunder of some budgerows and boats, belonging to Mr. George Maclean, in the country of Sandy Pallie, rented by Bussunt Roy, and the treatment of his people by the Jummadars, &c. on that district.

We know not who Mr. Maclean is, nor under what authority he carries on any dealings in the Vizier's country; we are sure that he has not any permission from us to reside there, and we are much displeased that he has been permitted to engage in private trade without a licence: We suppose that he has some connection with the camp at Fatty Ghur; we have therefore directed Colonel Sir John Cumming to take effectual measures for preventing any emigrations from it but by his authority, and that given only on the occasions of the public service, under the orders and regulations now in force; and we enjoin you to be careful that no act of permission from you do in any instance, or in the smallest degree, counteract our directions to him.

Colonel Charles Morgan having represented to us that he will have occasion for a lack of rupees on the arrival of his detachment at Etliah, to pay off some arrears now due to the old officers belonging to it, we desire that you will remit it to him, if you can, for that purpose.

Fort William,
16th December, 1783.

We are, &c.

Sir,

We have received letters from Mr. Bristow on the subject of some complaints made by Mr. George Maclean in regard to the detention and plunder of some budgerows and boats in the country of Sundry Pallie, rented by Bussunt Roy, and the treatment of his people by the Jummedars, &c. in that district.

We know not who Mr. Maclean is, nor under what authority he carries on any dealings in the Vizier's country; we are sure that he has not any permission from us to reside there, and we are much displeased that he has been permitted to engage in private trade without a licence: We suppose that he has some connection with the camp at Fatty Ghur; and we therefore direct that you take effectual measures for preventing any emigrations from it but by your authority, and that given only on the occasions of the public service, under the orders and regulations now in force.

Fort William,
16th December, 1783.

We are, &c.

Read the following letter from Mr. Bristow:

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I am honoured with your commands of the 20th ultimo, through your Assistant Secretary, notifying to me "the appointment of a Committee to superintend and regulate the sale, distribution, and price of grain throughout the Company's provinces," to which I shall shew every attention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
2d November, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To WILLIAM BRUERE, Esquire, Assistant Secretary.

Sir,
I have received your letter of the 16th ultimo, enclosing minutes of Council of the 14th October 1783, to which I shall yield obedience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
14th November 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EDWARD HAY, Esquire, Sub Secretary.

Sir,
As I have not yet been able to procure from the Minister of his Highness the documents and accounts necessary to enable me to furnish the Honourable Board with the explanation required from me in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I must beg, if any mention of this matter should occur, that you will acquaint the Gentlemen with the occasion of the delay, assuring them, I shall obey their commands the moment the accounts are delivered to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
17th November 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I am honoured with your commands of the 4th instant; and in order to reply to them with the greater accuracy, I have delayed my answer, that I might re-peruse Mr. Macpherson's letters to me; and having so done, "I now solemnly declare, and am ready to attest upon oath, that Mr. Macpherson neither wrote or corrected, or in any shape composed, the letter that accompanied my defence against the charges preferred against me by the Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn; and never did, through any communication, direct from himself, or indirect through others, transmit to me copies of what any other Member of the Board, or of what himself has written upon the subject of the charges against me, or my defence."

Having made this pointed and solemn declaration as a Gentleman, and a man of honour, I feel myself obliged concisely to relate such particulars concerning the correspondence I had the honour to hold with Mr. Macpherson, as will afford information on the subject, and which I am equally ready to attest upon oath.

Mr. Macpherson did repeatedly enjoin me to observe moderation both in the matter and style of my defence; to reply to the points of accusation only, and avoid personal representations. If ever I have deviated from these injunctions, it has only been when the necessity of my defence compelled me to it; and without such deviation it would have been difficult to have proved myself guiltless.

Permit me to declare, that the substance of Mr. Macpherson's correspondence to me in general has been uniform and consistent, in advising the most particular attention to the orders of Government, the

the prosperity and success of public affairs, and expressing an anxious inclination that I should shew every respect to the importance, dignity, and authority of the first Member of your Administration. On this latter head, I am led to confess, that the object immediately and repeatedly held forth to my view by Mr. Macpherson was so to govern my conduct, as to obtain a continuance of the Governor General's protection to me in the discharge of the duties of my office, and through so high and respectable a channel confirm the confidence your Honourable Board were pleased to repose in me.

Lucknow,
22d November 1783.

I am, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Read the following Letter and Enclosure from Mr. Cowper.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your commands of the 4th instant, communicated to me through your Secretary, I have now the honour to transmit to the Honourable Board a declaration, the truth of which I shall always be ready to attest on oath, in the presence of a proper Magistrate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. COWPER,
Assistant to the Resident at Oude.

Lucknow,
15th November 1783.

I solemnly declare, that Mr. Macpherson neither wrote, or corrected, or in any shape composed, the letter that accompanied Mr. Bristow's defence against the charges preferred against him by the Vizier and Hyder Beg Khan, and that he (Mr. Macpherson) never, through any communication, direct from himself, or indirect through others, transmitted to me copies of what any other member of the Board, or of what he himself has written, upon the subject of the charges against Mr. Bristow, or of his defence.

Lucknow,
15th November 1783.

(Signed)

WM. COWPER.

Read another Letter and Enclosures, as follows, from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have already had the honour to apprise you of every particular concerning Khaujat Amul Deen, and of my intention, on his arrival at this place, to keep him in confinement until your pleasure should be known. * He is since arrived, and I have received two letters from the Nabob enjoining his enlargement, with which, however embarrassed I found myself by the necessity of such a refusal to a requisition from his Highness, I have thought it my duty respectfully to decline complying, until I might be favoured with your commands on this head. The intelligence communicated to me by Lieutenant Colonel Knudson in October last, copy of which I had the honour to transmit to your Honourable Board in my address of the 30th of the same month, together with every part of the Minister's conduct in this business, convince me, there is an intimate and collusive connection between him and Khaujah Ain ul Deen, and that the Nabob's letters, of which I take the liberty to enclose copies †, may in the words of my instructions be considered as dictated by Hyder Beg Cawn; under this conviction alone I should have failed in my duty in releasing the prisoner, but the interruption, of which so dangerous a precedent might be productive to the Company's resources, operated yet more forcibly on my mind. Should this man be permitted to retire to his house, as his Highness is directed to request, and at his own leisure and convenience settle the accounts of his administration, or, in other words, were I to afford him a free communication with the Minister, I should have no hope of payment of any part of the heavy balance due from him, and the exemption from punishment, which he would be known to have derived from the Minister's protection, would hold forth well-founded hopes to the Vizier's other Aumils of obtaining the same end by the same means. I am at this time more particularly desirous of impressing, by every exertion in my power, a general persuasion of your determination to exact full and punctual payment of the Company's assignments, as it will appear from the estimate of receipts and disbursements for the current year, enclosed in my address of the 12th ultimo, that the funds hitherto allotted me are barely adequate to the current expences. And should Almas Ally Cawn fail in his payment, there will be a material deficiency; and every effort on my part to supply the pay and arrears of your army, will in that case be rendered extremely difficult, if not utterly abortive.

* Vide Resident's Letters to the Board of the 30th August and 30th October 1783.

† Vide Enclosure No. 1. of this Address.

The

The enclosed translation of a letter from Almas Ally Cawn*, is in answer to my last application to him for the discharge of the balance of his kists, amounting at this time to 3 lacks and 85 thousand rupees; a further kist will be shortly due, making altogether above eight lacks of rupees, for which I have hitherto no security, nor, from the tenor of Almas's late conduct, am I to expect any. Your Honourable Board is already apprized of the correspondence he held, during his secession, with Mahajee Sindia; and I have great reason to believe he continues to hold it, having had frequent intimation of messengers passing between their camps. No dependance is therefore to be placed in Almas's fidelity; and with regard to his plea of the loss of revenue, proceeding from the drought, though it is certain the Kureef harvest has been materially affected by that calamity, yet I am well informed his agents have collected with great rigour; and the advanced price at which grain sells, in a great measure, if not wholly, compensates to the farmer for a diminution of the quantity produced. At all events, the growing claim upon Almas becomes a subject of real importance to the Company's interests; and I can have little hope of realizing the amount, when the Minister, from whom I am to look for continued opposition in all my future efforts, has, I am informed, already anticipated a considerable proportion of it.

Were further proofs wanting of Hyder Beg Cawn's determination to encourage the officers of the Vizier's Government in their contumacy towards your representative, the enclosed letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming would establish the fact. It is in vain for me to expect punctuality in the payment of the Company's claims, when every insignificant Aumil is taught to hold the language so openly avowed by Bussunt Roy's Vackeel to Colonel Sir John Cumming. My solicitations on the subject in question (Mr. Maclean's complaints) shall be renewed, though I can have no hope of success. It rests with you, Gentlemen, to point out the mode which it is your pleasure I should prosecute for the redress of wrongs, to which British subjects and others, the adherents and dependants of the Company, are so frequently exposed.

The second letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming is no more than a natural consequence of the general confusion in the country; as the season advances, and the distress increases, it will prove a painful part of my duty to report, I fear, many similar occurrences to you.

I have repeatedly called upon the acting Minister to adopt vigorous measures for conferring the collections of the Company's assignments, though, from his hitherto consistent and determined opposition, I cannot flatter myself with a hope of assistance from him. A considerable balance upon your assignments must be the inevitable consequence, which I see no means of obviating, and securing the pay and arrears of your army, but by the interposition of your authority.

Lucknow,
2d December, 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW.

COPY of a Letter from his Highness the VIZIER to Mr. BRISTOW.

Khaujah Ain ud Deen, who was coming to the Presence, having been confined, has represented his situation to me, copy whereof I enclose. It has been the custom that the dispossessed Aumils should repair to the Presence, and whatever balance might appear, from an investigation of their accounts, should be exacted. Now whatever you are pleased to say, I shall write in answer to Khaujah Ain ud Deen.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the VIZIER to Mr. BRISTOW.

I wrote to you before on the subject of Khaujah Ain ud Deen. It has been the custom for the dismissed Aumils to appear in the Presence, for the purpose of settling their accounts. Now that Khaujah Ain ud Deen is arrived, it is proper that he be released from confinement, and permitted to remain at his own habitation: He will then have a free intercourse with you, Sir; and having as usual adjusted his accounts with the officers of the Sircar, will discharge whatever balance may appear upon the face of them to be due from him he will discharge.

A true translation.
(Signed)

TREVOR WHEELER,
Assist. to the Resident.

* Vide Enclosure, No. 2. of this Address.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from ALMASS ALLY CAWN to Mr. BRISTOW.

I have been favoured by the receipt of your letter, requiring the speedy discharge of my kists. I have already and repeatedly had the honour to represent to you the situation of the country, and the deficiency of the collections, as also the ruinous consequences of the drought. All these particulars you are, Sir, perfectly acquainted with, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should dwell upon them. God is my witness that I am incessantly occupied in the service of Government, and wanting in no possible exertion that may contribute to the proper cultivation of the country during the Rubby season. Whatever I have been able, by unwearied attention and by harshness, to collect from the country, I have already paid into the Sircar; and whatever may be hereafter forthcoming I shall scrupulously account for. There is no possible means neglected by me for the discharge of the Government monies for years, as you, Sir, are sensible; and whilst the seasons were favourable I was never neglectful in the particular. This year, such are the dispensations of the Almighty, there is the calamity of a famine. Opposed to the decrees of Providence, human efforts and human reasons are vain and impotent.

I am therefore without remedy; and, looking up to you, who are the master of the kingdom and of me, I rely upon you for the support and protection I have hitherto experienced.

A true translation.

TREVOR WHEELER,
Assist. to the Resident.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to JOHN BRISTOW,
Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futti Ghur, November 17th, 1783.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the 11th regiment, sent to the assistance of Bessunt Roy, returned yesterday without having effected any part of the business for which it was detached. Not an individual of Pauly has Bessunt Roy apprehended, notwithstanding that he had it in his power to have seized the chief man of that place, who, if my information can be depended upon, was twice or thrice with him in his own tent during the time the regiment was at Paulee; but I have the strongest reasons for believing that he never was serious in his professed intentions to punish the offenders who plundered Mr. Maclean's boats, and that he thinks himself perfectly secure from the effects of your resentment. At the time the Vizier sent him some menacing shokahs in consequence of your representations, he employed a person here to solicit from me a letter to his Excellency, expressive of my satisfaction with respect to his conduct. Upon its being observed, that the best way he could pursue would be to give you proofs of his good behaviour, and afterwards get himself recommended by you; his Agent replied, that his master was under no apprehension concerning the injury you could do him, provided he could assure the Vizier that I had no cause of complaint against him. How far his agent was authorized to say thus much, I know not; but the Master's conduct gives it the appearance of truth.

A true copy.

(Signed) TREVOR WHEELER,
Assist. to the Resident.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futti Ghur, November 27th, 1783.

I am to inform you that a fray has happened between a detachment sent out to collect grain in the district of Chopramow, and the inhabitants of a village named Achbarpore: The latter had made a practice of carrying off the grain by night, of which the officer on command received intelligence, and agreeable to his instructions determined to prevent it. The people that were carrying away the grain,

grain, finding that they were discovered, unloaded the hackaries and bullocks, and attacked the Company's sepoy. The consequence was, that a Zemindar and about twelve of his Ryots were killed, and four sepoy of ours were killed also, and four more wounded.

I am not without apprehension that more accidents of this kind will happen, as the people, even though paid ready money, will not part with their grain voluntarily; and it is at the same time impossible for the troops here to subsist without regular supplies from the country. To you, who are well acquainted with the refractory spirit of the people in this neighbourhood, a circumstance of this kind will not appear uncommon or extraordinary; I could however have wished this event had not happened.

A true copy.

(Signed)

TREVOR WHEELER,
Assist. to the Resident.

The Governor General.—Mr. Bristow in a former letter having complained that the Bankers who had lent to the Nabob, or to Mr. Bristow in the Nabob's name, fifteen lacks of rupees, had refused to make another loan of the same sum, although bound, as I recollect, by positive engagements, and had demanded payment of the first loan, both which instances he speaks of in terms charging them with insolence and presumption, or using expressions very nearly resembling these; this led me to enquire of Lalah Goshaul Chund, the principal Agent of Gopaul Dofs Sah at this place, whether he knew of such engagement as that mentioned by Mr Bristow; he assured me that he did not, and gave me reasons, which at the time convinced me that it was morally impossible he could. He has since confirmed this declaration on the authority of his master, to whom he wrote on the subject, and has furnished me with a copy of the bond given for the loan actually made, which, with the translation, I lay before the Board, deeming it, if authentic, a clear and absolute refutation of the assertion made by Mr. Bristow.

COPY of a Bond under the Seal of Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, dated the 6th of Ryib 1197 Hegira, answering to the 7th June 1783, corresponding with the 23d Chort 1190 Fuffulee.

The sum of 17 lacs 40 thousand Lucknow sicca rupees has been paid to the Honourable Company's Sircar by the undermentioned creditors, through the hands of Lalla Mensa Ram, the Gomastah of Lallah Gopaul Dofs Sau, upon loan, at the rate of 1 per cent. monthly interest, which I engage to repay, after the Company's necessary expences, from the receipts of the Company's assignments upon the Mahls of the Nabob Vizier.

Principal.			
From Lalla Munferam, the Gomastah of Lalla Gopaul Dofs Sah	—	14,00,000	
From Lalla Kithenchund	—	1,00,000	
			15,00,000
Hundeawaun, at the rate of 16 per cent.	—	—	2,40,000
		Total	17,40,000

The Governor General further begs leave to remind the Board, that there are now two applications before them for their determination, one from Lalah Goshaul Chund, petitioning the Board's orders for the payment of this debt, and another from the Nabob Vizier, requesting that he may be permitted to restore to his grandmother and other relations the Jagheers which were taken from them the beginning of last year. As this last request is immediately connected with the order of the Court of Directors, he desires that it may be taken into consideration at the same time, and entered in this place.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 14th February 1783.

Par. 10. If it shall hereafter be found that the Begums did not take that hostile part against the Company which has been represented (as well in the Governor's General Narrative, as in the several documents therein referred to; and as it no where appears, from the papers at present in our possession, that they excited any commotion previous to the imprisonment of Rajah Cheyte Sing, but only armed themselves in consequence of that transaction; and as it is probable that such a conduct proceeded entirely from motives of self-defence, under an apprehension that they themselves might likewise be laid under unwarrantable contributions) we direct that you use your influence with the Vizier that their Jagheers may be restored to them; but if they should be under apprehensions respecting the future conduct of the Vizier, and wish our further protection, it is our pleasure that you afford those ladies an asylum within the Company's territories, and there be paid the amount of the neat collection of their Jagheers, agreeable to the 2d article of the late treaty, through the medium of our Resident, as may be ascertained upon an average estimate of some years back.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 27th December 1783.

THE following Letter and its Enclosures having been received from Mr. Bristow the 20th instant, was circulated to the Members of the Board.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I am honoured with your Secretary's letter of the 28th ultimo, directing me to transmit you copies of the engagements with Gopaul Dofs, for a loan from that house, of 15 lacks of rupees, and to explain in the clearest manner all the circumstances attending this transaction.

In reply, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying extract of my * address to your Honourable Board, under date the 3d June 1783, with your answer, approving the loan. I have likewise the pleasure to transmit you a translation † of my bond for the said loan. In my address of the 14th October 1783, an extract of which I have also the honour to enclose ‡, I stated the failure of the house of Gopaul Dofs in their engagements. The agent pleads, that the great call on them on other accounts is the cause; and urges, in very strong terms, his inability to support the credit of the house, unless protected by Government. I have, in consequence, supported it with my influence, both in consideration of Gopaul Dofs's having re-established his former agent, Monsurain, and promised to abide by his engagements in future, though I must confess I yet see no reason to alter my opinion of his conduct or intentions. The facts continue the same; added to which, Gopaul Dofs has met with no losses, at least that have come to my knowledge; but, on the contrary, the profits of his transactions with the Vizier's Government have been considerable; and I cannot account for his backwardness, except from the self-evident cause of an undue interference to injure the confidence which, until lately, subsisted between us. Instead of a compliance with his last engagements, Gopaul Dofs has again repeatedly importuned me for payments on account of the loan of fifteen lacks, and his agent uniformly continues to attempt to stop payment of the bills of exchange remitted by the Aumils in their house, on account the current assignments. These steps have precluded me from entertaining any hope of assistance from them, of which I at present stand so much in need, to satisfy the demands of your army at this period of scarcity. The management of Gopaul Dofs, in these provinces, has materially injured his credit. Being apprehensive his extensive engagements with your Government might be affected, I have been influenced not to insist upon that punctuality with him which is usual with bankers; and also to continue his agent in the charge of the Treasury.

It is not an improbable suggestion, that the distracted state of the Vizier's Government, and the difficulties I meet with in realizing the Company's assignments, owing to Almas Ally Cawn stopping payment, and the Minister's opposition, are concurring causes for Gopaul Dofs's with-

* Vide Enclosure, No. 1.

† Vide Enclosure, No. 2.

‡ Vide Enclosure, No. 3. holding

holding those aids which, under a settled Administration, he would readily yield. The effects, from whatever cause they originate, are of serious consideration to your Honourable Board; for, as I informed you in my address of the 3d instant, of the probability of my being unable to procure funds adequate to the current disbursements of my office, the emergency calls for the speedy and decided interposition of your authority.

Lucknow,
10th December 1783.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) . JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the Governor General and Council; dated 3d June 1783.

It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you, Gentlemen, that I have concluded an agreement with the house of Gopaul Dofs for fifteen lacks of rupees, payable at the Presidency, with a reduction of 1 per cent. per month in the interest, and 4 per cent. in the exchange, making 16 per cent. per annum saving upon the remittance of last year; I expect to receive the bills in the course of two or three days, when I shall commence another negotiation for fifteen lacks more, and so on, until I obtain as large a sum as I am able, to supply the Company's demands at the Presidency. I did not choose to inform the bankers of the sum total I might require, as they would have exacted higher terms than I should think it justifiable to grant. The plan I propose for the re-payment of the bankers is to engage, that after supplying the disbursements of the troops under the command of Colonel Morgan and Colonel Sir John Cumming, and the expences of the Resident's office, all surplus receipts shall be paid to them. The Nabob to be charged with the interest. I request the favour of your commands, whether you authorize my granting bonds in the Honourable Company's name as a security for these engagements. My accountant is employed in making out an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements; and it is my intention to procure you a remittance of the whole balance. I have avoided perplexing this transaction by mortgages of the Nabob Vizier's revenue, or any nominal transfer of the debt; the matter is simply a loan from the bankers, at 16 per cent. saving to Government, upon the engagement of last year.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Honourable the Governor General and Council to the Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated 16th June 1783.

We approve of the agreement you have made with the house of Gopaul Dofs, for the immediate remittance of fifteen lacks of rupees, by bills to the Presidency, at a saving of 16 per cent. upon the exchange of last year, and of your intention to persevere in this mode, until the whole balance due from the Vizier to the Company should be completely paid off.

True extracts.

(Signed) JOHN NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Bond given by Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the House of Gopaul Dofs; dated the 8th June 1783, or the 6th of Rujjub 1197 Hejra, or the 3d of Jeit 1190 Fussulie.

Borrowed of the under-mention persons, on account of the Honourable Company, through Latta Munfurum, the agent of Latta Gopaul Dofs, banker, the sum of seventeen lacks and forty thousand rupees, bearing interest at one per cent. per month. I engage that it shall be repaid, after providing for the Company's necessary disbursements from the receipts of the assignments granted on the country in their favour, by his Highness the Nabob Vizier.

Particular

Particulars of the Loan.

Prom Latta Munfurram, Agent to the House of Gopaul Doss	—	14,00,000
From Kissen Chund	—	1,00,000
Premium of Exchange, 16 per cent. upon fifteen lacks, is	—	2,40,000
Lucknow Hy. Sa. Rs.	—	17,40,000

A true translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable Governor General and Council; dated 14th October 1783.

I come now, Gentlemen, to speak of the transaction with the Bankers: when, in June last, I procured from the house of Gopaul Goss the sum of fifteen lacks of rupees, I had a promise of so much more at a short period as should make their loan to your Government thirty lacks complete. The performance of this further condition in their agreement with me they have hitherto, however, on various pretences, evaded; and I am sorry to inform you, that so far from shewing any disposition to fulfil it now, they have even instructed their agents to solicit immediate re-payment of the amount already furnished by them, and in all other respects observed such a conduct lately, as clearly indicates a determined purpose of adhering to none of their engagements. To give facility to this plan, they some time since recalled their old agent from hence, and appointed in his room one Munnoo Loll, who, if I be not grossly mistaken in him, is by his talents and temper better qualified to be the instrument of such designs than his predecessor Munfurram, a man conspicuous for his honesty and upright dealing: this new servant, anxious, as he pretends, to secure as early as possible the monies due from the Honourable Company to his principals, had the presumption, a few days ago, to detain and appropriate, without my knowledge, the amount of certain bills of exchange drawn upon their house by the Aumil of Rohilcund, and others, in favour of your Government. He has also apprized me, by order of the Bankers, that it is out of their power at present to afford me any pecuniary assistance whatever; yet, when they were first nominated at the Treasury here, it was expressly stipulated, that in times of emergency they should advance, on demand, any sum not exceeding four lacks of rupees; and it is at this barren season of the collections that such aid is more especially required: Their loan to Government last year was thirty-six lacks; and although no part of this very large amount was in a course of payment till November, they never hesitated, in the interval, to furnish such other sums as I had occasion for, and required: this circumstance is in itself sufficient to prove their present backwardness proceeds rather from want of inclination than ability to fulfil their engagements: supposing them, however, to have solved this difficulty, there yet remains another, which it is impossible they should remove:—two days ago Almas Ally Cawn informed me, it was his intention to pay into the Treasury one lack of rupees, which lack he had just borrowed from this very house.

It is not easy to conceive, that with so much experience, these men should mistake their natural and apparent interest, and to forego them, upon any light inducement, is foreign to the character of their profession. In the present instance, however, they have certainly abandoned those prudent maxims by which alone, as Merchants, they ought to have regulated their conduct; and I confess, I can no otherwise account for a violation of their faith so shameful in all its circumstances, and so obviously subversive of their credit, than by considering it, as I have already said, as a new effort of the intrigues and clandestine management of Hyder Beg Khawn. If, in support of this construction, I am obliged to reason from analogy, and to appeal to the established character of the Minister, and the uniform tenor of his conduct, it is not because more direct evidences do not exist, but because, whilst Hyder Beg Cawn maintains his present ascendancy, it is impossible it should be procured. During the merciless reign of Tiberius, from among the millions who muttered secret and incessant curses against the tyrant, not one man was found hardy enough to come forward, and accuse him openly in the capital; yet he, who in those days, and in default of such accusation, has pronounced the sufferings of the Roman people to be imaginary, would

justly have provoked the resentment of his fellow citizens in the same degree in which he had insulted their misfortunes. In the wide circuit of the Vizier's territory the authority of Hyder Beg Khawn is extended over all alike, and with a very few exceptions is unbounded and irresistible. His object is notoriously the ruin of your influence, and the establishment in perpetuity of his own; nor can it be a matter of surprize, Gentlemen, that in this pursuit he should have recourse to every artifice, and resort to every rank for assistance. When his power will not intimidate, he employs the fruits of his rapacity to corrupt.

A true extract.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident.

THE following letters from Mr. Bristow and Colonel James Morgan having been received on the 23d and 26th instant, were circulated on the respective days of their arrival to the Members of the Board.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

When Almas Ally Khawn set off to superintend the cultivation of his districts during the Rubby harvest, he left his family at Lucknow, professing his intention to return as soon as the object of his journey should be accomplished. The proofs of his former infidelity, as they appeared in the intercepted correspondence between him and Mahajee Scindia, and Mr. Anderson's discovery of his connection with the Marattas, I have already had the honour to transmit to you.—Permit me, Gentlemen, to refer you, for the detail, to my address of the 4th October last, and its enclosures.

With this evidence in recollection against him, I could trust but little to the steadfastness of his allegiance; and as my suspicions were further awakened by an unusual tardiness in the payment of his kists, even before his departure, I determined to be very attentive to all his conduct: with respect to the performance of his pecuniary engagements, I apprized you, Gentlemen, in an address, dated 12th November, and one of the 2d instant, how entirely my representations had failed in persuading to be more punctual; although these representations have been repeatedly renewed*, they have hitherto produced nothing but unmeaning professions on his part, inasmuch, indeed, that Almas, who till this year was ever accustomed to furnish his monthly payments in advance, is now proportionably more in arrears than any other Aumil—the balance on this account due from him, amounting to eight lacks of rupees †.

Great as must be the disappointment and inconvenience arising to the Company from a deficiency in their resources so little expected, I am afraid it is not in this instance alone that the conduct of Almas will be found highly reprehensible. I have particular occasion to believe he has again actually entered upon designs of a treasonable complexion, and which, if not timely guarded against and prevented, may be eventually productive of infinite confusion and mischief in the Vizier's Government. My intelligence coming through various channels, is uniform and positive, that he has renewed his correspondence with the Marattas. I also certainly know, that he has secretly and completely withdrawn his family and effects, as well as those of all his dependents from Lucknow. Such measures as I, in consequence of these informations, judged it necessary to adopt, without loss of time, will appear from the accompanying copies of letters addressed by me to the Commanding Officers at Cawnpore and Futtyghur ‡. I hope the precautions therein recommended to Colonels Morgan and Cumming will meet with your approbation. I am more particularly anxious, Gentlemen, that nothing necessary to the security of the cantonments at Cawnpore should be omitted, as I understand Almas is in force at a place not very distant from that station. I shall be indefatigably attentive to discover the extent of this new plot, which as yet, I trust, is in no great forwardness, as well as careful instantly to communicate to your Honourable Board all that may occur of importance on the subject. In the mean time, as far as depend upon me, I shall make such dispositions as to be prepared against the worst.

I am, with the highest respect, &c. &c. &c.

Lucknow,
13th December 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW.

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

* Vide Enclosure, No. 5,

† Vide Resident's Address of 2d instant.

‡ Vide Enclosure, No. 2.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Almas Ally Khawn; dated 4th of Mohurram 1198 Hegira.

Your || letter, in excuse for not paying the kists on account of the drought, is received. There is no doubt of the calamity; but it is also known, that something is produced (though there is a scarcity) during the Fuffil. Before this, you were acquainted, that all the Aumils pay their kists: you have only paid two lacks, instead of seven lacks of rupees, to the end of Cateck; for this reason you are wrote to not to consider it a trifling matter, and to use your utmost endeavours to pay your kists.

A true translation.
(Signed)

R. GREGORY,
Assistant to the Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from ALMASS ALLY KHAN to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Your letter, ordering me to use my endeavours to pay the kists, and not think it a trifling matter, is received. My benefactor! have I ever trifled with your orders, even upon the most indifferent business? How is it possible I can consider this as trifling, which relates to the payment of money? My punctuality heretofore you know. I paid every year regularly what was due, and prevented the necessity of being applied to for arrears: this is consistent with my inclination. The calamity that attends the present year is known. It is my misfortune that you are pleased to send me such orders, which make me ashamed and afflicted, for my honour depends upon your protection. God knows, I do not allow myself a moment's leisure from the business of the collections: the farmers are now employed in watering the lands for the Rubby harvest, and they will not have sown the seed in this country till the middle of Poos, for they cannot, with the utmost labour, water from one well more than eight or ten biswas in a day. Till the seed is in the ground there is no prospect of Jaydaads. I have wrote to the Aumils and Chuckledars most pressingly to make the arrangements. Be pleased to think that the country is extensive; and this year the produce of the lands will be collected from the farmers, as they are alone responsible for the portion each cultivates, and not a rupee beside the jadaads now settling will be collected from the Zemindars. The people are dying by famine, and it must be with the greatest care that the jaydaads are realized. After the grain is sown, the Aumils will get jaydaads, and send me an account, which, as soon as received, I will present to you in person. When the account is prepared, after crediting the T'amaut, &c. whatever kistbundee may be settled shall be paid from the collections of the country: till the arrangements are made, not a cowry of the collections shall be expended. The Tainaut and Tuncawders shall be dismissed, except some horse and foot for the purpose of collecting. Without troops it is in vain to expect any collections; in this time of scarcity, it will be necessary to give them sufficient to live upon.—What can be done?—Human endeavours are of no avail in competition with the will of the Almighty—my fortune depends upon your protection—whatever is received, Laula Taife Roy will acquaint you.

A true translation.
(Signed)

R. GREGORY.

To Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding the Troops in the Field.

Sir,

As I have strong reasons to doubt the loyalty of Almas Ally Khan, I am very apprehensive that he may seize the opportunity which the departure of the brigade from Cawnpore presents to him, of throwing off his allegiance, and possibly make some attempt to possess himself of the artillery and stores left at that station; I must therefore request you will favour me with your opinion, whether the force now left at Cawnpore under the command of Major Dunn, is sufficient to enable that Officer, should Almas actually harbour any such design, to defend himself till reinforced.

|| The letter was an answer to the Enclosure No. 2, forwarded in the Resident's address to the Board, of date the 2d December 1783.

ments

ments may arrive from the stations of Lucknow, Kyrabad, and Salore, or from Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment, and supposing Almas to bring with him to the attack, as I believe he readily might, a body of troops, artillery, &c. agreeably to the enclosed statement—if you are of opinion that Major Dunn's present force is insufficient, I am further to request you will direct such an augmentation to be made to it from your brigade, as may effectually secure him against any hostile attempt from the quarter above-mentioned, till the arrival of Colonel Ironside. I should have addressed you earlier on this subject, but it was only to-day that the intelligence reached me, from which I am led particularly to think the defection of Almas probable. I hope, indeed, the best, but it is nevertheless, in common prudence, necessary to guard against every possible contingency; at the same time, as the appearance of suspicion or distrust, on the part of Government, with respect to his good faith, might tend to confirm Almas in his evil designs, and accelerate a measure which is at present perhaps only in contemplation: I dare say you will agree with me in opinion, that in recommending the utmost vigilance to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, &c. it is highly proper the motives inducing these precautions should be kept as secret as possible.

Lucknow,
10th December 1783.

I have the honour &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

STATEMENT referred to in the above Letter.

With whom stationed.				Horse.	Foot.	Artillery.
Joberam and Juvazam, Fousdars of Etya	—	—	—	800	1,600	5
Shaik Azimul Dien, Fousdar of Ackberabad Serundrara	—	—	—	200	400	—
Takoor Dofs, Fousdar of Shora	—	—	—	500	1,000	4
Sectub Perfaud, Do. of Corah	—	—	—	500	1,000	5
Sessing Roy, Aumil of Pipkoond	—	—	—	200	1,000	2
Hussan Cawn, Jugdispoor, Anonna, &c.	—	—	—	200	1,000	4
Hussan Buch Chila, Fousdar of Futtypore	—	—	—	400	1,000	2
At Nicha Gunge	—	—	—	650	—	—
At Talgong	—	—	—	1,400	1,700	18— 4 large.
With Almas, at Lucknow				4,850	8,700	40
				150	300	—
Total				5,000	9,000	40

N. B.—20 Pieces of the above belonging to the Nabob.
20 Do. Do. — to Almas.

This statement was transmitted to Colonel Morgan by the Resident, under date the 27th August, 1783, and no particular account of any changes has since been received; but the Resident understands Almas has called in some of the out stations; since he went himself into his districts nine hundred Turkfowars have joined him, in addition, from Lucknow; and he has also raised, by his own authority, two troops of the Company's disbanded cavalry.

Mr. BRISTOW to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, dated 11th December, 1783.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter I have addressed to Colonel Morgan.

True copies.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.
Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter I have received from the Resident at the Vizier's Court, and of its enclosures. I had the honour to address you upon the subject of them, in a letter under date 29th August last, and then requested to have your instructions upon the case; since that time, so far from having any reasons to suspect Almas Ally Khan of being any ways disaffected, I concluded he was the reverse; for, by all accounts, I have understood that friendly interviews had passed lately between him and Mr. Bristow at Lucknow; and every thing settled then in the most amicable manner. And though I have heard that he purchased some houses at Kalpi, and had an agent in the Maratta camp with Scindia, yet I have never had any grounds for a suspicion of his having the least design to give offence to our Government; but, that no precaution might be omitted for securing the station of Cawnpore, I have taken the steps which are mentioned in the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Bristow. Agreeably to general orders, I am thus far on my way to Illahabad, where the second brigade is directed to pass the third. At and before I left Cawnpore, I had ordered, in conformity to the Commander in Chief's instructions, three of the sepoy regiments to march down the country by a different route, to prevent the troops suffering from scarcity of grain. However, in my opinion, when Major McClary has joined Major Dunn at Cawnpore, there will be a force sufficient for securing the artillery and magazine from any kind of danger, the lines of Cawnpore affording a strong post for them to occupy in case of necessity.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Camp, near Carrah,
16th December, 1783.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Col. commanding 2d Brigade.

To Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding the Troops in the Field.

Sir,

As I have strong reasons to doubt the loyalty of Almas Ally Cawn, I am very apprehensive that he may seize the opportunity which the departure of the brigades from Cawnpore presents to him, of throwing off his allegiance, and possibly make some attempt to possess himself of the artillery and stores left at that station. I must, therefore, request you will favour me with your opinion, whether you think the force now left at Cawnpore, under the command of Major Dunn, is sufficient to enable that officer, should Almas actually harbour any such design, to defend himself till reinforcements may arrive from the stations of Lucknow, Kyraabad, and Salone, or from Sir John Cumming's detachment; and supposing Almas to bring with him to the attack, as I believe he readily might, a body of troops, artillery, &c. agreeably to the enclosed statement. If you are of opinion that Major Dunn's present force is insufficient, I am further to request you will direct such an augmentation to be made to it from your brigade, as may effectually secure him against any hostile attempt from the quarter above-mentioned, till the arrival of Colonel Ironside.

I should have addressed you earlier on this subject, but it was only to-day that the intelligence reached me, from which I am led particularly to think the defection of Almas probable. I hope, indeed, the best, but it is nevertheless in common prudence necessary to guard against every possible contingency; as the appearance of suspicion and distrust on the part of Government with respect to his good faith, might tend to confirm Almas in his evil designs, and accelerate a measure which is at present perhaps only in contemplation: I dare say you will agree with me in opinion, that in recommending the utmost vigilance to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, &c. it is highly proper the motives inducing these precautions should be kept as secret as possible.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
10th December, 1783.

(Signed)

J. BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

* STATEMENT of ALMASS ALLY KHAN's

			Horse.	Foot.	Artillery.
Sooboram and Sewaram, Fouzdars of Etyah	—	—	800	1,600	5
Saik Azimul Dein, Fouzdar of Ackberabad Secundra	—	—	200	400	
Takoor Dofs, Fouzdar of Shoterah	—	—	500	1,000	4
Sectul Perfaud, Do. of Corah	—	—	500	1,000	5
Seffing Roy, Aumil of Pephoond, &c.	—	—	200	1,000	2
Hussen Cawn, Jugdispore, Annona, &c.	—	—	200	1,000	4
Hussen Buchs Chilar, Fouzdar of Futtipore	—	—	400	1,000	2
At Meah Gunge	—	—	650		
At Talgong	—	—	1,400	1,700	18—4 large.
			4,850	8,700	40
With Almas, at Lucknow	—	—	150	300	
Total	—	—	5,000	9,000	40

This statement was transmitted to Colonel Morgan by the Resident, under date 27th August 1783, and no particular account has since been received of any changes; but the Resident understands Almas has called in some of the out stations; since he went himself into his districts nine hundred Turksowars have joined him, in addition, from Lucknow, and he has also raised, by his own authority, two troops of the Company's disbanded cavalry.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

D. Marshall, Aid de Camp.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have this moment received your letter of the 10th instant; and in consequence have ordered Major M'Clary to march back with his regiment to Cawnpore with the utmost expedition, where he will arrive in two days. And now I have only one regiment of sepoys with me; but I cannot think that Almas has any intention to disturb the station of Cawnpore; however, as Colonel Sir John Cumming is now in full force, from having been joined by Major Duncan with two regiments, I hope and flatter myself that you have wrote to him upon the subject, as I recommended it to you in my letter of the 29th of August last, to which I refer you for what I thought necessary to be said on the subject: And he will not fail to give every assistance the occasion requites, for the protection of the Cawnpore station, if you have wrote to him.

Before this time you must have seen the necessity of reinforcing the station, and troops from Khyrabad might have been ordered for that service; and even if the case was emergent, a battalion from the regiment at Lucknow might have been sent, both which I recommend to you to be done.

Was I to return with the remainder of the brigade, it might, as you observe, hasten his defection, and give him some suspicion of our Government's having inimical instructions towards him.

* N. B. 20 Pieces of the above belonging to the Nabob.
20 Do. — — — to Almas.

I shall

I shall halt here some time, in consequence of your letter, and of Colonel Ironsides's wishing to pass me upon the march, instead of meeting me at Illahabad, lest there should be a scarcity of grain.

I have to request of you to be so good as to desire Mr. Hutchinson to proceed to Manickpore with the Treasure; and in case he should have left Lucknow, that you will be so good as to dispatch a letter after him, to desire him to march to this place.

Dated Carrah,
14th December, 1783.

(Signed) JAMES MORGAN,
Col. commanding the Troops in the Field.

E N D O F V O L. III.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. [Signature]

John B. [Signature]
[Address]



